The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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TO LOWER EXPENSES

Eleven Manufacturers of Safes Make a Combination.

THE CAPITAL $5,000,000.

Organization to Begin Work Within Thirty Days.

SIX FACTORIES WILL CLOSE.

The Profits Expected from a Speedy Rise in Prices.

HEADQUARTERS ARE IN NEW YORK

A little less than a year ago the Herring Safe and Lock company of New York, the Hall Safe and Lock company of Cincinnati, and the Marvin Safe and Lock company of New York formed a trust, with a capital stock of $3,800,000, which has had a serious effect on the many other firms in the same business. For the latter to still do business there remained only one alternative—the trust. Whether to enter the one already formed or organize a combination of their own was a question that demanded considerable shrewd thought and discussion. Negotiations were commenced last July resulting in the organization of a trust under the laws of New Jersey, whose statutes are particularly friendly to and convenient for the octopus, with a capital of $5,000,000. New York was made headquarters. The new combine will be in operation inside of thirty days. The corporation unites and purchases the business of the following companies and firms—manufacturers of fire and burglar proof vaults and safes:

Diebold Safe and Lock company, Canton, O.; Mosler Safe and Lock company, Hamilton, O.; Damon Safe and Iron Works company, Boston, Mass.; National Safe and Lock company, Cleveland, O.; York Safe and Lock company, York, Pa.; Barnes Safe and Lock company, Pittsburg, Pa.; Miller safe and iron works, Baltimore, Md.; Macneale & Urban Safe and Lock company, Cincinnati, O.; Mosler, Bahman & Co., Cincinnati, O.; Cary Safe company (Limited), Buffalo, N. Y.

The new combination will be known as the Diebold-Mosler-Damon company, with officers as follows:

M. Mosler of the Mosler Safe and Lock company, President; W. W. Clark of the Diebold company and Thomas Barnes of the Barnes Safe and Lock company, Vice-Presidents; Herman Urban of Macneale & Urban, Secretary; George L. Damon, Treasurer. Messrs. Mosler, Clark, Damon, and Barnes are directors, with Luke H. Miller of the Miller safe and iron works, George V. Halliday of the Cincinnati Safe and Lock company, H. D. Cary of the Cary Safe company, William Mosler of the Mosler Safe company, George H. Bohrer, cashier of the German National Bank, Cincinnati, O.; E. H. Austerlitz of Mosler, Bahmann & Co., Alexander Gordon, President of the Niles tool works, Hamilton, O.; Henry R. Towne, President of the Yale & Towne company, New York; E. F. C. Young, President of the First National Bank, Jersey City, N. J.

The Auditor's Statement.

The capital stock consists of 28,000 shares of preferred stock and 22,000 shares common stock, the majority of the latter being retained by the venders as part purchase price for the property. The auditors of the new company make the following statement after examining the books of the eleven firms in the trust:

We find that the net earnings of these several companies and firms, after charging all trading expenses, wear and tear of plant and machinery, and bad debts, are as follows: Average annual profit on three years' basis, $390,111; on last two years' basis, $418,204, and for one year (dates of last inventories), $470,424. The last named amount, which includes heavy charges in respect of competition, is sufficient to pay 8 per cent on the preferred and 11-20 per cent upon the common capital of the new company. The following assets will embrace the working capital:

Real estate and buildings	$ 682,462.52
Machinery, tools, and patterns	706,570.27
Stock of finished and unfinished safes, also material raw and in process of manufacturing at cost	1,011,653.64
Bills receivable, bank accounts, and cash balances	626,551.96
Cartage plant	31,490.25
Total	$3,058,728.64

The above assets do not include patent rights or trademarks. The confidential prospectus further says:

The expenses of several years past have been heavy. Competition has been extreme, and the cutting of prices, with rebates and commissions, has been enormous. Through the formation of this company expenses will be greatly reduced by uniting eleven establishments under one management; competition, hitherto so injurious as to be almost destructive, will be brought within reasonable limits, and cuts in prices and excessive rebates will be done away with altogether. So great have been the disadvantages under which the safemaking industry has labored during recent years that, according to the most moderate computations, the saving in expense to be effected through uniting the business now to be combined, as estimated by E. C. Hall of the Herring-Hall-Marvin company, will alone result in adding at least $210,000 per annum to the profits, a result which would yield over 20 per cent per annum to the common stock after paying the preferred stock dividend in full. The intrinsic merit of this business need not be dwelt upon. It is not a protected industry and cannot be unfavorably affected by changes in the tariff. The business of manufacturing fire and burglar proof vaults and safes is one of the most sound and sterling of all branches of commerce. It is free from any speculative or uncertain features and is as steady and reliable as any business in existence. Controlling, with one other company with which it has harmonious relations, substantially the whole safe business in this country the Diebold-Mosler-Damon company will have exceptional advantages.

That the new company is in harmonious relations with the older trust is practically demonstrated by the following letter from the officers of the Herring-Hall-Marvin company:

In response to your inquiry we are pleased to learn that there is a prospect of combining the properties of the Diebold Safe and Lock company, Damon safe works, Macneale & Urban, and others, as in our judgment such a union will greatly tend to promote the stability of the safemaking industry.

Big Saving in Expenses.

William G. Norris of Norris & Co., Chicago representatives of the National Safe and Lock company, which is in the new trust, said to a reporter for The Tribune yesterday: "While the factories are not turned over to the new company yet the deal will go through inside of thirty days. The combination will boost the prices on safes, which competition has lowered to a suffering extent in the last few years. The firms in the combination have now seven representatives and as many stores in Chicago, the majority of which will be abolished after all the trust papers are signed. The reduction in expenses in a combine of this kind is apparent when the instance of Messrs. Herring, Hall, and Marvin is cited in reference to their three New York stores. Hall was paying $1,800 rental on one store yearly and the two other firms were paying almost a like sum. The combination put the three firms in one store, and it was the same case in all large cities and will be a like case with us."

It is said that Norris & Co. will be the Chicago agents of the trust, and that as soon as all the papers are signed the factories of the Cincinnati Safe and Lock company, Mosler, Bohmann & Co., Cincinnati, Cary Safe company, York Safe and Lock company, Barnes Safe and Lock company, and Miller safe and iron works will be closed, leaving the manufacturing in the five remaining plants. When the opening negotiations for the trust were made it was expected that many other firms would be included in it, including the Pittsburg Steel company, which entered the deal, but withdrew before matters neared consummation.

TO ABSORB SMALL PAPER MILLS.

That Is Said to Be the Plan of the Manufacturers' Company.

A meeting which was intended to be secret was held at the Victoria Hotel yesterday by the Manufacturers' Paper company of New York and representatives of the mills not members of this company. The Manufacturers' Paper company is a trust embracing a number of the larger manufacturing concerns, among them being the Ontario Paper company, the Herkimer Paper company, the Montague Paper company, the Watertown Paper Mills, and the Pettibone Paper company. It was organized in New York City about two years ago and is represented here by J. C. Brocklebank, who has an office in the Rookery. Warner Miller, Judge Fullerton, and Mr. Pagenstecher of New York were the originators of the scheme.

The trust controls about two-thirds of the production of print paper and supplies nearly all the large dailies. In fact its sales already exceed its capacity and it is compelled to contract with mills not in the combine to enable it to fill its orders. This fact led the directors of the trust at a regular meeting held in New York two weeks ago to consider measures for the extension of the trust and the absorption of additional mills not already under its control. The capital stock was increased and overtures made to outside mills and a secret meeting called for Feb. 3 in Chicago; the mills which it is desired to bring into the combine being invited to attend. These mills are chiefly located at Rochester, Niagara Falls, Watertown, N. Y.; Lynn, Mass.; Appleton, Neenah, and Kaukauna, Wis. Among the Western paper men invited to attend the meeting were: Messrs. Frambach, Frank Steele, Kimberly, Strangle, Davis, Van Nortwick, MacNaughton, Thilmany, and George Whiting. Print paper is now sold in this country 20 per cent below the price at which it can be manufactured abroad. There is besides this margin a duty of 25 per cent on it. This, it is argued by the trust, is ample protection, and all it needs is perfect organization to double the present price of paper as often as it desires until it becomes as famous as the whisky trust. The present price of print paper is about 3@3½ cents a pound, which is a fair price and leaves a good margin to the producers.

A number of wholesale paper dealers representing the firms of Bradner Smith & Co., George Taylor & Co., the Chicago Paper company, and F. P. Elliott & Co. were seen yesterday afternoon and expressed it as their belief that the object of the trust was ultimately to freeze out the small concerns by offering them inducements to join the trust, and after securing control of their mills use measures which would prove detrimental to the small manufacturers. It was not the opinion of these wholesale men that the trust would be successful in securing a monopoly of the print-paper industry. A call at Mr. Brocklebank's office elicited the information that he was absent for the afternoon.

WAS NOT SO GREEN AS HE LOOKED.

Robert Woods Gets Back at Two Men Who Run a Poker-Room.

Robert Woods, No. 182 Throop street, is not as green as he looks. Robert has a long gray beard, but the hot blood of youth still courses sportively through his veins. One night last week he met two highly amiable young men who invited him to go to a room where he could open a bottle of wine and as many jackpots as he desired. He went with them to Room 60 at No. 126 Washington street, directly across the street from the headquarters of detectives at the City Hall.

When Robert sat into the game and bought $10 worth of chips as a starter his newly-found friends instantly recognized him as a capitalist in disguise. They bought him many bumpers of exhilarating drink, and Robert played the limit till his chips were gone. Then, at the suggestion of his friends, he bought more chips to the amount of $20, paying for them with a check on the First National Bank, where, by the way, he never had a cent to his credit. The new supply of chips followed the first, and Robert went home accompanied only by an ablebodied case of inebriety.

Next day Robert Beeksin and Harry Rogers, proprietors of the poker game, took Mr. Wood's check over to the First National to be cashed, but Lyman J. Gage, after looking over his ledger, declared unfeelingly that Mr. Woods was not a creditor of his financial institution.

Messrs. Beeksin and Rogers grew wrathy with a righteous indignation. They felt that they had been swindled by a gray-haired old confidence man, and, much as they disliked disagreeable publicity, they determined in the interest of justice to let the law take its course. In fact, they went out into the Town of Jefferson and there started suit against Mr. Woods to recover the amount of the check. Mr. Woods heard of the procedure, and making up his mind that the philanthropic gentlemen whose hospitality he had abused were not to be trifled with paid a second visit to their rooms and offered to make good the amount of his check. But Messrs. Beeksin and Rogers sternly refused to accept the money.

"You are a dangerous confidence man," they said. "We cannot interfere. Let justice take its course."

Then, strange to relate, Mr. Woods went over to detective headquarters and told his story to Capt. Shea, and, stranger still, Capt. Shea sent the patrol wagon across the street and gathered in Messrs. Beeksin and Rogers, together with six guests who were enjoying their hospitality. Messrs. Beeksin and Rogers are now more inclined than ever to believe that justice cannot be had in Chicago, not even in a poker game.

FELL FROM A SECOND-STORY WINDOW.

J. W. McCormick, a Janitor of the Veteran's Building, Meets His Death.

J. W. McCormick, son of C. A. McCormick, janitor of the Veteran Protective Association's building, at Thirteenth street and Michigan avenue, accidentally fell from a window in the second story last night, receiving injuries from which he died a few minutes after being taken to St. Luke's Hospital. He was an assistant of his father.

An Old-Fellows' ball was in progress there last night and he was sent to one of the front rooms in the second story of the building to raise a window for ventilation. The window resisted all his efforts to raise it for some time but suddenly flew up, causing him to lose his balance and fall to the stone sidewalk.

An ambulance was called and he was taken to St. Luke's Hospital and died while the doctors were making an examination. His skull was fractured in several places.

He was 18 years old and had been in Chicago but three months.

IRON GIRDER FALLS FROM ALLEY "L."

It Just Misses a Crowded Street Car and Hits a Workman on the Shoulder.

One of the twenty-ton steel girders of the Alley L road fell and missed a crowded street car by the breadth of a man's hand yesterday afternoon. In its fall the girder struck John Scott, one of the workmen, on the shoulder, knocking him senseless and then, striking the ground, broke in two.

The girder was one of those spanning Cottage Grove avenue, and was being hoisted into place when the chain supporting it broke without warning. It is said that the chain was old and weak. Scott is not seriously hurt.

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

ENDS HIS OWN LIFE.

A. REICHENFELD TAKES MORPHINE AND TURNS ON THE GAS.

The Fatal Act Committed at the Palmer House, Where Apparently a Room Was Secured for That Purpose—Left Letters to the Proprietor of the Hotel and Others—Cause Supposed to Be Despondency Over the Loss of His Employer's Money—Sandbagged and Robbed.

A. Reichenfeld of No. 3655 Prairie avenue was found dead in Room 539 at the Palmer House yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock. Mr. Reichenfeld came to the hotel Thursday night and registered under the name of "Joe Morris, Milwaukee." He retired to his room and yesterday the room inspector tried his door at 10 o'clock and again shortly before 3 o'clock in the afternoon. No response was given, and, as an odor of escaping gas came from the room, the house officer was notified. Soon after he entered the room and discovered the dead body of Mr. Reichenfeld lying on the bed partly dressed. The atmosphere was nearly suffocating from gas, which escaped from two burners that were turned on.

An examination of the room disclosed the fact that the cause of death was morphia and asphyxiation. On the washstand were found small boxes labeled "Morphia pills, ⅛ grain," obtained from the Grand Pacific drug store, Hermann Conradi, No. 441 State street, and J. W. Schroeter, No. 425 State street. The boxes were all empty, showing that the suicide had taken the entire contents of each in his efforts to end his life.

Before retiring Thursday night he purchased ink, pens, and stationery, which he used in writing the following letter to Mr. Palmer, which was found on a table among others:

Mr. Palmer: Dear Sir—Please have these letters delivered. Please inform Dr. Alex. Loew, No. 3237 or No. 3247 Michigan avenue, of my death, as I don't wish to have my body sent to an undertaker. Thousand pardons, Mr. Palmer, for the inconvenience and trouble I cause you. God bless you. A. Reichenfeld.

The other letters were addressed to Mrs. Eva Reichenfeld, Mrs. Rosa Politzer, No. 3655 Prairie avenue, and Gen. Thomas Post No. 5, G. A. R. Several uncollected bills of R. B. Arnold, coal dealer, No. 26 West Polk street, and a tax bill to Rosa Politzer for $93 were found in the pockets together with $660 in money.

Beyond All Help.

Dr. Evans, the house physician, was summoned and tried to revive the suicide, though his efforts were unavailing as the man had evidently been dead two or three hours. An hour after the body was discovered it was removed to Klaner's undertaking rooms on Wabash avenue. Dr. Loew was notified of the death of Mr. Reichenfeld by telephone and sent word that he would call. As he did not appear at 6 o'clock the letters addressed to the family of the deceased were sent by messengers to the residence on Prairie avenue. An hour later a reporter for The Tribune called at the house, believing the family had heard of the suicide. Mrs. Politzer, sister of the suicide, came to the door.

"Can you give me any reason for Mr. Reichenfeld committing suicide at the Palmer House this afternoon?" was asked.

Mrs. Politzer gave a slight scream and turning deadly pale sank back on the hall-stairs.

"My God, is it so? This is the first we have heard of it. O, how could he do it? He had no cause for such a deed. And his wife lies in there sick, waiting at this moment for his return. How can we ever tell her? It will kill her. Why, we were expecting him home and had prepared his bed as Mrs. Loew came in a few moments ago and said they had heard from him and that he was sick at the Palmer House. His poor wife, how will she take it? She must not be told tonight. We must have time to think, to think——"

Two woman friends of the family came from a rear room and assisted Mrs. Politzer to the parlor, where later the following facts were gained:

Sandbagged Two Weeks Ago.

Mr. Reichenfeld had been suffering for several days from the effects of being sandbagged and robbed of $700 about two weeks ago. The robbers struck him a blow on the head from which he had not recovered. His mind was affected by the loss of so much money, as it belonged to his employer, R. B. Arnold. Mr. Arnold called at the house, however, and told him not to worry, but to continue with his collecting. Since the robbery Mr. Reichenfeld had been under the care of Dr. Loew, who advised him Thursday not to go out, as his condition was serious. Mr. Reichenfeld left home Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, having in his pocket $25, and stating that he would return at 4 o'clock. With the exception of $6.60 this money was spent Thursday. As he did not return by yesterday morning the police were notified to look for him and the family anxiously waited for news of the missing man.

Late in the afternoon word came that he was sick at the Palmer and his wife was relieved to hear that nothing fatal had happened.

R. B. Arnold said: "M. A. Reichenfeld entered our employ last May. Some years ago he had been in the manufacturing business in Chicago. He failed in that and then devoted his attention to soliciting coal trade. He was first with Peabody, afterward with Boyes, and finally with us. He had a fine trade when he came to us. He was a splendid salesman, had hosts of friends, and was a good business man. He has been soliciting lately on commission, not only for us, but for other firms. He has also been collecting for us."

"When he was sandbagged recently and robbed, he had about $700 of our money; at least, he was about that amount in our debt. I do not know whether all that money belonged to us or not. We are not worrying about that money. Poor fellow! He has worried a great deal ever since he failed in the manufacturing business. During the last few weeks he has been very despondent. After he was sandbagged an afternoon paper intimated that the police took no stock in his story as to the sandbagging. He construed this to mean that the paper meant to intimate that he had not been robbed, but that he merely told that story to protect himself, and that he still had in his possession the cash of which he said he had been robbed. He worried considerably over this thoughtless paragraph in the paper. He held the fullest confidence of his customers and employers."

Coroner McHale Has Trouble.

Coroner McHale went to Klaner's morgue at 10 o'clock last night after the body of Mr. Reichenfeld. He was indignant at the way he had been treated. He had not been notified and did not learn of the suicide until 7 o'clock, and then the information was picked up on the streets. He called upon the officers at Central and Harrison Street Stations, but they refused to assist him in any way. Failing at the police stations he started a deputy to the county morgue for a coffin and force of men.

When they returned he instructed Deputy Tom McNally to call upon Klaner to give up the body. McNally did so. Mr. Morris, acting under instructions from Klaner, refused to give up the body, and handed the deputy an order from Dr. Alex. Loew. McNally refused to recognize the order and sent for Coroner McHale. When he arrived there was a lively scene at the morgue. The Coroner was angry and said to Mr. Morris:

"I understand you have the body of A. S. Reichenfeld. I want you to turn it over to my deputy at once."

"I cannot do so. Here is my authority."

The authority referred to is the following letter from Dr. Loew:

Mr. F. Klaner: Will you kindly take charge of the body of the defunct Mr. A. S. Reichenfeld until after the inquest, and kindly send the body to the residence of his widow, No. 3655 Prairie avenue. Yours respectfully, Dr. Alex. Loew.

After reading the letter Coroner McHale said:

"I do not recognize this doctor in this case. I am talking to you as Coroner of Cook County. Turn the body over at once. It will be at the county morgue tonight or I will know why. Since when have you become greater than the Coroner in these cases?"

"As a favor to me let me go and get an order from these people allowing you to have the body."

"You may go, but when you return we will have the body, order or no order."

At 11:30 o'clock the remains were surrendered to the Coroner, and he at once made preparations to have them removed to the County Morgue.

OFFICER AND MAN EXCHANGE BLOWS

Capt. Shippy Charged with Assault by Patrolman Meehan—Warrant Issued.

Capt. George M. Shippy, in charge of the police station at Grand Crossing, is the defendant in a warrant charging him with assault. The complainant is Thomas Meehan, an officer of Capt. Shippy's station, who says his Captain almost killed him in a hand-to-hand conflict, in which each of the contestants drew his revolver and tried his best to take the other's life. The affair occurred in a saloon on Stony Island avenue, near Seventieth street, kept by Mrs. Rodgers. The place is a road-house.

Capt. Shippy and Lieut. Creighton were sitting at the dinner table yesterday. Meehan was also in the place eating his dinner and a discussion arose about the transfer of police officers by the Captain from one post to another. Meehan found fault with orders the Captain had issued. One word led to another, Meehan all the time growing more angry. Finally he jumped to his feet, and, pointing his finger at his Captain, said: "You are an organizer of deputies. You give all the snaps to your personal friends."

Capt. Shippy, jumping up, struck Meehan, knocking the policeman to the floor. Meehan arose to his feet and drew his revolver from his hip-pocket, but Lieut. Creighton knocked the weapon from his hand and ordered him to surrender his star. Meehan obeyed, and the Captain and Lieutenant walked from the saloon toward the Captain's buggy, which was standing in front of the door, the Lieutenant first picking up the officer's revolver from the floor. As he reached the door he opened his overcoat to put the weapon in his pocket, when Meehan rushed out, and, snatching the pistol from his hand, pointed it at Capt. Shippy. Creighton quickly sprang between the two and endeavored to push them apart. Meehan struggled until he freed himself, while Capt. Shippy drew his revolver and sprang toward the patrolman. Creighton grasped the revolver of each and wrenched the weapons away, while the two men closed with each other and fell struggling to the sidewalk.

Meehan struck at Capt. Shippy, who was, however, quicker and more powerful than he. Meehan was finally knocked senseless by a blow under the ear. Shippy and Lieut. Creighton jumped into the buggy and drove away. Meehan started for Hyde Park to take out a warrant for the arrest of his superior. The document was issued by Justice Porter and placed in the hands of a constable.

The matter was kept a secret by the police as long as possible. One of the inmates of the saloon at the time of the fight says the trouble arose from a charge by Meehan that Capt. Shippy was a member of the United Order of Deputies. Many of his men are Irish Catholics and bitterly opposed to the order.

Capt. Shippy made a report to Inspector Hunt and placed the matter in the latter's hands. He said he had been insulted and threatened by the patrolman and had knocked him down. He declared he had endeavored to avoid trouble, and even when Meehan had drawn his revolver he had attempted to prevent a further personal conflict by leaving the saloon.

STREET OBSTRUCTIONS MUST GO.

City Authorities Take Stringent Measures to Do Away with the Nuisance.

War upon obstructions on the sidewalks and streets in the wholesale district has been declared by the city administration. At the same time a radical change in issuing permits has been worked out and the new order of things will be promulgated today. Its aim is to preserve to public use the sidewalks and streets during building operations. Notices have been served on fifteen of the leading wholesale firms along River street and on Michigan avenue, from Randolph street to the river, to remove the "skids" from the sidewalk.

The crusade against these obstructions was begun some time ago. The wholesale firms of Sprague, Warner & Co., Franklin MacVeagh & Co., Reid, Murdoch & Fisher, Henry W. King & Co., and Kellogg & Co., sent representatives to a conference at the City Hall. Mr. MacVeagh stated that if the wholesale firms were not permitted the free use of the streets in front of their places of business the trade would be driven out of the city. They all pledged themselves to lessen the nuisance as much as possible, but the pledge has amounted to nothing.

The firms which were notified to clear their sidewalks have not yet complied.

"My argument with Commissioner Kuhns," said Street Superintendent Burke last night, "is to go ahead and act. This is exactly his idea. These obstructions should be cleaned out. Above all else Michigan avenue should be cleared out before the Fair."

For the issuing of building permits the city has been divided into districts. The first district is from the river south to Twenty-second street and east to the lake. Before a permit shall be issued in this district the contractor or builder must make a cash deposit of $150 with the city as a guaranty that the sidewalks and streets will be kept in reasonable shape. Storage of material over two days will not be permitted. It the orders of the Superintendent of Streets are not carried out he shall remove the obstructions and charge the cost therefor against the cash deposit. Before the deposit is refunded inspectors must report that the sidewalk and street are unincumbered with building débris. For the districts between Twenty-second and Seventy-first streets and State street and the lake; between the river and Ashland avenue and Chicago avenue and Twelfth street; and on the North Side between the river, the lake, and Chicago avenue, the deposit required will be $100. In all other parts of the city it will be $50.

The new rule will make the contractors and not the city do the running. Under the new rule the city will be reimbursed for all expenditures.

BOTH LODGER AND DIAMONDS GONE.

Mrs. Kelley Lets a Room to Mr. Clark with Sad Results.

Mrs. J. J. Kelley, No. 219 Jackson boulevard, rented a room two weeks ago to a man named Clark and now mourns the loss of diamonds and jewelry valued at $900. Yesterday afternoon she went out and was gone about two hours and a half. When she returned she found the house open and the rooms ransacked. A lot of jewelry left on the dressing case was missing. This consisted of a pair of diamond earrings, valued at $600; a lady's gold watch, $100; three diamond rings, $150; and a gold necklace, $25. The case has been reported to the police, and detectives are now trying to locate Mr. Clark.

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

SUNK BY DRIFT ICE.

TUG LUCILLE GOES TO THE BOTTOM AT LAKE VIEW CRIB.

Fifty Men Narrowly Escape with Their Lives by Climbing from the Sinking Vessel—The Boat Pushed Against a Sharp Corner of the Crib by Drifting Floes and a Great Hole Stove In Its Side—How the Castaways Were Brought to Shore.

A red blanket flying from the flagstaff of the Lake View water-works crib was sighted by Capt. Harmon of the tug Wau Bun of the Chicago Towing company at noon yesterday and recognized by him as a signal of distress. He took his boat through the ice to the crib and there found fifty men who were willing and anxious to reach the shore. Among them were Capt. Napier and the crew of the tug Lucille, which lay at the bottom of the lake not far from the crib. The castaways were brought back to the city on the Wau Bun and told the following story of the sinking of the tug:

The Lucille left the harbor at 2 o'clock Thursday with sand, coal, and groceries for Shailer & Schniglau, contractors for the Lake View crib and tunnel. On board were thirty men, including the crew and extra laborers for the tunnel. The boat reached the crib at 7 p. m. after a rough passage through the ice. After being made fast the Lucille swung around in such a manner that her side bore against a sharp corner of the crib. While in this position a huge ice-floe drifted down upon the vessel from the northwest and drove her against the sharp corner of the crib with such force that a great hole was stove in her side below the water line.

Pumps Were Useless.

Capt. Napier heard the crash, and, rushing below, ordered all force put on the pumps. But the water poured in in such volume that he soon saw the boat was doomed. He then instantly ordered all the workmen to leave the boat, most of them escaping through the porthole. As the Lucille filled she settled away from the crib, and Capt. Napier, who was the last man to leave her, narrowly escaped with his life. A hole was knocked in the upper works of the pier, and through it a rope was thrown to the sinking boat. Capt. Napier seized it and was dragged through the floating ice to safety.

Many of the crew and workmen were drenched in the icy waters and suffered severely from the freezing wind, as all their extra clothing was lost with the boat. The men were crowded in the small crib house until there was hardly room to walk around. There were about fifty in all, and by close crowding the crib held bunks for thirty-five. There was sufficient coal to keep them warm and enough food on hand.

"We slept heads and feet together," said M. J. Healy, mate of the Lucille, yesterday, "but we did not mind that, for we were glad enough to have escaped with our lives. That is as close a call as I have ever had."

Driven Back by the Ice.

Yesterday morning an attempt was made to get to the shore in the yawl kept at the crib manned by five men. After a few minutes' work the attempt was abandoned and the men returned to the crib. The wind, which had been northerly, shifted to the southwest, and the ice was rapidly breaking up, so that walking ashore was not to be thought of. As a final resort the signal of distress was used.

On arriving in the city about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Capt. Napier at once made his way to the office of Shailer & Schniglau, his employers.

"Yes, the old Lucille has sunk," he said. "We had a bad scare and barely escaped losing all we had on board. Her hulk lies, I should judge, about 100 feet northwest of the crib and in twenty-seven feet of water. I do not think she will be worth raising, as she was rotten and badly broken up by the ice. Her engines, however, might pay for the raising. I had no idea that she was in a dangerous position, as she lay at the crib and did not notice that she drifted so that her side was against the corner. All at once I heard a sound of breaking timbers, and hurrying into the hold I saw the water rushing in in a perfect stream. I told the engineer to pump out with all the power of the engines, but the water gained on us so fast that I ordered the men ashore. I had my crew leave last, in hopes of being able to save the boat, but I soon saw that she was lost, and then looked out for my own safety."

Loss But Trifling.

Mr. Schniglau, when asked about the supplies he had on board, estimated his loss at $200. He said that they consisted of sand, cement, brick, coal, and groceries, all of which went down with the boat. He thought there would be no immediate need for these things, and said supplies would be sent out as soon as another boat could be obtained. Negotiations are in progress for the chartering of a boat to take the place of the Lucille.

W. J. Healy, mate of the Lucille, attributed her loss to insecure fastening at the crib.

"If there had been strong hooks on the crib to fasten a line to," he said, "the Lucille would not have drifted against the sharp corner of the crib and thus given the ice a chance to get at her. It was the sharp corner that did the damage, and not the ice. The hook our line was over was a poor thing, and broke, letting the tug drift. Her strength would have been sufficient to protect her against the ice, and at any rate she could have been turned with her head to the oncoming ice and broken out a place to lie in."

The Lucille is not an old boat, having been built by Miller Bros. in 1884. It had an A2 rating and was valued at $7,000. It is owned by the Shufeldt Distilling company and was used to carry refuse out into the lake from the distillery. Last summer it was chartered by Shailer & Schniglau and has been in their service ever since.

SEVEN POOL-ROOMS STOP BUSINESS.

The Cause Was Maj. McClaughry's Little Note to Inspector Ross.

Inspector Ross got a little note from Chief McClaughry yesterday morning. Two hours later seven of the big down-town pool-rooms stopped business. What is more, Inspector Ross says they will stay closed. He will station an officer at each place if necessary to prevent the selling of pools.

The pool-rooms mentioned in Chief McClaughry's note are as follows:

No. 145 Monroe street.
No. 70 Madison street, kept by Bud White. Jack Spelman's name is on the door and George Meyers and John Condon are behind the game.
No. 264 South Clark street.
No. 88 Washington street.
No. 168 Madison street.
No. 149 Monroe street.
No. 188 Dearborn street.

At the bottom of the page is the following interesting postscript:

The way to stop this business is to watch it closely for evidence to make a case; then back the wagon up to the door; and, when a place is once closed, keep it closed.

"Our men find it hard to get evidence against these pool-roomkeepers," said Inspector Ross. "In most of the places they do not even sell tickets, the gamblers depending solely upon the memory of the cashier. We have lately succeeded, however, in getting Jim McHie and James Hanagan, who ran the room at No. 264 Clark street, and Fred Levi, whose place was at No. 188 Dearborn street, held to the Criminal Court. We sent men out today on receipt of the Chief's letter and notified all these places that they must close. They all agreed to do so and we shall station an officer at each room to see that they keep their word."

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, FEB. 4, 1893.

Weather for Chicago today: Generally fair, colder.

Pages.
1 Another Safe Trust Organized.
A. Reichenfeld Commits Suicide.
Tug Lucille Sunk by Ice.
Death of Thomas F. Withrow.
2 Suit Begun Against Gen. Paver.
Bish-Van Praag Contested Election Case.
Harrison's Plan in Nominating Jackson.
Proposed Congressional Gerrymander.
3 Confidence Men at the Fair Gates.
Benefit Given for Robert Hervey.
Zero Weather Predicted for Today.
4 America Must Rule Over Hawaii.
Anti-Option Hatch Scores a Point.
5 One Hundred Killed in a Riot at Bogota.
Trunk Lines Excursion Schedule.
6 Indiana's Tax Law Declared Valid.
Crawford Before the Twentieth Century Club
How Immigrants Are Smuggled In.
7 Ætna Stable Enters Heavily at Hawthorne.
Western Athletes Meet at Detroit Tonight.
8 Western Roads and the Immigrant Problem.
9 Illinois Central's Preparations for the Fair.
Model Police Station for Fair Service.
Flowers at the Fair.
Illinois House for a Sunday Fair.
10 Anti-Snappers Will Meet Cleveland.
R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade.
New Government Building for Aurora, Ill.
11 Wheat and Pork Advance at Chicago.
13 Leland's Etruscan Roman Remains.
Symonds' Life of Michelangelo.
14 Eugene Glass Company Charges Fraud.
Coolness Between County Commissioners.

PROHIBITION OF THE HOOP-SKIRT.

Minnesota Legislator, Instead of an Anti-Tights Bill, Aims One at Crinoline.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The people of Minnesota today are asking: "Has the awful fate of Senator McHale and his anti-tights bill been forgotten so soon by the statesmen who now hold down the seats in the Lower House of the Legislature, or is George M. Bleecker, the doughty little lawyer who represents a Democratic constituency in Minneapolis, seeking some of the same notoriety for himself and fellow-members as that acquired by his brother Democrat in the Senate two years ago?" Whether Mr. Bleecker is seeking this kind of notoriety or not he is in a fair way to secure it by trying to head off the introduction of hoopskirts in this State and making any woman who wears them as well as the manufacturer and merchant who sold them to her, if they be residents of this State, liable to arrest and fine or imprisonment or both. The introduction of the bill today created something of a sensation in the House, and it was a great question as to what disposition should be made of it. Mr. Fletcher wanted it referred to the Committee on Incorporations Other than Municipal. The Speaker decided that it should go to the Committee on Incorporations Other than Municipal, and there it went, in spite of the most vigorous protests from Chairman Boggs and motions by the score to refer it to the Committee on Temperance, Committee on Agriculture, and a number of others.

The full text of the bill is as follows:

Sec. 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture or sell, or to offer for sale or to use or to permit the manufacture, sale, or use of any hoop skirt or hoop skirts or anything like them unto within the limits of Minnesota.

Sec. 2. Any person violating this act or in any way assisting the violation of any provision of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than $25 for each offense, and, in default shall be introduced in the county jail for a period not exceeding thirty days.

HAS OFFERED PLACES TO NEW-YORKERS.

Rumors That an Anti-Snapper Will Be New York Port Collector.

New York, Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Accompanied by ex-Postmaster-General Don M. Dickinson, President-elect Cleveland came to town today from Lakewood, and upon arriving at his office in the Mills Building at once entered into consultation with ex-Senator Carlisle, the coming Secretary of the Treasury, Daniel S. Lamont, and Mr. Dickinson. Senator Gorman was also present. It is understood the question of State patronage came up for discussion, as State Senator William L. Brown was sent for at one period and responded. It was rumored that ex-Insurance Superintendent Robert Maxwell had been offered the first Assistant-Postmaster Generalship, and Robert Greer Monroe, the famous anti-snapper, the port collectorship.

A special from Washington says: Senator George Gray of Delaware has declined the Secretaryship of State under President Cleveland. This offer was made to him day before yesterday through Don M. Dickinson, and Mr. Gray's reply was that he had definitely decided not to leave the Senate. Mr. Gray already had declined the post of Attorney-General. He is said to be the third man who has declined to be Secretary of State under Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland now has under consideration for Secretary of State James C. Carter of New York and Frederic R. Coudert, President of the Manhattan club, with the chances largely in favor of Mr. Carter, who is a leading lawyer of New York, one of Mr. Cleveland's intimate friends, and counsel for the United States in the Bering Sea case.

KANSAS POPULISTS WILL NOT GIVE UP.

Their Plan Is to Continue the Fight Until the 1894 Election.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 3.—All hope of settling the muddle in the House has been abandoned and the two organizations have settled down, quit quarreling, and agreed to divide the time on the floor from now to the close of the session, the Republicans meeting in the forenoon and the Populists in the afternoon. The Populists will follow their regular forms of legislation hereafter, and bills will be passed without regard to the Republicans. Only such bills as cannot be attacked in the Supreme Court will be passed, and at the close of the session appropriations for the expenses of the Legislature and the State government and State institutions will be adopted. Should the Supreme Court declare the laws of the Populists to be void and the Governor call an extra session of the Legislature, the Populist House will come back just the same and go through the form of passing the same laws. A tangle in the affairs of the State will result and it will continue until after the next general election in 1894, when a new House will be chosen. The Populists do not believe that the Republicans will dare to attack the Populist laws and thus tie up the State government. They believe, too, that public policy would compel the Supreme Court to recognize the Populist House as a de facto House and thus sustain its laws.

Chicago Traveling Man Dies Suddenly.

Racine, Wis., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Louis Holmes, a traveling agent for the Consolidated Adjustment company of Chicago, died in his cell at the county jail this morning. Last night he sampled of several bottles of medicines while in a raving condition. He went to the police office and asked to be locked up, as he feared he would commit suicide. It is believed that his death was caused from drinking the medicine in the hotel. An inquest will be held in the morning.

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

LAST EDITION.

T. F. WITHROW DEAD.

General Counsel of the Rock Island Expires Suddenly.

HE HAD HEART DISEASE.

For Several Months He Had Been in Impaired Health.

APPARENTLY RECOVERING.

Arrangements for the Funeral Not Yet Completed.

POINTS IN A SUCCESSFUL CAREER.

Thomas F. Withrow, general counsel of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, died suddenly yesterday afternoon at his residence, No. 337 Dearborn avenue. Mr. Withrow had not been in robust health since last autumn and at the time of his decease was apparently recovering from an attack of pleurisy. He was to all appearances so far on the road to complete recovery that the news of his sudden death came in the nature of a shock to his friends. Many of them called at the family residence last night to express their sympathy with the widow and family.

Mr. Withrow's death was attributed to a heart affection, signs of the existence of which had been perceived by his physicians. Last October his usually robust health began to show the effects of intense application to work continued for many years. He made an extensive trip through the Pacific coast States and returned home in December apparently improved. Four weeks later he went to Minneapolis to attend a hearing in an important litigation involving the Rock Island road. In that city he caught a violent cold which, first threatening to pass into pneumonia, finally settled into an attack of pleurisy.

The physicians noticed the presence of heart trouble at this time. Last Sunday Mr. Withrow was brought home. He was confined to his room, but spent only part of the time in bed. Yesterday he seemed improved. After lunch he fell asleep. At 3 o'clock he woke up complaining of violent pains in his elbow. These passed away and he dozed off again. Fifteen minutes later he awoke, coughed once or twice, and suddenly fell back dead.

Funeral Arrangements Not Announced.

No arrangements have yet been made for the funeral, nor has the place of interment been fixed upon; but these details will probably be settled today.

Mr. Withrow was a noticeable figure upon the street. He was tall and broad-shouldered, and had a particularly genial face, framed with gray hair and closely-cropped beard. He had lived in Chicago since 1873. He was born in Virginia in March, 1833. When young his parents emigrated to Ohio. The young Thomas attended college in the Western Reserve. After his father's death he taught school and worked as a printer. He rose from the latter position to that of editor of a paper published in Mount Vernon, O.

In 1855 he removed to Janesville, Wis., and became connected with a newspaper, at the same time studying law. He completed his law studies in Iowa and was admitted to the bar of that State in 1857, settling in Des Moines. During the administration of Gov. Lowe and part of that of Gov. Kirkwood he acted as private secretary to the executive department. In 1860 he was appointed by the Iowa Supreme Court official reporter of its decisions, and in this capacity during a term of seven years published thirteen volumes of reports. In 1863 he was Chairman of the Republican State committee of Iowa.

His Connection with the Rock Island.

In 1866 he was appointed local attorney of the Rock Island road, which at that time was pushing its line through Central Iowa. He was prominent in the struggle which ensued in 1868 between the Tracy directory in the company and a syndicate of Wall street men who sought to prevent the extension of the road to Council Bluffs. At the end of this litigation Mr. Withrow's official territory was enlarged, and in 1873 he was made chief law officer of the road, with headquarters at Chicago. He was made general counsel in 1890.

For twenty years before his death the company's heavy legal interests had been guided by him. His duties took him into courts in many States, and numbers of the suits in which he represented the company were of considerable general interest. He was a deep student and an incessant worker, frequently curtailing his hours of sleep and going without his meals when engaged upon the preparation of a case.

In the intervals of his work he traveled extensively in this country. He belonged to the Union and University clubs, but was seen about their rooms but little. He was a member of the Bar Association. He was peculiarly a domestic man.

Mr. Withrow was married in October, 1859, to Miss Jennie F. Goodwin of De Ruyter, N. Y. She and three children survive him. They are Miss Bonnie Withrow, Charles Le B. Withrow, a practicing attorney, and Henry G. Withrow, who is connected with the Rock Island road. He returned within a day or two from a post on the road's extension in Indian Territory. Neither of the sons is married and they and Miss Bonnie Withrow live at the family residence.

WAR RENEWED ON HAWTHORNE.

Warrants Issued for Ed Corrigan and a Number of Bookmakers.

Warrants were sworn out late last evening before Justice Bradwell for the arrest of Edward Corrigan, John Brennock, James C. Burke, and Joseph Ullman, proprietor and bookmakers at the Hawthorne race track. The men are charged with keeping a common gambling house and selling pools on foreign races. The complainant is James Tighe, a printer.

The warrants were given to Attorney Reed of Attorney Lewis' office and later put into the hands of the Sheriff for service. Beyond the fact that Tighe is a printer nothing is known of him. It is understood, however, that he has been playing the Hawthorne races since early in August and that he has lost a large amount of money at the track. It is also understood that the real prosecutor in the case will be Tighe's employer and a number of influential men, who have banded together to close the Hawthorne track. The warrants will probably be served this morning.

To Tax Telegraph Companies' Receipts.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 3.—In the House yesterday Mr. Collop introduced a bill to tax the gross receipts of telephone and telegraph companies.

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

SERVED ON GEN. PAVEY

SUMMONS AND SEARCH WARRANT ISSUED AT SPRINGFIELD.

Attorney-General Moloney Begins Suit Against the ex-Auditor and the Sheriff Makes a Formal Search of His House for the Missing Books of the Insurance Department—Acting Gov. Gill and Mr. Moloney Anxious to Bring Action Against ex-Treasurers for Interest.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The prosecution of ex-Auditor of Public Accounts Charles W. Pavey was begun today. A summons was served on Gen. Pavey and the Sheriff of Sangamon County made a formal search of the ex-Auditor's house for the missing books of the Insurance Department. Political circles are much excited, and it is freely asserted that this is only the beginning. Acting Gov. Gill and Attorney-Gen. Moloney now contemplate actions against all the ex-Treasurers and ex-Auditors whose term of office come within the statute of limitations and who are alleged to have wrongfully appropriated interest on public money and fees, to recover the same.

It was about 4 o'clock when Attorney-General Moloney and Assistant Schofield walked into the office of the Circuit Clerk of Sangamon County and filed the following præcipe:

State of Illinois, Sangamon County: In the Circuit Court of Sangamon County, to the March term, A. D. 1893. The People of the State of Illinois vs. Charles W. Pavey, Alvin Gilbert, Stephen T. Stratton, John R. Allen, William C. Pace, Thomas L. Moss. Debt $50,000; damages $50,000. The Clerk of the said Court will issue a summons as above directed to the Sheriff of Sangamon County and returnable to the said term of court.
M. T. MOLONEY, Attorney-General.

"You may issue a summons for Gen. Pavey and hand it to the Sheriff for service," said Gen. Moloney to Deputy Clerk Tobin, "and issue a summons for his bondsmen, who are parties to the suit, and forward it to the Sheriff of Jefferson County for service."

Summons for Gen. Pavey.

The following is a copy of the summons issued to be served on Gen. Pavey by Deputy-Sheriff Brand:

State of Illinois, Sangamon County, ss. The people of the State of Illinois, to the Sheriff of Sangamon County—greeting: We command you to summon Charles W. Pavey, impleaded, etc., if to be found in your county, to appear before the Circuit Court of Sangamon County on the first day of the next term thereof to be holden at the court-house in the City of Springfield on the first Monday in the month of March, A. D. 1893, to answer unto the people of the State of Illinois in an action of debt, $50,000 damages, and hereof make due return to our said court as the law directs.

Witness, Edward Cahill, clerk of said court, and the judicial seal thereof, at Springfield, this third day of February, A. D. 1893.
EDWARD CAHILL, Clerk.

Mr. Moloney and Assistant Schofield next appeared before Judge James A. Creighton for the purpose of asking that a search warrant be issued in order to gain access to Gen. Pavey's home and if possible secure the insurance book which has caused the controversy. In support of their petition an affidavit signed by Auditor Gore setting forth in detail the facts in the case as heretofore published was filed. Accompanying it was the following petition:

State of Illinois, Sangamon County, ss.—To the Hon. James A. Creighton, Presiding Judge of the Circuit Court of Sangamon County, Ill.: Your petitioner, David Gore, would respectfully represent unto your Honor that he is the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, duly elected, qualified, and acting as such.

Your petitioner represents unto your Honor that Charles W. Pavey was his predecessor in office; that the term of office of the said Charles W. Pavey expired Jan. 10, A. D. 1893; that the said Charles W. Pavey removed from the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State certain books, records, papers, documents, receipts, and other writings pertaining to such office, and which said books, records, papers documents, receipts, and other writings contained, among other things, the account of the disbursement of the funds earned by the Insurance Department of said office during the four years that the said Charles W. Pavey occupied the position of Auditor as aforesaid; that there are no other books, records, papers, documents, receipts, and other writings pertaining to said office and in said office, which contain an account of the disbursement of the funds so received as aforesaid; that it is the duty of the Auditor of Public Accounts to keep a correct and accurate account of all moneys received and disbursed by him, of all nature and kinds soever, and that the said books, records, papers, documents, receipts, and other writings so removed from said office at the expiration of his term of office by the said Charles W. Pavey are books, records, papers, documents, receipts, and writings pertaining to such office; that your petitioner served a demand upon the said Charles W. Pavey Jan. 2, 1893, requiring of him to return to your petitioner, as his successor in office, such books, records, papers, documents, receipts, and other writings, respectively, and that the said Charles W. Pavey has neglected and refused to deliver over said books, records, papers, documents, receipts, and other writings to your petitioner as his successor and still neglects and refuses to so deliver said books, records, papers, documents, receipts, and other writings or any or either of them.

Your petitioner therefore asks your Honor to issue a warrant, directed to the Sheriff or Coroner of Sangamon County, commanding him to seize all records, books, papers, documents, receipts, and other writings belonging to or pertaining to the said office and deliver the same to the custody of your petitioner as Auditor of Public Accounts of said State.

In support of this petition your petitioner files herewith, attached hereto, and made a part hereof, his affidavit as required by law in such cases and as in duty bound, etc. DAVID GORE.
By M. T. MOLONEY, Attorney-General.

Warrant Is Issued.

On the strength of the affidavit and petition Judge Creighton ordered the issuing of a warrant, which was immediately handed to the Deputy Sheriff for service. Gen. Pavey came to the door as the Sheriff was ushered in.

"Gen. Pavey, I am the Sheriff of Sangamon County," said Mr. Brand. "It becomes my duty to serve these papers on you, General," and he began reading the above summons and the search warrant which was merely a reiteration of the petition, with slight changes. The ex-Auditor listened attentively, interrupting the officer once or twice to catch the full significance.

"Now, General," said the officer at the conclusion, "do you deliver those books, papers, and documents?"

"No, sir," said Gen. Pavey, "I have not any such things. Part of them are in the Auditor's office now. I have nothing to deliver to you."

"I knew it, General, I knew it," said the Sheriff, "but, of course, I have to perform my duty. Will you kindly indicate to me all bookcases, drawers, etc., where I can look for these books?"

The ex-Auditor gave a sweep of the hand around the room. The Sheriff gave a glance through the glass doors of the bookcase and then said: "I am afraid they are not here. I most knew they would not be, but of course I wanted to perform my duty conscientiously."

"I appreciate your zeal," said Gen. Pavey as the officer moved toward the front door, "but there are no such books here. This is a thing that has got to be fought out to the end of the law," said he in parting to the officer.

The Sheriff proceeded to the State-House and reported to the Attorney-General that he had served the summons and search warrant and made a fruitless search for the records and vouchers.

Copies of the summons served on Gen. Pavey were this evening sent to Mount Vernon, Jefferson County, to be served on Alvin Gilbert, Stephen T. Stratton, John R. Allen, Williamson C. Pace, and Thomas L. Moss, the bondsmen of the ex-Auditor, who are made defendants to the suit.

Others Will Be Prosecuted.

It is admitted on every hand that Mr. Pavey is not the only ex-official who will be proceeded against. There are at least a dozen members of the General Assembly who have resolutions for investigation. The temporary shelving of the Campbell resolution in the Senate Wednesday has intensified public feeling in the matter.

Mr. Mounts has had prepared for several days resolutions bearing on the subject which he will introduce in the House at an early day. He insinuates that the Speaker has denied him an opportunity to present them. The truth appears to be that he has not tried hard. He now asserts that he will introduce them next week. He has presented them to the Attorney-General, who has encouraged him to proceed with them, saying that he (the Attorney-General) is quite anxious to proceed against Mr. Wilson if he only gets the word. If the resolutions of Campbell are adopted by the Senate, or if Mounts' resolutions or any similar ones are adopted by the House he will proceed at once.

He has so stated and he has commented rather freely and sharply on the action of certain leading Democrats, including Speaker Crafts, who are averse to hasty action in this and in other matters. But, unless all signs fail, the Attorney-General will have his hands full in a few days. A Democratic Senator informed the correspondent for THE TRIBUNE today that he will Tuesday next introduce resolutions directing the Attorney-General to proceed against all the recent State officers who were the custodians of public funds and who deposited the same in banks and who have not yet accounted for the interest thereon to recover such interest. This will include the trustees of several of the State institutions, the Canal Commissioners, and others.

The loyal supporters of Gov. Altgeld say the action of the Attorney-General was discourteous to their chief. They say there was no occasion for haste. The hasty action is thought to be a reflection on the Governor, an insinuation in effect that he would refuse to do his duty under the law. It is intimated that Moloney was induced to push the matter by the Morrison followers here, who are afraid that Altgeld may be a formidable opponent for the horizontal statesman, when Senator Cullom's place comes to be filled two years hence.

Acting-Gov. Gill is understood to be only awaiting the outcome of the various resolutions of investigation now pending in the House to determine whether the appropriation by State Treasurers of the accretions of interests on the public funds is sufficiently well established to warrant executive action in directing the Attorney-General to bring suit in the name of the State against ex-State Treasurers and their bondsmen for the restitution of the hundreds of thousands of dollars of interest, alleged to belong rightly to the State. He said today:

"If the investigation desired to be made result as is anticipated and I am still Acting Governor it will become my duty, as it will be my pleasure, to direct the Attorney-General to begin vigorous prosecution against all offenders, regardless of party affiliations. If it be true that $100,000 or more has been yearly appropriated as interest on public funds by State Treasurers for fourteen years then there is $1,500,000 which belongs to the people and should be refunded to the State Treasury, either by ex-Treasurers or their bondsmen."

PROCEEDINGS IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

Upper Branch of the General Assembly Establishes a Precedent.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3.—The Senate today adjourned until 2 p. m. Monday contrary to precedent. After the transaction of a little routine business Senator Johnson moved to adjourn to 5 p. m. Monday. Senator Wall moved to amend by adjourning under the rules, which implies until 10 a. m. Saturday. President Coppinger held that Senator Johnson's motion was in order.

"This adjournment from Friday until Monday is getting somewhat monotonous," said Senator Allen. "The committees are formed and the Senate is in working order, and I believe it is the duty of all to stay here and transact the business which may come up. I believe we ought to have a roll-call and let the people know who it is that is doing this adjourning."

The roll-call on Senator Johnson's motion resulted as follows:

YEAS.

Arnold,
Bartling,
Campbell,
Coppinger,
Craig,
Ferguson,
Hamer,
Johnson,
Leeper,
Letourneau,
Niehaus,
O'Conor,
O'Malley,
Thiele—14.

NAYS.

Allen,
Anderson,
Aspinwall,
Bacon,
Caldwell,
Coon,
Crawford,
Farmer,
Ford,
Green,
Higbee,
Hunter,
Manecke,
Mussett,
Paisley,
Seiberl,
Wall,
Wright—18.

[Summary: Republicans in roman, Democrats in *italic*. Yeas, 14—Republicans, 3; Democrats, 11. Nays, 18—Republicans, 7; Democrats, 11.]

This included all Senators present.

Senator Ford then moved to adjourn until 2 p. m. Monday, and amid the loud cries for the yeas and nays President Coppinger declared the Senate adjourned to that time.

The following bills were introduced:

By Manecke—To harmonize two sections of the law relating to liens which now conflict.

Coon—Two bills changing the time of the terms of court in the Twelfth Circuit, and providing for the holding of four terms of County Court in Lake County.

The House Committee on Contingent Expenses recommended the appointment of M. M. Sharp as Reading Clerk at $4 per day, but the House promptly voted down the resolution. Bills were introduced as follows:

By J. O. Anderson—The Republican Congressional reapportionment bill.

Erickson—Extending the term of office of Mayor of Chicago to four years and making him ineligible to reëlection.

Holtslaw—Making railroad companies responsible for all fires caused by sparks from their engines.

J. J. Anderson—To compel fire insurance companies to pay the assured the full face of the policy.

Chairman Fowler of the committee to investigate the Wann railroad disaster requested leave of absence for three days next week to conduct the investigation. This prompted Wiwi to move to discharge the committee and abandon the investigation, and a long discussion took place. It found few supporters, however, for on the roll-call the motion to discharge the committee was defeated by a vote of 7 yeas to 71 nays. The investigating committee was then given leave of absence for next Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and the House adjourned.

Persons to Be Exempt from Jury Duty.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3.—A bill was introduced by Representative Clark today which provides that:

The following persons shall be exempt from serving as jurors, to wit: The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Attorney-General, members of the General Assembly during their term of office, all Judges of courts, all clerks of courts, sheriffs, coroners, postmasters, mail carriers, practicing attorneys, all officers of the United States, officiating ministers of the gospel, school teachers, during their term of school, practicing physicians, registered pharmacists, while engaged in actual practice thereof, constant ferrymen, mayors of cities, policemen and active members of fire department, provided that every fireman who shall have faithfully and actively served as such in any volunteer fire department in any city of this State for the term of seven years may thereafter be exempt from serving on juries in all courts.

To Elect Senators by Popular Vote.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—A member of the House proposes to introduce resolutions in that body early next week favoring the election of United States Senators by popular vote and which will hold that Illinois has led the way in that matter. The resolution will also favor Senator Palmer's constitutional amendment bearing on the subject.

WARDEN PATTEN'S DEFENSE BEGUN.

Prison Prosecution Closed Under Protest and Testimony Is Taken for Defendant.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The investigation of the prison goes on, and today the Warden's side is being heard. The prosecution closed last night, the minority entering a protest against being cut off. Representative Lindemuth said several witnesses were anxious to appear and enter complaints. He stated he was not present when the resolution was adopted compelling the minority to close its testimony. Chairman Bingham said the minority had been granted sufficient time and it was due the other side to have a hearing. Capt. Isaac W. Saunders of Brazil, Ind., was the first witness introduced. He said he had been a convict for fifteen years. Senators Loveland and Boord had talked to him. The witness said that during Warden Patten's terms, extending over six years, cruelties had been few. He had never been punished and had never heard the Warden use violent language when questioning convicts who had been reported for punishment. The Warden had always treated the men kindly, never refusing to give them good advice. When cross-examined by Representative Lindemuth the witness said he had been paroled. His sentence had been for life and Warden Patten assisted him in securing his release. He had seen but one man punished but had probably observed four men handcuffed to cell doors. He did not know that seventeen men had been hung up by the wrists, or that thirteen men had been hung up by the thumbs during Patten's administration. Dr. C. N. Metcalf, Secretary of the State Board of Health, testified that the sanitary condition of the prison was good. Ex-Gov. Chase arrived at noon today. His testimony was favorable to Warden Patten.

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

Will Test Milwaukee Schools for Sewer Gas.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The Common Council held a special meeting this evening to consider the question of sewer gas which has resulted in closing five of the public schools of the city. A communication from the Board of Public Works recommending an appropriation of $15,000 to make the necessary repairs was referred to the Finance committee. However, before any repairs are authorized an expert commission, consisting of a chemist, a plumber, and a builder, is to examine the schools by order of the Council, the aldermen doubting the declaration of the Health Commissioner and Plumbing Inspector that the schools are infected with sewer gas.

With nerves unstrung and heads that ache
Wise women Bromo-Seltzer take.

DECIDED IN ADVANCE.

THAT IS WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF THE BISH-VAN PRAAG CONTEST.

Those Who Attend the Meeting of the Subcommittee of the House Committee on Elections Aver That the Proceedings Are Prejudiced—Democratic Members Refer to Van Praag's Case as "Our Side"—Indications That King and Van Praag Will Be Seated.

If the proceedings in the Bish-Van Praag election contest before the subcommittee of the House Committee on Elections at the Palmer House yesterday may be regarded as an indication of the result the full committee will recommend that the vote in the Sixteenth Precinct of the First Ward, the Eighteenth Precinct of the Second, and the First Precinct of the Third be thrown out. This course, it is said by those who have carefully figured it out, will elect William H. King and Solomon Van Praag from the Third Senatorial District.

Van Praag is also contesting the election of King, but it is claimed that this is done simply for appearance so that the House may not be accused of unseating Bish because he is a colored man. By throwing out the three precincts referred to King's plurality will be practically the same as now. The excuse can be made that both King and Bish, who are the Republican members, according to the will of the people, have been treated alike, and that it is not the fault of the House if by pursuing this course King still retains his seat and Bish was thrown out.

"But what becomes of Stephen D. May, the Democratic member from the Third District?" the question is asked.

"O, no contest was made on his seat," will be the reply. "The House cannot take notice of irregularities not brought to its attention."

The subcommittee hearing the evidence began its work in the north dining-room of the Palmer House yesterday. Joseph A. O'Donnell of Chicago is Chairman. The other statesmen are Lawrence B. Stringer of Lincoln, William H. Snyder of Belleville, James H. Watson of Ashley, Edmund O'Connell of Bloomington, and J. L. Hastings of Galesburg. O'Connell and Hastings are Republicans and the other members are Democrats. John H. Hamline and Charles S. Deneen appear as counsel for King and Bish, while Van Praag is represented by Frank H. Jones and John G. Drennen, both of Springfield.

Trying to Fasten Blame on Officials.

Dr. T. N. Jamieson, the Secretary of the Republican State committee, was present during the greater portion of the afternoon. Ed Mitchell, the Assistant Secretary, dropped in, and so did Charles A. Partridge, formerly a member of the House and also former Secretary of the committee. Ex-Ald. Vierling was also there for a while. There is an impression that the Democrats expect to secure evidence that may be used against the Federal election law. The basis of this is the close examination to which the witnesses are subjected regarding the actions of the United States Supervisors and the Deputy United States Marshals. The attorneys seem to be anxious to fasten the blame, if they can find any, upon those officials.

Only witnesses for Van Praag were examined yesterday. The ruling force of the committee, it was observed by those who heard the proceedings, was decidedly prejudiced. The Democratic members referred to Van Praag's case as "our side," which covered the suggestion to be made that they had probably decided what they would do, and O'Connell and Hastings used similar language in referring to the treatment Bish should receive.

Points in the Contest.

The proceedings were opened with the reading of the notices which Mr. Van Praag had served on Mr. King and Mr. Bish that he would contest their election. There are eight points in the contest. Briefly they are as follows: That money was used by King and Bish and others to bribe voters. That they promised to pay money to secure votes, and that persons voted for them on their promises. That they promised persons if elected to secure public office for them. That ballots illegally printed and unlawfully cast were counted for Bish and King. That ballots cast for Van Praag were counted for Bish and King. That the returns made by election officers were illegal. That both are disqualified and ineligible to hold the office. That the conduct of the election officers, Deputy United States Marshals, United States Supervisors, workers for the Republican ticket, and voters in the First Precinct of the Third Ward, the Sixteenth of the First, and the Eighteenth of the Second was so unlawful and corrupt as to render the result of the vote as counted utterly void.

After this had been read Mr. Hamline entered an objection and Mr. Jones made a statement to the committee as to what Mr. Van Praag expected to prove. William Van Buren, who is said to be a brother-in-law of Van Praag, was the first witness. His observations were confined to the Sixteenth Precinct of the First Ward. He recounted the disturbance which Constable Cronin who was acting on behalf of the Democratic County committee created when he came to the polling place about 6 o'clock in the morning with ninety-two warrants for the arrest of people whom it was claimed had no right to vote. About all that was shown by Van Buren's story of Cronin's experience was that people were allowed within 100 feet of the polling place. The polling place was at the engine-house on Taylor street, and the witness said cigars which Bish paid for were passed around.

Says He Saw Money Paid.

A colored lawyer named John G. Jones saw people within 100 feet of the polling place in the First Precinct of the Third Ward. He saw a Deputy United States Marshal direct a man how to vote, and he saw a man whose name he did not know give a man some money just before he went to vote.

Constable Cronin was the first witness after lunch. He testified that there must have been 100 people in the engine house while the polls were open. He said he had ninety-two warrants, and that the complaints were made by John O'Brien. He got his instructions from John P. Hopkins. He told about how he was arrested by a United States Marshal and how Hopkins when he went into the polling place was arrested and told of the whole day's proceedings. He saw a man go into a booth with a voter but did not know the name of either.

The liveliest witness of the day was John Fletcher, whose latest employment was that of a policeman at the Garfield Park race track. His experiences election day were confined to the Sixteenth Precinct of the First Ward.

"Did you see any one in the polling place aside from the election officers?" he was asked.

"Yes, sah. Ed Wright and Gus Hutchings."

"Who is Gus Hutchings?"

"He works for Wulff, sah."

"What was he doing there?"

"'Kurnel' Hutchings said, sah, he was thar as a 'lookout.'"

"What is that?"

"You're as much posted, sah, as I is. You knows what a 'lookout' is."

Explains What a "Lookout" Is.

The attorney professed his ignorance, and the colored witness explained: "As I understand, under the Australian system they have what dey calls 'lookouts.' Dey is watchers."

Mr. Fletcher then explained that Mr. Hutchings went into a booth and showed a voter how to vote. On the cross-examination Fletcher had a lively tilt with Attorney Deneen because the later asked him if he had served a term in the penitentiary. Fletcher is the man who was convicted of killing a man on election day in 1884 at Third avenue and Harrison street. He only received a two-year sentence and was pardoned by Gov. Oglesby after he had been at Joliet eleven months.

Zac Daniels, a colored employé of the Water Office, certified that the South Town Assessor gave Lench Wemley some money and that he and Wemley got a drink. This was at the First Precinct of the Third Ward. James M. Nash referred to the Chairman as "the guy over thar." He was explaining his business as a collector for the Recorder. He said the attorneys did not always pay the fees and it was his duty to collect them and he announced that "the guy over thar" owed $12. He had canvassed a portion of the precinct for the committee. Morris A. Gelder, a clerk in the Sixteenth Precinct, saw a Republican instructor go into a booth with a voter. On the cross-examination he said between forty and fifty suspect notices had been sent out. Cronin had warrants for ninety-two alleged illegal voters. From Eugene Barrow it was learned that people were allowed within 100 feet of the polling place in the First Precinct of the Third.

At the evening session C. L. Brewster, William Kelly, and a colored man named William Smith were examined. Smith testified that a Deputy United States Marshal at the First Precinct of the Third Ward gave him a marked ballot in the alley back of the polling place and then took him across the street and gave him a drink. He afterward voted the ballot given him. He did not know the name of the Marshal, and could not remember whether a ballot was offered him when he went to vote or whether any questions were asked. He did not know whether the ballot given him by the Deputy Marshal was a sample ballot or a regular one. The committee adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

WALL INSISTS ON RETRENCHMENT.

He Tells Wisconsin Legislators They Are Going Too Fast with Appropriations.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The Democratic Legislature received a rebuke from E. C. Wall, the party boss, today for its extravagance in appropriations. Wall appeared last evening unexpectedly and all night he had delegations of Senators and Assemblymen steered to his rooms at the Park Hotel. Mr. Wall said he was alarmed at the reckless manner in which legislation regarding appropriations was being conducted and therefore deemed it highly expedient to come here and call a halt. Bills already introduced make a raid on the treasury for over $1,000,000. The first open evidence of what was going on made its appearance in the Senate this morning in the shape of a resolution introduced by Senator Lees, providing for the appointment of a Joint Committee on Retrenchment. The introduction of such a resolution has raised another wave of trouble. Some of the members of the Committee on Legislative Expenditures are strongly inclined to take the creation of a Retrenchment committee as a reflection on them. It will be seen that the items making up this $1,000,000 and over already asked for do not begin to cover all the needs of the State. The Historical Society wants $400,000, the Agricultural Society $200,000, the normal schools $145,000, State Board of Control $150,000, State University $116,000, with an additional $90,000 as a permanent fund taken at the rate of 6 per cent from the license tax, the World's Fair Commissioners $135,000, and the State Board of Health $50,000. This is said to be nearly double the amount ever before asked for so early in the life of any Legislature. Still a large number of the members show a disposition to ignore Mr. Wall and reject his advice. They say that every dollar thus far asked for is needed; also that the Legislature is qualified to transact its business without directions from an outside boss.

BOIES WILL STAY IN IOWA.

He Refuses the Cabinet Place, but Will Be a Candidate for the Senate.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Gov. Boies has been tendered a position in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet and has refused it. This fact leaked out today. The letter in which the honor of the portfolio of agriculture is declined was written today after consulting a few friends. The reason is that he considers it is his duty to remain in Iowa, where he can be of service to the party to which he owes all his political honors. He realizes that he is the choice of his party to lead the fight for the United States Senate, and it is his sole remaining ambition to help in that fight. There is another reason, his friends claim, which has influenced the Governor in refusing the honor of a seat in the Cabinet, and that is the health of his daughter, Miss Jessica Boies. Gov. Boies did not state all these facts in his letter to Cleveland, but they are the ones upon which the letter was based. An effort was made by his friends to have him accept, and then resign in time to make the Senatorial fight for which he would then have added prestige, but this he firmly declined to do.

RIOTOUS STRIKERS AT CHATTANOOGA.

They Fiercely Attack and Maltreat Molders Who Have Taken Their Places.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—A riot occurred this evening between striking molders and the non-unionists who are filling their places at the Chattanooga Car and Foundry Works. The strikers waylaid the men as they came out of the works. Jack Ryan was the leader of the strikers, who were armed with pistols and knives. One non-unionist was cut so badly that an ambulance had to be called to haul him to his home. Several others were injured, but none seriously. Manager Jesse Evans, who is a nephew of the ex-Congressman, now next in official position to Mr. Wanamaker, was choked and roughly handled by the strikers in trying to stop the trouble.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 3.—The trial of Jack Clifford for the murder of Conners, a Pinkerton detective, was resumed this morning. Capt. John Cooper was placed on the stand and identified Clifford as one of the men he saw on the river bank at Homestead. He also said he recognized Hugh O'Donnell and Hugh Ross among those in the crowd of rioters. During the cross-examination Judge Stowe stopped the attorneys for the defense, who were seeking to show that the Pinkertons were trespassers at Homestead. The Judge said:

I won't allow such questions. These men were going to Homestead on a lawful errand and had a right to go. These rioters had no business there. Even if the Pinkertons had been going there to take that mill by force they were justified in doing so and no one has a right to dispute it in this court, and you may as well understand that just now. Such ideas as you attempt to advance never have been the law, are not the law, and I hope never will be the law. It is anarchistic to advance such sentiments, and I will allow no one to advance such ideas here.

Mr. Brennen, who had asked the objectionable questions, tried several times to reply to the Judge, but was silenced each time.

Pinkerton Capt. W. H. Burt graphically described the battle at Homestead and declared that the men on the barges did no firing until after fifteen shots had come from the crowd on shore. After this the detectives sent two volleys at those on the mill property, scattering them right and left. The witness then described the wounding of Conners. He saw Clifford just before he started to run out the gang plank. The defendant came in through a break in the fence. Several other witnesses reviewed the scenes of the riot and identified Clifford as a participant.

GOV. ALTGELD'S SHORT STOP AT MOBILE.

With Treasurer Ramsey He Views the Prettiest Parts of the City—To Bay St. Louis.

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Gov. Altgeld and State Treasurer R. N. Ramsey arrived today from Asheville, N. C., on their way to St. Augustine, Fla. The rest of the party went on through. The Governor and Treasurer viewed the city this afternoon, taking a carriage ride down the beautiful Bay Shell road, seven miles in length. They expressed themselves as delighted. The temperature was above 65 degrees and the ride was greatly enjoyed. Gov. Altgeld and Mr. Ramsey left on the 2 p. m. train for Bay St. Louis, Miss. They will remain there a day or so and then proceed on their journey.

BAY ST. LOUIS, Miss., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—John P. Altgeld, Governor of Illinois, left Mobile this afternoon and arrived before dark. He has taken comfortable quarters and may remain here several days. There are a large number of Chicagoans wintering at this and neighboring points on the coast, and they will make the Governor as comfortable as possible.

FIFTY MILES OF RIVER ICE GORGE.

Imminent Danger to Ohio Craft from Floating Icebergs.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—A big gorge from above reached here tonight and at this hour every effort is being made to save the three wharf boats. The gorge is fifty miles long and in some places thirty feet thick. The grinding is heard above all other sounds and is terrifying. Seventy-five coal barges, many of them loaded, are imbedded in the frozen mass and will not be loosened until far down towards Cairo.

SHAWNEETOWN, Ill., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The government gauge marks twenty feet, a rise of over eleven feet within three days. The river is still rising two inches an hour. The heavy ice from Cincinnati gorges began passing here yesterday. All business was suspended but no damage has yet been done to water craft.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa is perfection in aroma, flavor, richness, and digestibility.

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

BAIT FOR DEMOCRATS.

HARRISON'S SCHEME IN NOMINATING JUDGE JACKSON.

By Promoting Him to the Supreme Bench He Would Secure to Republicans a Prominent Circuit Judgeship—Certain Republican Senators Would Not Support a Straightout Nominee of Their Party—Belknap Secures an Order in His Favor from the Michigan Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—There are many inquiries as to the reasons which led President Harrison to appoint a Democrat to succeed the late Justice Lamar on the Supreme bench. The statement comes very direct that he was led to do this because of Republican opposition to his making any nomination, and the responsibility for the failure to nominate a Republican is said to lie upon the twelve Republicans in the Senate who were determined to oppose any confirmation proposed by the President. It was at first his intention to nominate either Judge Emery Speer or Judge Pardee. On making inquiries among the Republican Senators as to which would be the most likely to secure a ready nomination he discovered that there were about twelve Republican Senators who would oppose any confirmation, partly on account of their personal antagonism to the President and partly on account of their desire to bring other matters to the front in the Senate.

At first, on discovering this, Mr. Harrison decided that he would not send in any nomination. He held to this purpose until the afternoon of yesterday, when he became convinced that a Democrat might be confirmed with the aid of Democratic Senators. He then decided to send in the nomination of Judge Jackson, who he believed could be confirmed, and whose confirmation would give a very important Circuit Judgeship to be filled.

The Republican Senators who opposed his making the appointment will probably try to prevent confirmation, and there appears to be a strong probability that they may succeed, unless advantage be taken of the custom of "Senatorial courtesy," which discountenances delay in action on the nomination of an ex-Senator. The matter will be forced to the front with promptness. If confirmation is secured promptly it is expected that the President will nominate Judge W. O. Bradley of Kentucky, who is one of the prominent leaders of the Southern Republicans and was prominently spoken of at Minneapolis for the nomination for the Vice-Presidency, to succeed Judge Jackson on the Circuit bench. The fact that Judge Jackson was favored by Justice Brown of the Supreme bench, and Judge Taft of the Circuit bench, and by President Harrison's brother, if a Republican could not be confirmed, had some influence in inducing the appointment of Judge Jackson under the existing circumstances.

At a meeting of the Senate Judiciary committee today there was some opposition to the nomination of Judge Jackson. As far as can be learned the opposition does not touch Judge Jackson's reputation or fitness, or even his Democracy, but is based on an objection founded on principle, the Democrats having taken the position that it was not proper for an outgoing President to fill life places of such importance. There is no question that Senators on both sides of the chamber are deeply concerned by the probability of the nomination of a Republican Circuit Judge to succeed Jackson, the Democrats being determined in advance to resist the installation of a Republican on a Southern circuit and the Republicans fearing that they will have a hard struggle to confirm such a nomination at this late stage of the session.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 3.—The *Times* of this morning says:

But can Judge Jackson afford to accept this appointment in the present situation? As advised at this time of writing we say, as Judge Jackson's friend, most emphatically no. That petitions have been circulated for the last few days since Justice Lamar's death asking Judge Jackson's appointment by Republicans cannot be denied. This, with other well-grounded rumors in this connection, justifies the belief freely expressed that Judge Jackson's appointment is not made on its merits. Two reasons are assigned: First, the President wants to make a place for his law partner, Attorney-General Miller, who would be made Judge of a circuit which takes in the field of the President's law practice; second, to get Judge Jackson out of the way, so that partisan use can be made of election machinery and so that Republicans can be placed in all offices within the appointing power of the Circuit Judge.

SUPREME COURT FAVORS BELKNAP.

Michigan Judges Decide an Election Board Exceeded Its Authority.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The Democratic majority on the Board of Canvassers of Ionia County deliberately waited until the recount of the vote cast for Congressman in Kent County at the last election and then threw out enough votes which were cast for Congressman Charles E. Belknap, the Republican, to make it appear that his Democratic opponent, George F. Richardson, had a plurality of ten in the district. On this showing the Democratic State Board of Canvassers issued a certificate of election to Richardson, who promptly filed it with the Clerk of the National House of Representatives. Belknap thereupon asked the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel the Ionia canvassers to reconvene and canvass the vote as shown by the original returns, which gave him a plurality of ten. The court further orders the State canvassers, upon receiving the new returns from Ionia County, to reconvene and issue a certificate of election to Congressman Belknap.

Notices were given in the Senate today of bills abolishing days of grace, fixing the tax on express companies doing business in Michigan at 3 per cent of their net earnings; providing for the relief of the Supreme Court by increasing the number of Judges from five to ten; prohibiting foreign agents of insurance companies authorized to do business in Michigan from soliciting business in this State; and amending the act creating the Michigan World's Fair Commission. The object of the last named bill is supposed to be the abolishment of the present commission, although this cannot be definitely ascertained, as its author, Senator McGinley, refused to tell just what its provisions are.

The House passed the bumboat bill, and ordered an investigation into the official conduct of Supt. Thomas Hill of the Capitol Building and grounds, who is accused of malfeasance.

Gov. Rich has approved the bill repealing the Miner electoral law.

THURSTON GOT THE PARTY VOTE.

A Republican Prevents More Than One Ballot—Withdrawal of the Populist.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—It was among the possibilities that a Republican Senator might have been elected today if it had not been for the unreasonable and unaccountable action of Representative Wardlaw of Gage County. It was the Republican plan to have three ballots today, and the supposition was that Thurston would have gained steadily until his election was accomplished. When the first ballot had been announced, which gave Thurston sixty-one votes, lacking only five of an election, Representative Watson moved that the convention take two more ballots and then adjourn. Mr. Sheridan, a Populist, moved to adjourn. On this motion the roll was called and the vote stood 66 to 65, Mr. Wardlaw voting with the Populists. His action was a surprise to everybody. A number of Republican members flocked around him and urged him to change his vote, but this he persistently refused to do, and the joint convention adjourned. The Democrats all voted for Democrats today. The Populists had an open meeting in the corridors of the Lindell Hotel this evening and W. L. Greene, their nominee for Senator, withdrew, and in a severely caustic speech paid his respects to Messrs. Dale, Dysart, Stevens, and Kruse, who refused to vote for him. These in turn roasted him and a general row was imminent, when peace came through the interposition of the Chaplain of the House.

CASEY LEAVES THE RACE.

He Withdraws, but North Dakota Republicans Are Still Unable to Unite.

BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Late last night the call for a Republican caucus, two-thirds to nominate and Casey to withdraw from the race, was signed by forty-two Republicans and this morning by eight more. Republicans then went into joint session, allowed one ballot, and adjourned to hold the caucus. On this ballot the Republicans scattered the fifty-one votes present among seven candidates, Casey receiving eighteen. For the first time the Populists joined with the Democrats and voted for Roach, the regular Democratic caucus nominee, giving him thirty-nine votes. The scheme was to obtain Republican votes enough from his own county of Grand Forks to elect, and but for the morning conference it is likely the scheme would have been successful. Some Republicans have advocated election of no person, thus leaving the Governor to appoint, which appointment would hold only for two years. They would prefer this rather than have a Democrat elected for six years.

At the caucus this afternoon forty-nine Republicans were present. Senator Casey formally withdrew from the contest. Eight ballots were taken. On the seventh ballot ex-Gov. Ordway received sixteen votes, dropping down to five on ninth ballot. Kingman and Worst came next, the former receiving ten and the latter eight.

Twenty ballots were taken at the night sessions, but the votes were badly split up.

REPUBLICANS SHOW THEIR STRENGTH

They Give J. C. Davis Within Two Votes of Enough to Elect.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The Republicans forced the fighting in the joint session today by casting twenty-two votes for J. C. Davis of Rawlins. This was the entire Republican strength, and could two more votes have been secured Davis would have been United States Senator. This spurt of the Republicans has been the sensation of the session, and has proved to the Democrats that they must close a deal with the Populists. Davis is a popular merchant living at Rawlins. The Republicans held a caucus tonight, at which it was agreed to hereafter ballot for all candidates in order as shown by their strength. Senator Warren received 20 votes, Congressman Clark 19, Surveyor-General Richards 18, J. W. Mondell 19, De Forrest Richards 15, Col. Downey 17. These names were submitted to the Populists and they were told that they could name any man on the list and he would get the united vote of the Republicans providing he could get enough Populists to elect. The Democrats have done the same thing, and have submitted four names to the People's party. No answer has yet come to either party, but both Republicans and Democrats expect to hear from them tomorrow morning. Judge O'Connor, the Chairman of the Populist State Central committee, said tonight that no man yet named by the Democrats or Republicans can get the Populist votes.

TO PREVENT BLINDNESS IN INFANTS.

Minnesota Senator Introduces Such a Measure—To Tax Sleeping-Cars.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—A bill was introduced in the Senate by Bell today to prevent blindness in infants. It provides that if the eyes of the babes are inflamed three weeks after birth it shall be the duty of nurse, midwife, or parent to report the same to the Health Commissioner under penalty of a fine of $100. Senator Davis introduced a bill to fix rates to be charged for the use of telephones. Other bills introduced: By Dean, for a new Capitol, limiting the cost to $2,000,000; by S. D. Peterson, to regulate the receipt, storage, and shipment of grain at elevators on the right of way of railroads and providing for the erection of public grain warehouses and elevators and for condemnation proceedings; by Glader, to regulate the carrying of freight and charges thereon; by Keller, fixing the capital of State banks in proportion to population.

In the House Horton introduced a bill for the taxation of sleeping car companies. It provides for a 3 per cent tax on the gross earnings of the companies. Roach introduced a bill limiting the amount of interest pawnbrokers may collect on loans to 10 per cent per annum. Among the other new bills is a measure to authorize the organization of companies to insure firms against bad debts.

WILL NOT CONSOLIDATE SCHOOLS.

Montana Legislators Decide to Keep State Seats of Learning at Various Towns.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The most important question of State policy that will come before the present session of the Legislature has been practically decided. It was whether or not the State educational institutions should be consolidated in one great university or divided into some half-dozen different schools and located at as many different places. The advocates of the latter policy have triumphed, and it is practically settled now that the university will be located at Missoula, the Agricultural College at Bozeman, the School of Mines at Butte, and the State Normal School at Dillon. Great Falls offered a site of 320 acres and a cash endowment of $100,000 if the consolidated schools should be located at that place. The Federal Government endowed the various schools of Montana with an aggregate of over 600,000 acres of land lying within the State, which in the course of time will be worth several millions of dollars.

RESUBMISSIONISTS LOSE VOTES.

The Anti-Local Option Men in South Dakota Prevent Reconsideration.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Immediately after the roll-call in the House today Mr. Hooper, leader of the anti-local option forces, moved that the House adjourn and the motion was carried. The object of the adjournment was to prevent Mr. Fowler from making a motion to reconsider the local option bill which was defeated yesterday. The vote on adjournment showed a loss of two votes to the resubmissionists since yesterday. Another test vote came up in the Senate on radical railroad legislation, when it refused by an emphatic vote to recall from the Committee on Railroads a bill fixing the maximum passenger rates at three cents a mile and placing other restrictions on railroads. A bill was introduced in the Senate making changes in the law requiring publication of insurance statements. Mr. Crill's bill for one Railroad Commissioner, with power to suggest rates, repairs, and other matters, will come up next Monday afternoon under a special order.

For Sunday Opening of Saloons.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 3.—A bill has been introduced in the Assembly providing for the submission at the next fall election of the question of opening saloons Sunday after 1 p. m. in the City of New York to a vote of the people, and if the decision is favorable the Corporation Counsel of New York is to report a bill to the next Legislature which shall permit such opening.

Gen. Keifer for Judge Jackson's Place.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The friends here of Gen. J. Warren Keifer, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, started a boom here today for him for the Circuit Judgeship vacated by Judge Jackson. A strong belief prevails that he will be the appointee.

North Carolina Favors the Canal.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Both houses of the Legislature today unanimously adopted resolutions instructing North Carolina's Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for the Nicaragua canal bill and to work earnestly to secure its passage.

Prof. Baldwin Confirmed as a Judge.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 3.—Prof. Baldwin's nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court has been confirmed by the House in concurrence with the Senate.

Legislative Notes.

The forty-sixth ballot for Senator was taken in the Washington Legislature yesterday without change.

The bill appropriating $30,000 for Idaho's World's Fair exhibit passed the Idaho Senate yesterday.

The Oregon Democratic State Central Committee passed resolutions in which the position of Gov. Pennoyer as respects President Cleveland was freely condemned.

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

Value of the Corser Assets.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—An affidavit of the value of the property in the assignment of E. S. Corser was filed this afternoon with the Clerk of Courts. The property consists largely of incumbered real estate, which, carried until there is a fair demand at fair prices, would, it is claimed, yield above the mortgage incumbrance $600,000. But the cash value of the estate, based on what property would now bring at an assignee's sale at the present condition of real estate does not, it is set forth, exceed $200,000. This affidavit is filed for the purpose of fixing the assignee's bond, which is for $400,000, and is signed by James A. Byrnes and Samuel Hill for the St. Paul and Minneapolis Trust company.

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

FIFTEEN TO SEVEN.

DEMOCRATIC PLAN OF CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

The Scheme That Seems to Have the Best Chance of Adoption by the Majority Party of the General Assembly Gives Cook and Lake Seven Districts, Five of Which Are to Be Democratic—Of the Others Only Five Are Republican—Cook and Lake Counties Carefully Guarded.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—According to the latest Democratic Congressional apportionment scheme Illinois is to be divided so as to make fifteen Democratic districts and but seven Republican districts. The plan has been all mapped out by Secretary Nelson at the instance of the Democratic members of the House and Senate Committees on Congressional Apportionment. It has been submitted and has met with the approval of the committeemen. The scheme will probably be presented to the Democratic caucus next Thursday and adopted without material change.

The redistricting of Cook County, with which Lake is to be connected Congressionally, cannot be obtained, and all that is known about it is that it provides for five Democratic and two Republican districts. The redistricting of the State outside of Cook and Lake Counties is as follows:

Eighth District—Du Page, Kendall, Kane, McHenry, DeKalb, Boone, and Winnebago; population, 205,030.

Ninth—Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Ogle, Lee, Carroll, Bureau, Putnam, and Stark; population, 179,412.

Tenth—Will, Grundy, La Salle, and Marshall; population, 177,482.

Eleventh—Whiteside, Henry, Rock Island, Mercer, and Knox; population, 163,405.

Twelfth—Warren, Henderson, McDonough, Hancock, Adams, and Brown; population, 164,370.

Thirteenth—Peoria, Fulton, Schuyler, Cass, and Morgan; population, 178,101.

Fourteenth—Livingston, Woodford, McLean, Tazewell, and Mason; population, 168,543.

Fifteenth—Vermillion, Champaign, Ford, Iroquois, and Kankakee; population, 172,998.

Sixteenth—Menard, Sangamon, Logan, De Witt, Macon, and Piatt; population, 171,963.

Seventeenth—Pike, Scott, Calhoun, Jersey, Greene, Macoupin, and Madison; population, 185,472.

Eighteenth—Edgar, Douglas, Coles, Moultrie, Shelby, Christian, and Montgomery; population, 180,755.

Nineteenth—Clark, Crawford, Lawrence, Richland, Jasper, Cumberland, Effingham, Clay, and Fayette; population, 162,022.

Twentieth—Wabash, Edwards, White, Hamilton, Wayne, Franklin, Jefferson, and Marion; population, 174,156.

Twenty-first—Washington, Clinton, Gallatin, Hardin, Bond, St. Clair, Monroe, and Randolph; population, 173,323.

Twenty-second—Jackson, Marion, Alexander, Pulaski, Massac, Pope, Saline, Johnson, and Williamson; population, 163,186.

The Republican districts are to be the Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Fifteenth, and Twenty-second. The other districts, on the basis of the vote last fall, will be safely Democratic. The Eighth is more than 30,000 above the Congressional ratio for the State, and the suggestion has been made that Kane County, which has a population of 64,000, be made part of one of the Cook County districts, and that Lake County, which has a population of only 24,000, be put in the Eighth District in its stead. This would bring the population of the district only 8,000 under the ratio. In order to make the Peoria district Democratic some juggling had to be done. The process had to be repeated in order to make a district for "Andy" Hunter, which would not include Congressman Fithian. The Egyptians have not given up the job of limiting Cook County's representation in the next Congress to be elected to six members.

NO SYMPATHY FOR THE RAILROADS.

Motion to Discharge the Wann Investigating Committee Voted Down.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The short debate in the House this morning growing out of the motion of Representative Wiwi to discharge the committee appointed to investigate the Wann disaster proved quite plainly that that body has little sympathy with railroad corporations and that it is prepared to pass measures to guard the lives of the people against recklessness and niggardliness. The members, as a rule, have little confidence in investigating committees and when Wiwi moved to discharge the Wann committee on the ground that it was not different from other investigating committees, and that they are all suspicious and somewhat of humbugs, there was some sympathy with him, and had not the motion for discharge been promptly put it might have carried.

Judge Callahan, in whom every member has confidence, in a few sentences presented the matter to the House in a different light. He said part of the function of the General Assembly was to pass laws for the protection of human life. The Wann disaster should be investigated so that facts might be ascertained on which protective legislation could be based. The suggestion that the Coroner's jury investigation was sufficient was ridiculed. His experience was that Coroners' juries usually placed the responsibility for disasters such as the Wann affair upon the victims, who could not refute the verdict. He had no partiality for investigating committees, but the Wann committee ought to be continued and given every facility for its work.

Representative Kent, speaking from his experience as a Deputy Coroner, corroborated what Mr. Callahan had said about Coroners' juries. Mr. Johnson, one of the Democratic leaders, supported the motion to discharge the committee after this, but he found only six supporters.

Representative Nohe was jubilant over the division and said: "I think my bill repealing the $5,000 limit for human life taken by railroad companies will be passed by this House by an overwhelming majority."

Judge Callahan is preparing a bill to compel railroads to use some device to prevent accidents arising from persons having their feet caught in switches and between the guard-rails and the switches.

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

Hood's Cures.

Son of John L. McMurray
Of Ravenswood, W. Va.

A Father's Gratitude

Impels Him to Tell How His Son Was Saved.

White Swelling and Scrofula Cured.

"I write this simply because I feel it a duty to humanity, so that others affected as my son was MAY KNOW HOW TO BE CURED. When he was 7 years old a white swelling came on his right leg below the knee, drawing his leg up at right angles, and causing him intense suffering. He could not walk and I considered him

A Confirmed Cripple.

The swelling was lanced and discharged freely. At length we decided to take him to Cincinnati for a surgical operation. He was so weak and poor we gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla to build up his strength. To OUR GREAT SURPRISE,

Hood's Sarsaparilla

not only gave strength but caused the sore, after discharging several pieces of bone, to entirely heal up. His leg straightened out, and he now runs everywhere, as lively as any boy." J. L. McMURRAY, Notary Public, Ravenswood, W. Va.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache. Try a box.

SHARPERS
CONFIDENCE M
WORLD'S FAI

They Are Said to Be
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DEATH RESULTS FR

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At the grave the burial
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IT IS TWENTY YEAR

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The twentieth year o
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advance copy of which wa
by THE TRIBUNE. It is
of 128 pages, eighty-eight
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in 1873 to its present stand
frontispiece is a full page

SHARPERS AT WORK.

CONFIDENCE MEN INFEST THE WORLD'S FAIR APPROACHES.

They Are Said to Be Members of the Same Gang That Was Driven Away Some Time Ago—A Reporter's Experience—A Boat Gets Stuck in the Draw of a Railroad Bridge and Blocks Traffic—First Death from Smallpox Occurs at the Pest House.

Sharks of the confidence, sandbagging variety are once more plying their trade in the neighborhood of the World's Fair grounds. Some time ago they were driven from their haunts, but citizens acquainted with them and their methods claim that the original gang, with several additions, is back again. These people are not allowed inside the World's Fair grounds, so they lay for their victims along Lake avenue and the loop of the cable cars. The favorite method of operation is to meet innocent-looking strangers and offer to sell them admission tickets to the Fair grounds at a reduced price. If the proposed victim "bites" he is taken into a back room of a saloon near by and induced to enter into a quiet little game at which he is "sure to win."

There is another scheme which often succeeds. It was investigated by a reporter for THE TRIBUNE yesterday. Walking down Lake avenue from Fifty-fifth street, gazing at everything in sight, he was not long in finding that several seedy individuals who had passed him were exchanging signs with others some distance down the street. Arriving at Fifty-sixth street the "sucker" was stopped by a man who asked if the "gentleman was going to the Fair grounds." Being informed that he was and that he did not know where the gates were, the man pleasantly remarked that he was also a stranger, and he would like to accompany the reporter to the grounds. Before doing so, however, "would the gentleman be so kind as to accompany him a few doors north, where he wished to deliver a personal letter to Col. Seipp, a leading business-man in those parts."

The man and the "sucker" went to what is called the "ladies' entrance" at the side of the Bakowski saloon on Lake avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets. This "entrance" is a large hall with several doors and a stairway. Col. Seipp lived up-stairs. Col. Seipp was found in a fairly comfortable room, and very much pleased to meet his visitors. He was a man about 50 years old, with gray hair and beard and a nose that represents several fortunes in the coloring. He is said to have a national reputation as a confidence operator. He was, apparently, chief of the Lake avenue gang.

After a brief visit with the Colonel the first "roper-in" called the attention of the reporter to a partly open door leading from the room. Through this opening could be seen tables and men playing cards. The next act in the comedy was to entice the "sucker" into a game of draw. The hint in regard to new regions to explore was taken.

Arriving at the door of the den the man was greeted as follows: "Naw ye don't! Youse a chump! Dat's a 'porter for de paper! I driv 'im onct to a fire."

That settled it. Denials were of no use, and the thermometer immediately took a tumble in the chilly atmosphere. The reporter was allowed to find the gate to the World's Fair grounds alone.

While the sharpers do a profitable business they dress as near like farmers as possible. Nearly every day the officials at the Fair grounds are told of farmers caught by these people. At any time of day these "con" men can be seen along Lake avenue. Their haunts are the center saloons in the block on Lake avenue between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets. Their old quarters were over the "Denver" saloon, but since that was raided several places have been used. They disappear at nights, when their "game" ceases to travel. There are said to be seven members in the gang, for which "Col. Seipp" does the brain work.

ALL TRAFFIC BLOCKED FOR HOURS.

A Boat Gets Stuck in the Draw of a Bridge and an Engine Jumps the Track.

For eight hours yesterday traffic on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago was blocked by a steamer grounding at the Fort Wayne railroad bridge, and for two hours last evening the Fort Wayne, Chicago and Western Indiana, Wabash, Chicago and Eastern Illinois, Erie and Grand Trunk were delayed by a switch engine straddling the rails at Twenty-second and Stewart avenue, and completely blocking three main lines.

About 3:30 p. m. the steamer William F. Sauber, Capt. Peterson, Chicago to Buffalo, grounded just as the bow passed the middle of the open Fort Wayne bridge. The vessel was laden with wheat, and stuck fast. The water in the river is unusually low at this time, and a week ago an attempt to bring the big boat through on the north side of the bridge had failed. At the time the Sauber grounded the Lindsay and Fryer were being taken through the north channel, and they were abandoned temporarily to enable the tug forces to clear the Sauber.

As it grew dark and colder the railroad and river men decided that additional assistance and more substantial material was necessary, and sent out a call for help. All this time the Fort Wayne had been using the Chicago and Western Indiana tracks for its trains. At 7 o'clock in the evening, when all the lines were heavily pressed, a Fort Wayne switch engine pulling a train across at Twenty-second street and Stewart avenue jumped the track, and for two hours all traffic was completely blocked. At 9 o'clock the engine was pulled around to clear two tracks and traffic was resumed.

Down at the bridge things froze up, until at 9:30 the Chicago and Western Indiana wrecking train arrived from Fifty-fifth street, and at 11 o'clock traffic was resumed over the bridge.

DEATH RESULTS FROM SMALLPOX.

First Fatal Case Is That of Nathaniel Graham—Remaining Patients Improving.

Nathaniel Graham, the smallpox patient taken to the pesthouse from the County Hospital Jan. 24, died last night at 8:45 o'clock. The man was conscious up to a short time before his death, but had been unable to speak since the second day after being taken to the pesthouse. There is not the slightest doubt that death was due to smallpox, and further than that the case is considered to have been of the most malignant type. Dr. Hayt was with the patient during the last two days, and said last night Graham's case was the worst he had ever seen.

Dr. Hayt sent a telegram to a sister of the dead man, Miss Maud Graham, who is matron of the Kingston, Ont., jail. He then made arrangements for Graham's burial in Calvary Cemetery at 10 o'clock last night.

Graham's was the first fatal case of smallpox of the present invasion. The man was found lying on the sidewalk in front of No. 134 South Halsted street Jan. 23 and was taken to the County Hospital. Drs. Hessard and Thomas made an examination of the case when admitted to the hospital and thought the symptoms were similar to those of smallpox. The patient was put in an isolated ward until the following day, when Dr. Garrott of the Health Department was called in. The case was pronounced to be smallpox and Graham was sent to the pesthouse.

Dr. Hayt said last night that the other cases at the pesthouse were doing well.

It was not until midnight that the body was finally deposited in the cemetery. It was placed in a zinc-lined coffin and conveyed to the grave in an ambulance accompanied only by Inspector Hayt and Officer Morris. The room in which Graham died, and all the persons connected with the case were subjected to a thorough disinfection.

At the grave the burial service was read by Inspector Hayt.

IT IS TWENTY YEARS OLD TODAY.

The "Northwestern Lumberman" Celebrates with an Anniversary Number.

The twentieth year of the *Northwestern Lumberman*, the leading lumber trade journal of the United States, will be celebrated today by the issue of an anniversary number, an advance copy of which was received yesterday by THE TRIBUNE. It is an illustrated paper of 128 pages, eighty-eight of which are taken up by advertising. The cover is illustrated with a series of pen and ink sketches showing the paper's growth from its humble beginning in 1873 to its present standing in 1893. The frontispiece is a full page half-tone portrait of the founder—who is also the editor and publisher—W. B. Judson. Several pages, profusely illustrated with half-tone portraits, are devoted to a history of the trials and tribulations and successes of the paper. On page 7 are reproductions of the eight leading lumber trade journals of the country, with portraits in the center of each of their several editors. The remainder of the news pages are devoted to the regular matter of the *Lumberman*, together with special features appropriate to the occasion, and are profusely illustrated in half-tone.

MEETS FOR THE FIRST TIME.

New Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners Transacts Business.

Messrs. Gahan, Lafe, and Cantrell, the new Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, held their first meeting in Chicago yesterday forenoon at their headquarters in the Insurance Exchange Building. All the members were present, with Mr. Paddock still acting as Secretary. The meeting was a regular monthly one. Nothing was transacted but routine business. Several bills were examined and passed and accounts were audited. The board will probably meet again this morning at 10 o'clock.

Cross-Examined Its Own Witness.

George Bostwick was the only witness examined in the Dalton case yesterday. He was Dalton's servant and had been subpœnaed by the State, but was not asked to testify. Mr. Prendergast had several motions to make. The first two related to the striking out of certain testimony and were overruled, as was also a motion for the discharge of the prisoner on the ground of the evidence being insufficient. Then a fourth was made requiring the prosecution to place Bostwick on the stand. Judge McConnell called the witness and examined him himself on behalf of the State. Then the unusual spectacle was presented of the State cross-examining its own witness for the purpose of discrediting his testimony. The evidence of Bostwick sustained the theory of the defense and was in direct contradiction of the testimony of the Japanese servant upon the same subject.

Makes an Appeal for Aid.

The Chicago Relief and Aid Society wishes to remind its friends who have heretofore contributed and all citizens who are willing to help care for families in temporary distress that it is in need of money. The need is pressing at this time. The long continued cold weather, preventing outside work and requiring increased supply of bedding, clothing, fuel, and food, compels many respectable and self-supporting people to seek help in this emergency. There is also much sickness among children of the poor, and suffering will ensue unless relief is promptly given. Checks may be sent payable to the order of Ernest A. Hamill, treasurer, or to any of the directors personally known to the giver.

Ejected Them from the House.

Michael J. O'Brien, a saloonkeeper at No. 935 West Madison street, appeared before Justice Scully yesterday to answer to a charge of assault and battery brought by Mrs. Mary Halverson, No. 1205 West Madison street. Mrs. Halverson testified that Dec. 31 she called upon Mrs. Harp, who was the housekeeper at O'Brien's residence. While she was in Mrs. Harp's room she claims that O'Brien came in and forcibly ejected her from the house. O'Brien said that the two women were making so much noise that he was compelled to go up to the room and tell them to keep quiet; they refused to keep quiet, and he stated that he then ejected both of them from the house. Justice Scully fined him $5 and costs.

Weatherwax Probably Not Murdered.

Walter S. Weatherwax, a collector for a morning newspaper, was found dead last Wednesday morning in an area way at the foot of a flight of stairs at Jackson and Canal streets. At the inquest Officer Hennesy of the Desplaines Street Station testified that he found no marks of violence. J. P. Eames, who identified the body, said Weatherwax had been in his employ as a solicitor. The jury rendered a verdict that the man probably fell down the stairs, was stunned by the fall, and then froze to death. This was Mr. Eames' view. Some persons suspected that he was murdered. Dr. Vaughan made an examination of a fracture of the scull and said he thought it was caused by the fall. The case was then dropped.

Charged with Stealing Knives.

Frank Hood and Frank Schroeder went into Treleasen's cutlery store, No. 76 State street, about 8 o'clock Wednesday morning. No one was in the place at the time except the colored porter, and, it is claimed, Hood engaged him in conversation while Schroeder smashed a showcase and stole fifty knives. Detectives Collins and Norton found the men selling the knives at Clark and Van Buren streets yesterday and placed them under arrest. Afterwards the officers located some of the stolen cutlery in a pawn-shop at No. 296 Clark street and they arrested the proprietor, S. Bowasb, charging him with receiving stolen property.

Gave a Reception and Ball.

The Young Women's Shoe Operatives' Union gave a reception and ball last night at Madison Hall, Madison and Union streets, attended by 200 couples. Supper was served at midnight, and dancing continued until daylight. These are the young women who last summer struck at Selz, Schwab & Co.'s factory. The officers are Frances McNamara, President; Mary McCarthy, Vice-President; Rena Doeing and Fanny Jones, Secretaries; Emma Steghagen, Treasurer.

Held for Burglary.

The three men arrested last Monday night by the Desplaines street police for an alleged attempt to open the safe in the coal office of W. P. Rend & Co. at Sangamon and Lake streets were arraigned before Justice Blume yesterday on charges of burglary. Justice Blume held them to the Criminal Court in $500 bonds. Thomas Moriarity, the watchman, who was arraigned on a charge of disorderly conduct, was released.

For Stealing "Tribunes."

William Gee, a North Side resident, has been losing his TRIBUNE of late so often that he laid in wait for the thief and after several days of watching caught a 17-year-old boy, Charles Brown, with some thirty or forty copies of the paper in his possession. Mr. Gee called Officer Moore and the boy was taken to the station and from there sent to the bridewell on a $10 fine by Justice Lyon.

Under the Station's Eaves.

Burglars last night forced an entrance to the barber-shop of A. Levy on Desplaines street, near Randolph, and carried off $50 worth of tools and $5 in cash. The place is almost opposite and in full view of the Desplaines Street Station. An entrance was obtained by breaking in a large pane of glass in the front window, after which the men lighted the gas and searched the place. They escaped without having been observed.

Recovered $3,000 Damages.

Stephan C. Attkisson, who brought suit against the Fair for $25,000 damages for false imprisonment, was awarded $3,000 by the jury in Judge Bunn's court yesterday. Attkisson had been given into custody by the Fair people on the supposition that he had stolen the lid of a kettle. The Fair discovered that Attkisson had not stolen the lid and withdrew the prosecution. Attkisson brought suit in the United States Circuit Court.

George Howland Club Meeting.

The George Howland club will meet at the Sherman House this afternoon and dinner will be served at 1 o'clock sharp. The question for discussion is: "What the Public Schools Should Teach." The speakers for the occasion are Franklin H. Head and Rabbi E. G. Hirsch.

Fire in Gov. Altgeld's Building.

Fire broke out in the sixteenth floor of the Unity Building in a pile of lumber and rubbish last night. A still alarm brought one engine and an insurance patrol wagon to the building. The fire was put out by chemical extinguishers.

New Englewood Episcopal Church.

The opening service in St. Bartholomew's Episcopal church, at the corner of Stewart avenue and North Normal Parkway, Englewood, will be held Sunday afternoon at 3:30 p. m. The new edifice cost over $30,000.

Items.

George C. Gunderson, a retail coal dealer at Nos. 554 and 556 West Lake street, made a voluntary assignment yesterday. The schedules show assets of $2,000 and liabilities of $3,000.

James H. Walker & Co. deny that they have been victimised by Lily Gannon. They say she presented a check for $40 in payment for $30 worth of goods, but that she got neither goods nor money from them. The firm gave the information which led to her arrest.

While standing on the footboard of a Milwaukee avenue grip car yesterday Charles Hennich was knocked off by a wagon at the intersection of Halsted and Indiana streets. When picked up he was unconscious and was removed to his home, No. 809 Milwaukee avenue.

Charles Kenny, a canvasser living at No. 349 Wabash avenue, was knocked down by a Parmelee 'bus at State and Jackson streets yesterday. He was crossing the street, and owing to the slippery condition of the pavement was unable to escape the vehicle. The driver was arrested. Kenny was cut about the face and badly bruised.

E. P. Marsh was appointed receiver yesterday of the Albert Botsford company, a spice concern at No. 96 West Randolph street. Thursday Willis Smith filed a creditor's bill against the company for over $14,000 and alleged that the company had allowed its charter to run out and failed to have it renewed. The receiver was required to give a bond of $10,000.

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

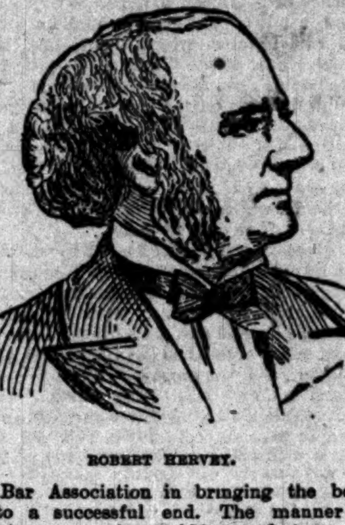
FOR ROBERT HERVEY.

BENEFIT BY THE BAR ASSOCIATION AND SCOTTISH ASSEMBLY.

Three Thousand Persons Gather at the Auditorium to Testify to Their Appreciation of the Lifelong Labors of an Honest Man—D. M. Kirton and A. Gordon Murray Speak of Services of the Beneficiary—His Career as an Attorney in Chicago—His Misfortune.

Three thousand persons attended the complimentary benefit for Robert Hervey at the Auditorium last night and testified their friendship for the old lawyer in their cheering of the encomiums showered upon his name by D. M. Kirton, the Chairman of the joint committee, who spoke in his behalf.

The proposed benefit to Mr. Hervey met with generous responses from members of the Bar Association when it was first suggested, and the Scottish Assembly, of which he was a former President, named a committee to act with a similar committee from the Bar Association in bringing the benefit to a successful end. The manner of carrying out the self-imposed task was shown in last night's performance at the Auditorium. Every seat on the main floor and balcony, every box, and many seats in the second balcony were filled. In the audience were many Judges and jurists who had been beginners in the profession of law when he stood at its head. They had come to honor their old-time friend and to help the movement in his behalf.



ROBERT HERVEY.

"Rob Roy" was presented with the same cast as in its production on the anniversary of Burns' birth, with scenes from the "Pageant of Nations" and dancing in costume. A. Gordon Murray, President of the Scottish Assembly, made a brief introductory address stating the object of the benefit and explaining the performance to follow.

The scenery for the production of "Rob Roy" was excellently arranged, and the cast included some clever amateurs. There were several bits of realism that caught the audience.

Mr. Hervey Too Ill to Attend.

D. M. Kirton made a short address on behalf of Mr. Hervey. He said Mr. Hervey had written him at a late hour to say he was too ill to attend the benefit himself and thanking all his friends for the interest they were taking in his welfare. Passing to a review of Mr. Hervey's life, he said in doing honor to him they did honor to the urbanity, the learning, and the graciousness which he personified. Theirs was homage done to merit. He had been the beau ideal lawyer, combining fluency of diction, force of eloquence, and lucidity of logic. He had gone into the court-room with the power of learned eloquence, and not with the bludgeon of ignorance. Long after he had left this world his memory would be kept green and his many kind acts held in grateful remembrance.

Further along in the program D. R. Goudie delivered an address on Robert Burns, in which he interpolated some of Burns' poetry. The production of "Rob Roy," with the dancing, kept the audience until after 11:30 o'clock.

The scenes from the "Pageant of Nations" were received with particular favor by the audience. These included chorus and tableau march, fisher's hornpipe by twelve small boys in white sailor costumes, Persian dances, the Highland fling, gypsy dances, Irish jigs, and a "Peek-a-boo" dance by twelve girls ranging from 5 to 10 years.

An Old Resident of Chicago.

Born in the old City of Glasgow, Scotland, in 1820, Robert Hervey has always kept green and fresh his love for "Auld Scotia." In fact, although a resident of Chicago for more than forty years, Mr. Hervey did not renounce his allegiance to Queen Victoria until 1892. He was educated at the famous Glasgow University, and at the age of 30, nine years after graduation, he emigrated to Canada and took up the practice of law at Ottawa. There he was married to Miss Mariah Jones, daughter of one of the old United Empire loyalists, who left the States at the outbreak of the Revolution. In 1852 Mr. Hervey came to Chicago with his wife and has since made his permanent residence here. Shortly after his arrival he formed a law partnership with Buckner S. Morris, who two years later was appointed Judge of the Circuit Court. Mr. Hervey and Elliott Anthony then formed a partnership, which continued until 1877, when Mr. Anthony was made Corporation Counsel, afterward going on the Circuit Bench. Mr. Hervey then took Benjamin D. Magruder into his office and the partnership continued until the latter, in turn, was elevated to the bench.

After that and up to about five years ago Mr. Hervey continued in the practice of his profession by himself. When he retired in 1887 he had accumulated a handsome property, which was invested, on the advice of friends, in certain stocks. Shortly after disaster came upon the company whose stocks he held and, in a week, his entire fortune was swallowed up.

Since that blow came upon Mr. Hervey he has never been the same man. His health failed rapidly, and, enfeebled in mind as well, he has had hard work to find for himself and his family the necessaries of life. In spite of it all and through it all, however, he has kept the charming manners and the gracious bearing which have always marked him as a polished gentleman of the old school.

Prominent in the Bar Association.

The life of Robert Hervey is practically coincident with the growth of the legal profession in Chicago. In his early days he was associated with Abraham Lincoln and other giants in the legal arena. He was one of the founders of the Chicago Bar Association and took a prominent part in its councils for years. He was interested on one side or another of many of the most important cases which have been tried in the courts of Illinois for the last quarter of a century. One of his famous victories was the defense of his first partner, Judge Morris, who was implicated in the conspiracy to liberate 300 rebel prisoners confined in Fort Douglas during the war. He also took a leading part in the defense of the nineteen Aldermen indicted for bribery in 1872. Mr. Hervey attained prominence again several years later as one of the counsel for the defense in the trial of the "boodle" County Commissioners. But Mr. Hervey's practice was by no means confined to criminal cases. He was counsel for many large corporations and took part in the trial of many cases involving great moneyed interests.

In 1861 Mr. Hervey was one of the signers of the call for the great Union meeting held at the outbreak of the war. Later he was a member of the committee which took a stand of colors to an Illinois regiment at the front, and in that capacity he became acquainted with Gen. Grant.

With the Scotch-American citizens of Chicago Mr. Hervey has always been especially popular. He served three terms as President of the Illinois St. Andrew's Society—in 1858, '65, and '69. He has also been prominent in the Caledonian Society and in every way has done good work in the interest of his fellow-countrymen.

As an old-time member of the Citizens' League Mr. Hervey has taken an active interest in municipal affairs, though never in any sense of the word a partisan politician. He has also served as a director of the Good Samaritan Society and other philanthropic associations and, during the period of his prosperity, his private charities were widespread, though unostentatious.

In every line of life Mr. Hervey has played a worthy part and this benefit comes to him as a testimonial of appreciation for the life-long labors of an honest man.

Want Sunday and Early Closing.

The West Side clothing clerks held a mass-meeting last night at Bricklayers' Hall in the interest of early and Sunday closing. Addresses were delivered by V. B. Williams, L. T. O'Brien, T. J. Elderkin, Frank Sweeney, T. J. Morgan, and J. W. Rodgers. Steps were taken to unite all the working people in a movement to purchase only from those stores employing union clerks. It was announced that the Trade and Labor Assembly would soon issue 300,000 copies of a directory of West Side clothing houses complying with union regulations, and that these would be placed in the hands of working people. Forty-eight new members were enrolled in the union last night.

Raided a Gambling Place.

Detectives Strum and Junger, armed with a search-warrant, made an investigation of Room 60 at No. 126 Washington street yesterday afternoon in search of gamblers and gamblers' apparatus. They found seven men engaged in gambling and took them to the Central Station. Henry Rogers and Robert Beiksis were charged with being the keepers of a gambling-house. The five inmates were Alexander Wright, Ferd N. Lyons, Frank Raymond, John Deacon, and George Scott. The warrant was sworn out by Robert Woods, No. 108 Throop street, who claims to have lost $25 in the place.

Discharged from Custody.

Franklin Brooks, who was convicted last November by a South Chicago Justice of the Peace for practicing medicine without a license from the State Board, had a hearing on a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Tuthill yesterday afternoon. Though the judgment was rendered last November Brooks was committed to the custody of the Sheriff only a week ago last Friday, since which time he has been in jail. Brooks was discharged from custody by the court on a failure of the Justice to comply with the statute which makes a sentence to imprisonment part of the judgment. A mere fine had been imposed on Brooks.

Insane Woman Recaptured.

While passing from ward A, 2, in which she was confined, to the dining hall at the Dunning Insane Asylum last Thursday Mrs. Annie Giesler made her escape from the building by an open door. As soon as the fact was discovered the police were notified and a careful watch was kept for her. At 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning an officer of the Desplaines Street Station saw a woman wandering in an aimless manner on West Madison street, near Halsted, and took her to the station. Here the matron, Mrs. Newbold, recognized her and the Dunning authorities were notified.

Caught Between Bumpers.

While engaged in cleaning his engine on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad near Western avenue and Kinzie street Charles Steiner, a fireman, received injuries that may result fatally. He was standing in the rear of the tender when several freight cars were backed on the track and he was caught between the bumbers. He was taken to the Bennett Hospital, where the attending physician stated he had received severe internal injuries.

Henry Syndicate Hearing Ended.

The arguments on the World's Fair-Henry syndicate case were concluded before Judge Tuley yesterday. It is probable that the court will not reach a decision before the middle of next week.

THINKS THE DISTINCTION IS TOO FINE.

Refusal of the Chicago Orchestra to Play at the Real Estate Banquet Criticised.

Members of the Chicago Real Estate Board are smarting under the direct slap they received from the Chicago Orchestra on the occasion of the board's tenth annual banquet last week. William L. Pierce, Chairman of the Banquet committee, wishing to provide an exceptionally fine musical program, applied to the Chicago agent of Theodore Thomas and requested that the orchestra play under the direction of Max Bendix. As the board was willing to pay any price, the agent was agreeable, and telegraphed Bendix, who was at Nashville. The reply was short and to the point. The answer read:

I do not play while people eat. MAX BENDIX.

As the Vice-President-elect of the United States and other distinguished guests were to be present, Mr. Pierce, although chagrined, tried to secure the orchestra under another leader. In this he was also disappointed, for Theodore Thomas wired his agent prohibiting his musicians from playing on the night of the banquet. Why this was done no one seems to know. Mr. Pierce said yesterday:

"It is true that the services of the Thomas orchestra were requested and refused. The refusal was discourteous, and no reason for the action of Messrs. Thomas and Bendix can be found. I don't understand it. We were willing to pay any price, and the gathering was one which included the representative men of Chicago. It appears strange to me that Mr. Bendix should refuse to play while the members of the board and their guests were at a banquet, when he seems to be content to play a violin in a beer garden. I have listened to music by these gentlemen in the Thomas Garden in New York and the old Exposition Building in this city, where the qualification for admission was 25 cents and the merry pop of the cork from the beer bottle kept time to the leader's baton. The gentlemen seem to discriminate between a banquet at the Auditorium and sandwiches and beer. The distinction is too fine for me."

GROSSMITH ASSAILS SOCIAL FOLLIES.

His Monologue Entertainment at Central Music Hall a Pleasing Effort.

George Grossmith's long experience in delivering Mr. Gilbert's dialogue has given him a tendency to the satirical, or, rather, has emphasized that inborn tendency until his monologue entertainment resembles a Gilbertian libretto reduced to prose and the Du Maurier sketches translated into words. The actor and entertainer was welcomed by a fairly large audience at Central Music Hall and none who braved the weather were disappointed in the entertainment.

Mr. Grossmith was entirely without assistance, barring a passive and responsive pianoforte. He divided his entertainment into two chats, one dealing with "Society Up to Date," and the second with "Play Acting." The hypocrisies of polite life were daintily touched upon, the ball-room furnishing instances of humor which were particularly relished by the audience. Mr. Grossmith was even more at home in the second sketch, he treating the theatrical conventionalities with a freedom characteristic of Jerome K. Jerome, but with a condensation and pointedness which that clever humorist might despair of.

The third part of the program was devoted to a number of interesting imitations. The entertainer at no time tired his hearers, each chapter giving them a relish for the next, and making the whole entertainment an appetizer for Mr. Grossmith's matinée at the same place this afternoon.

SITE FOR EVANSTON'S Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

Secretary Fogg Buys One for $22,500—Something About the Proposed Structure.

General Secretary F. D. Fogg for the directors of the Evanston Y. M. C. A. paid $22,500 yesterday for a plot of ground for a site for the proposed new building for the association. The lot has 132 feet frontage on Orrington avenue and lies on the east side of the avenue between Davis street and Church street. It is a fine central location and in fact is the same location chosen for the opera-house when that project was before the Evanston people some months ago. The property was bought from I. R. Hitt of Evanston. Secretary Fogg said: "The plans for the new building are not out yet but it will cost at least $50,000 and more, if we can get the money. It will have the largest auditorium of any Evanston building, seating at least 1,500. We may have it cover the whole 132 feet frontage. The first floor will be given up to stores for renting. The association will have a large gymnasium, bath rooms, natatorium, rooms for class instruction in bookkeeping, penmanship, and the languages, and there will be reading rooms, parlors, offices, room for the boys' branch, and other necessary apartments for our work."

Sixty-five Young Boys at the Bridewell.

The Illinois Woman's Alliance met at the Palmer House yesterday. Among the many matters dealt with was the question of sending boys under 14 to the bridewell. Although the Police Justices had promised that youths of such tender years should not be committed to keep company with hardened criminals, it was said that sixty-five of them are at present undergoing sentences of varying terms. A committee was appointed to act in conjunction with a committee of the Trades and Labor Assembly, for the purpose of having Supt. Crawford instructed not to admit boys under 14. It was decided to start a crusade against stores which do not provide seating accommodations for their women employés during the day.

Every mercantile house should use the Rand, McNally & Co.'s Bankers' Directory and list of bank attorneys just published for making collections or collecting claims.

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

WILL BE COLD TODAY.

BELOW ZERO WEATHER PREDICTED FOR THE NEXT TWELVE HOURS.

Saturday Will Bring a Higher Temperature—More Accidents from Icy Sidewalks Reported to the Police—Trees and Shrubs Coated with Thin Ice Sparkle in the Sunlight—Trains on All Roads Delayed for Hours by the Storm—Cold Snap Prevailing Throughout the Country.

People who got out their ear-muffs and sealskin cloaks yesterday will have use for them today if the Auditorium weather man can be relied upon.

"It's down to zero now," he said, "and before morning it will be 7° or 8° below. By tomorrow night there will be a decided rise and Sunday promises to be fairly comfortable. There are no signs of snow or other disturbance for some time ahead. The cold snap is widely extended over the country, the center of high pressure passing slowly eastward."

The cold rain of Thursday, which froze almost as it fell, had a beautiful effect on the trees and shrubbery at Lincoln Park and elsewhere. Every little twig and filament was wrapped in a thin coating of ice and under the rays of the sun the gaunt, leafless trees glittered as though set with diamonds.

The continued cold also left the sidewalks and streets slippery with ice and several resulting accidents were reported to the police. The list follows:

The Injured.

BROWN, EZRA F.—Customs Inspector at the Erie freight depot. Badly bruised by a fall at Michigan avenue and Twelfth street. Taken to his home at No. 17 Thirty-ninth street.

LAW, ROBERT—Capitalist, No. 1620 Prairie avenue. Right wrist and arm badly sprained and blood vessel ruptured by a fall on Sixty-third street. Taken home.

ROACH, CHARLES, Patrol Sergeant, Desplaines Street Station, slipped on the street crossing at Van Buren and Aberdeen streets, breaking his right leg directly above the ankle. He was removed to his home, No. 775 West Superior street.

REINWANDT, officer of the Stanton Avenue Station, slipped at Michigan avenue and Thirty-third street and sprained his left wrist.

WALSH, PATRICK, a laboring man, living at No. 273 Clybourn avenue, slipped and fell on the sidewalk at Clybourn place, near Elk Grove avenue, dislocating his left hip.

Mr. Law, who is one of the veterans of the coal trade in Chicago, was hurt last Sunday. He slipped and fell on Sixty-third street, near the World's Fair grounds, and bruised and sprained his wrist and arm, also rupturing a blood vessel. It was at first supposed that he was also injured internally, but that fear proved ungrounded. Mr. Law has since been confined to his residence, No. 1620 Prairie avenue. At his office yesterday it was said that he was rapidly mending and would probably be out in a day or two. Mr. Law is upwards of 70 years of age, and has been an active coal dealer in Chicago for more than forty years.

Mail trains were much delayed yesterday and the affairs of many large business houses in the city were seriously interfered with in consequence. Some of the morning trains most delayed were the Chicago and Northwestern, due at 7:45 o'clock, two hours late; Rock Island, due at 8:15 o'clock, two hours late; Baltimore and Ohio, due at 11:15 o'clock, two and one-half hours late; Burlington, due at 6:55 o'clock, three hours and forty minutes late; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, due at 7 o'clock, two and one-half hours late. Mails on the Monon route were delayed about two hours and three-quarters, and on the Grand Trunk over three hours. On the other routes the minimum delay was about an hour. Yesterday evening showed little improvement, and today none of the trains are expected on time.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 11 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 12; 10 a. m., 11; 11 a. m., 12; 12 m., 12; 1 p. m., 12; 3 p. m., 11; 6 p. m., 9. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.90; 6 p. m., 30.05.

COLDER WEATHER IS THE RULE.

Rapid and Heavy Drops in the Thermometer All Over the Northwest.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 3.—The weather bureau report tonight gives the temperature in this city at 7 o'clock as 22 below zero, a drop of twenty-eight degrees in twenty-four hours. At the same hour it was 14 below at Duluth, 24 below at Huron, 18 below at Pierre, 30 below at Moorehead, 12 below at Helena, Mont., and 38 below at Winnipeg. It is growing warmer to the West and Northwest. There was today an area of very high barometer over the Dakotas, accelerated by a temperature of from 20 to 40 below zero. The wind velocities prevailing at the most important stations are 26 miles at St. Paul, 32 at Moorhead, 38 at Bismarck, 44 at Winnipeg, 40 at St. Vincent, showing almost a blizzard all over the territory involved, owing to the amount of loose snow on the ground.

FARGO, N. D., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The recent blizzard has stopped railroad traffic on some lines in the interior of the State and has caused a fuel famine. Several towns telegraph that they have no coal. Citizens are tearing down old sheds and fences to burn. It is probable that it will be several days before some of the places can be reached. There may be much suffering. It is 48° below zero at 10 tonight.

BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The barometer at 7 o'clock was 31.02, the highest since the establishment of the weather bureau here eighteen years ago. At 10 o'clock the barometer was 31, and thermometer 26° below zero.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 3.—Railroad officials say that the present storm is the worst they have had to contend with in many years. Snow lies from four to five feet deep all along the lines between here and Mackinaw City, and is still falling. All trains are running double-headed, and are three to ten hours late. The storm is also severe south along the Lake Shore. No attempt to run freight trains will be made until passenger trains can be run single-headed.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Feb. 3.—The blizzard of Thursday has been followed by a day of intense cold. The thermometer rose but little above zero at any time during the day, and at evening it is descending rapidly. A driving wind greatly augments the discomfort. Some trains from the north have three engines drawing them. All trains are late and a Wisconsin Central passenger is stalled in a cut between this city and the Northern State Hospital. There is much suffering, as the supply of fuel has been exhausted by the long cold period.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—A shift of the wind to the northwest raised the ice blockade early this morning. The propeller F. and P. M. No. 3, which was stuck in the ice in the bay, reached the harbor, and the propeller Menominee left for Chicago. The propeller Wisconsin arrived this afternoon, after being thirty-one hours out from Grand Haven, experiencing all of yesterday's blizzard on the lake.

KEWAUNEE, Wis., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The worst storm ever known here has just passed over, leaving all trains snow-bound on the Kewaunee and Green Bay railroad. The train on the Ahnapee and Western is stalled six miles this side of Manitowoc in a huge drift, all efforts to dig it out proving unavailing on account of the gale, which blows the snow right back. There is over four feet of snow on the ground.

MASON CITY, Ia., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The snow and high winds of the last twenty-four hours have effectually blockaded railroad travel in this section. No trains have been run over the Mason City and Fort Dodge line for two days. Since last night no trains have arrived in this city from the East over the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul line. The Chicago-Great Western line is blockaded between Lyle and Oelwein. Travel is cut off on the Iowa Central between Oskaloosa and this city.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 3.—Oregon and Washington are covered with snow from two to four feet deep east of the Cascade Mountains. The weather is cold, and a heavy loss of stock is reported. When a thaw comes it is feared great damage will result, as many buildings are not strong enough to support the great weight of snow.

Lake Steamer Roanoke Abandoned.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The steamer Roanoke is on the bar off the south pier and has been abandoned by its crew. A terrible gale is prevailing. The Roanoke left Milwaukee at 1 o'clock this morning with a cargo of 1,000 tons. As it attempted to make this port tonight it was thrown against the pier, its steampipe was broken, and it was shifted to the outside of the pier by the sea and is now hard aground. The crew landed safely. Ice is surrounding the vessel and it is feared it will be a total wreck if the sea does not go down. The steamer carries no insurance.

SHOULD TAKE THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Col. Ashford, Ex-Commander of the Hawaiian Forces, Gives His Views.

Col. Volney C. Ashford, ex-Commander of the Hawaiian forces, was in the city yesterday. He thinks the United States must either annex the Sandwich Islands or let them alone. A protectorate, he declares, will be so distasteful to the Hawaiians that they would in all probability prefer an independent republic, or even a return to the government of the deposed queen. "It is either annexation or nothing," he said. "It almost sets me wild to see the United States take this thing so calmly. If she does not annex the Sandwich Islands now, and she must annex them or let them alone, she will never get them unless they come to her as the result of war with the power which may seize them. I have seen it questioned whether the gentlemen who are representing the provisional government at Washington represent the people—that is, a majority of the people—and I can most emphatically say that they do. The Americans are the most numerous and the desire for British rule or annexation to the British Empire amounts comparatively to nothing. I do not believe Great Britain will file any protest against the annexation of the island by the United States. If the United States does not accept the Sandwich Islands she will make the greatest mistake of her history."

The story that Spreckels was behind the revolutionary movement was ridiculed by Col. Ashford. Spreckels, he said, holds so many liens on the sugar plantations that an era of depression which would enable him to foreclose on the planters is the desire of his heart.

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

Notice to Shippers.

Until further notice we will not accept freight of any description in carloads or less delivered to us either at our depots or team tracks in this city, to be forwarded to points East on our lines, with the exception of dairy freight (butter, eggs, cheese, and dressed poultry), which will be received and forwarded as usual.

This notice is made necessary in order to enable us to dispose of the accumulation of freight along our lines resulting from the recent cold weather.

WM. BORNER,
G. W. F. Agt.

A Delightful Climate.

Hot Springs, Ark., the great national winter health resort. Reached in twenty-four hours from Chicago. Hotels compare favorably with any in the United States. Through Pullman sleepers morning and evening. Excursion tickets good for ninety days. Descriptive books, maps, time tables, etc., mailed on application. Address J. E. Ennis, No. 199 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

To Florida—Dixie Flyer, via the Suwanee River route. Double daily sleeping-car service from Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and Evansville, via Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Lake City, and Jacksonville to Tampa. For rates and sleeping-car write B. F. Neville, No 194 Clark street, Chicago.

A food for the healthy—Cudahy's "Rex" Brand Extract of Beef. A drink for the sickly—Cudahy's "Rex" Brand Fluid Beef.

J. K. Stevens & Son Co., photographers.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Robert Mazzoni, Lydia Hanson	30—26
Thomas Gara, Mary Wessley	28—22
Frank Werner, Alice Conlin	24—22
John H. Mitchell, Susie Spittle	28—23
Moses Teinowitz, Annie Grattes	30—20
Gustaf Wilson, Emma Nelson	28—22
Joseph Matejovski, Mary Pochta	22—19
John Rode, Josephine Moetke	22—18
Sam Lipman, Mary Feldman	24—21
Wladislan Szymansky, Pilgia Gawronska	40—25
Peter Wielo, Marryanna Lipska	43—44
Patrick Grannan, Kate Snee	29—35
Anthony B. Megers, Augusta C. Thiesen	20—20
Frank Skally, Mary Jasor	21—18
Jeremiah Mahoney, Mary Healey	23—23
William Klass, Christina Wilson	19—17
Gustave Voigt Mary Koch	29—21
Elsworth La Shun, Emily Bigiow	22—21
Harvard Williams, Emma Wood	21—19
Franzone Emanuel, Vicinza Guarino	25—24
Josepf Rader, Rosa Schmid	28—28
David Callan, Charlotte Keyes	34—44
Paul Bielowski, Augusta Pluczinska	25—28
Edward Krause, Louise Peterson	40—43
Josef Ferdinand, Bekk Kartmonick	23—19
John Dunworth, Ella McCauliffe	23—22
William Brundage, Minnie Holtz	26—24
Charles Bell, Clara Hatfield	27—24
Nils Cedergrin, Ingred Swanson	28—25
Romain Reckl, Louise Terren	25—18
Frederick Hare, Anna Labudde	27—26
Carl Wagner, Hanna Fritz	26—29
Paul Marcek, Susie Putmairski	22—18
Stephen Scanlan, Nellie Casey	45—36
Axel Petersen, Annie Johnson	27—19
Johan Hohansson, Emma Gustafson	33—21

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—Weather forecast for Saturday:

For Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa—Generally fair; continued cold, northeasterly winds; warmer Sunday.

For Indiana—Fair; northerly winds; colder in southern portion.

For Lower Michigan—Fair, except local snows at lake stations; northerly winds; colder in southeast portion.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'r	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tat'n 12 hours
Abilene	30.64	40	46	N. E.	Clear	
Bismarck, N. D.	30.02	−26	−22	E	Fair	
Boston, Mass.	30.00	22		W	Fair	.22
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.30	20	32	S. W.	Snow	.01
Cairo, Ill.	30.82	26	32	N	Clear	
Charleston, S. C.	30.32	64	76	W	Clear	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.34	28	32	S	Fair	
Chicago	30.82	2	10	W	Clear	
Cincinnati, O.	30.70	32	34	N. W.	Clear	
Cleveland, O.	30.52	18	38	W	Clear	Trace
Davenport, Ia.	30.92	−6	0	W	Clear	
Denver, Colo	30.36	30	36	N. E.	Cl'udy	
Des Moines, Ia.	30.98	−6	−4	N. E.	Clear	
Detroit, Mich.	30.58	12	30	W	Snow	.02
Dodge City, Kas.	30.66	26	36	S. E.	Fair	
Dubuque, Ia.						
Duluth, Minn.	30.86	−14	−10	W	Clear	
El Paso	30.36	52	66	E	Clear	
Erie, Pa.	30.44	18	50	W	Clear	.04
Galveston, Tex.	30.42	52	58	N. E.	Rain	.76
G'd Haven, Mich	30.68	8	18	N. W.	Snow	.02
Green Bay, Wis.	30.72	−8	10	S. W.	Clear	
Helena, Mont.	30.44	−12	−12	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Huron, S. D.	31.00	−24	−18	N	Clear	
Indianap'lis, Ind	30.80	20	26	N. W.	Clear	
Kansas City, Mo.	30.94	4	8	N. E.	Clear	
Keokuk, Ia.	30.98	−2	6	N. W.	Clear	
La Crosse, Wis.	30.96	−16	−2	W	Clear	
Little Rock, Ark.	30.70	40	42	N. E.	Clear	
Louisville, Ky.	30.76	32	34	N. W.	Clear	
Manistee, Mich.	30.62	8	16	N. W.	Cl'udy	.01
Marquette, Mich	30.62	−10	6	N. W.	Clear	
Memphis, Tenn.	30.72	36	42	N	Clear	
Miles City	30.64	−16	−16	N	Cl'udy	
Milwaukee	30.78	−2	8	N. W.	Clear	
Minnedosa	31.02	−36	−30	W	Clear	
Montreal	30.00	0	6	N. E.	Fair	.74
Montrose						
New Orleans, La.	30.38	58	72	N	Cl'udy	
New York City	30.16	40	42	S. W.	Clear	.04
Omaha, Neb.	31.00	−10	−4	E	Clear	
Oswego, N. Y.	30.18	20	36	W	Snow	Trace
Palestine	30.54	46	52	N. E.	Cl'udy	
Pierre, S. D.	30.92	−18	−8	E	Clear	
Port Huron	30.50	10	24	N. W.	Clear	Trace
Pueblo	30.40	30	36	N. W.	Clear	
Rapid City	30.68	−10	−8	S. E.	Fair	
St. Louis, Mo.	30.32	16	18	N. W.	Clear	Trace
St. Paul, Minn.	31.00	−22	−12	W	Clear	
Salt Lake	30.20	30	40	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Santa Fe	30.38	30	42	S. W.	Fair	
Sioux City, Ia.	30.98	−14	−10	E	Clear	
Springfield, Ill.	30.90	6	12	N. W.	Clear	
Springfield, Mo.	30.80	22	28	N	Clear	
Toledo, O.	30.62	14	24	N. W.	Fair	Trace

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Arrived, Prince Wilhelm II., from Amsterdam; Trave, from Bremen.

SOUTHAMPTON—Arrived, Dresden, New York, for Bremen.

KINSALE—Passed, Naronic, New York, for Liverpool.

LIZARD—Passed, Friest and New York, for Antwerp.

BOSTON—Arrived, Lancastrian, from Liverpool.

DEATHS.

BARTELL—Robert, son of John and Eliza Bartell, aged 39 years 3 months and 15 days. Funeral at 12:30 o'clock Sunday, Feb. 5, from his late residence, 19 Rose-st.

CANNON—Feb. 3, 1893, Cornelius Cannon, aged 63 years, native of Cloone, County Leitrim, Ireland, at his residence, 233½ North Franklin-st. Funeral Sunday, Feb. 5, 1893, at 10 a. m., to the Church of the Holy Name, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

ENNIS—Lila Georgina, infant daughter and only child of James I. and Georgina Wild Ennis, on Thursday, Feb. 2, 1893, aged 2 years and 6 months. Funeral from her parents' residence, Rogers Park, on Sunday, Feb. 5, at 2 p. m.

FOSTER—Feb. 2, at her residence, 6048 La Salle-st., Englewood, Ann, beloved wife of Jacob T. Foster, aged 65 years. Funeral Saturday, Feb. 4, at 3 o'clock p. m., from residence. Friends invited.

GOWEY—Feb. 3, Solomon Gowey, aged 83 years. Funeral at his late residence, Gardner, Ill., Saturday afternoon. Interment at Rosehill Sunday, 1 p. m. Rutland and Poultney papers please copy.

HORNE—At her residence, 81 W. 13th-st., on Feb. 2, Jenne, beloved wife of John S. Horne, aged 63 years. Funeral from St. Paul's M. E. Church, Center-av. and Taylor-st., Sunday, Feb. 5, 1893, at 1:30 p. m., thence by carriages to Rosehill.

JONES—Feb. 3, 231 Loomis-st., Carrie L. (nee Edwards), beloved wife of A. D. Jones, aged 36 years. Funeral notice hereafter.

MATTISON—At her home in Southern California, Jan. 17, Mrs. Isabella Mattison, of heart failure, aged 66 years, wife of William P. Mattison. Burial at Racine, Wis., Jan. 25.

PRENDIVILLE—Raymond Oliver, youngest child of Edward and Ellen Prendiville. Funeral from parents' residence, 111 Artesian avenue, Saturday morning 10 o'clock, by cars to Calvary via Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

READ—Feb. 2, at residence of parents, 984 W. Chicago-av., Bennie Jr., only beloved son of Benjamin and Jessie Read, aged 2 years 1 month 18 days. Funeral notice hereafter.

STULL—Feb. 2, Grace M., wife of Frank E. Stull, aged 19 years. Funeral from residence of Mrs. Stevers, Normal Park, Saturday, Feb. 4 at 2:30 p. m., thence to Union Ridge.

SCOWN—Feb. 2, at her residence, 972 Washtenaw-av., Mary J. Scown, wife of Philip Scown, aged 50 years and 11 months. Funeral Sunday.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER—MUST THOROUGHLY understand the business; state salary. Address B 179, Tribune office.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ THE REGULAR WEEKLY MEETING OF the Chicago branch of the Theosophical Society will be held this evening at Room 30, [illegible] Building, No. 26 Van Buren-st.; subject: "The Philosophy of Beginnings."

☞ PROF. NATHANIEL BUTLER WILL LECTURE on "Browning" at St. Paul's Church, corner Prairie-av. and 30th-st., Thursday evening next, Feb. 9.

☞ ALL CLUBS, ORGANIZATIONS, AND others interested in the Blaine Memorial mass-meeting and who may not have received the invitations are invited to send representatives to the committee meeting, to be held at the Sherman House next Saturday evening, Feb. 4, 1893, at 7:30 o'clock.

☞ THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Republicans of the 32d Ward at 8 o'clock Saturday evening, Feb. 4, at Axford's Hall, Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st., for the purpose of selecting candidates for Alderman and town officers.

☞ THE PAS-A-PAS CLUB, AN ASSOCIATION of deaf mutes, will give its third annual fancy dress ball at Douglas Hall Saturday evening, Feb. 4.

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION.

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION

(HAWTHORNE TRACK.)
WINTER MEETING—1892-1893.

RACING EVERY DAY, RAIN OR SHINE.
Five or More Races Each Day.
Books Made on Foreign Races.

Special Race Trains via Illinois Central and C., B. & Q. Railroads to Grand Stand in 25 minutes. Ill. Central Trains leave Depot foot of Randolph-st. at [illegible]. Wabash-av., 22d-st., Halsted-st., and Ashland-av. Returning, trains leave the race track at 4:40 p. m. and immediately after the races. C., B. & Q. Trains leave Union Depot at 12:10 (Bookmakers), 1:05 p. m., and 1:20 p. m., stopping at all intermediate points. Regular train, leaving depot at 1:30, will transfer passengers for the track at Hawthorne station. Returning, trains will leave race track at 12:50 p. m., 4:50 p. m., stopping at Blue Island-av., and immediately after the races. Return Tickets (both roads), 25c.

RACING BEGINS AT 2 P. M.

ADMISSION INCLUDING SEAT IN GRAND STAND. 75c

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Last two Performances by ALEXANDER Salvini
MATINEE TODAY—Double Bill—
L'AMI FRITZ and Cavalleria Rusticana.
TONIGHT,
The Three Guardsmen.
NEXT WEEK—DE WOLF HOPPER —IN— WANG.
SALE OF SEATS NOW IN PROGRESS.

INDIANA RACING ASSOCIATION.
RACE TRACK AT ROBY.
106th-st. and Indiana Boulevard.
5—RACES EACH DAY—5
Starting at 2 O'Clock. BOOKS on FOREIGN RACES. 50c—Admission—50c. Pittsburg and Fort Wayne R. R. Special trains leave depot, Canal and Adams-sts., at 11 a. m., and 1:30 p. m., returning at 4:30 and 5 p. m. Time 30 minutes each way. Fare for round trip, 25c. Tickets sold on train.

THE AUDITORIUM.
—TONIGHT—
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA
Under the Direction of
THEODORE THOMAS
Soloists, { MR. J. MARQUARDT, MR. F. ESSER, } Violinists.
Branch Office in the Inter-Ocean Building.

McVICKER'S—Tonight.
Mr. McKee Rankin
In a dramatization of Opie Read's novel,
A KENTUCKY COLONEL
MATINEE TODAY.
Last performance Sunday, Feb. 5.
Monday, Feb. 6—MLLE. RHEA in CAMILLE.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL—Grossmith.
This Saturday Afternoon, Feb. 4, at 2:30
Last appearance in Chicago of the distinguished London Comedian, Mr. GEORGE
GROSSMITH,
In his original Humorous and Musical Recital, including "Society Up to Date" (a musical sketch), "Play Acting" (a humorous sketch on the drama), and numerous Illustrations and Imitations. Tickets, with reserved seats, 50c, 75c, $1.00, and $1.50, at Box Office.

HOOLEY'S—"Crowded All the Time."
MATINEE AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8.
Mr. Nat C. Goodwin
In his Triumphant Success,
"A Gilded Fool."
Sunday—3d and Last Week "A GILDED FOOL."

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
TODAY AT 2 O'CLOCK—TONIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK
LAST PERFORMANCES OF
J. K. EMMET FRITZ IN IRELAND.
NEXT MONDAY NIGHT,
—THE BOSTONIANS—
Seats now on sale for every Performance.
Matinees Saturday only.

SCHILLER THEATER.
Randolph-st., between Clark and Dearborn.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:15. TONIGHT AT 8.
THE PRODIGAL FATHER
And the Great and Only
CARMENCITA.
Next Week—CLARA MORRIS.

PEOPLE'S—State-st., near Harrison.
JO BAYLISS, Proprietor and Manager.
Matinee Every Day This Week
TONIGHT AT 8—
The Sensational Comedy-Drama,
DUMB HEROES
Next Sunday Mat., Gray & Stephens in Vesper Bells.

CLARK STREET THEATER.
H. R. JACOBS, Sole Manager.
—25c— Matinees Sunday, Thursday, Saturday. —25c—
MARK MURPHY
In the Operatic Farce-Comedy,
O'DOWD'S NEIGHBORS.
—20— Singers, Dancers, Comedians, Specialists. —20—
Next Sunday—JAMES H. WALLICK.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
The Great Trewey
HOPKINS' TRANS-OCEANIC SPECIALTY CO.
Matinee Today at 2.
Tomorrow Night—MR. WILKINSON'S WIDOWS.

THE ALHAMBRA—Telephone S. 142.
H. R. JACOBS, Sole Manager.
ALL THIS WEEK.
The Fire Patrol.
Next Week—THE SILVER KING.

SAM T. JACK'S MADISON-ST. OPERA HOUSE
Bet. State and Dearborn. Tel. Main 852.
TODAY AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8.
50 SAM T. JACK'S CREOLES.
Bonnie, Beauteous, Brunette Belles. Bewitching Beauties from the Bayous. Prices—Mat., 25c, 50c. Night, 25c, 50c, 75c.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON, Manager.
PACKED TO THE DOORS.
MATINEE TODAY. EVENING AT 8.
Mr. John Stetson's Great Co. in
THE CRUST OF SOCIETY
Last Performances of a Wonderful Play.
Feb. 5—August Junkermann. Seats on sale.

HAVLIN'S—Telephone "South" 127.
ALL THIS WEEK.
HANLON BROS.'
Ever welcome Trick Pantomime and Gorgeous Spectacle,
"FANTASMA."
Next Sun.—W. A. Brady's production, "After Dark."

HAVERLY'S CASINO—EDEN MUSEE.
Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.
HAVERLY'S UNITED MASTODON MINSTRELS.
THE GREATEST BILL OF THE SEASON.
Performances daily 2:30 and 8:15.

PARK THEATER—State-st., near Congress.
Burlesque, Variety, and Comedy. This week—THE HOTEL DE GRAND and the GREATEST NOVELTY SHOW ON EARTH. 10 cts.—Admission—10 cts.

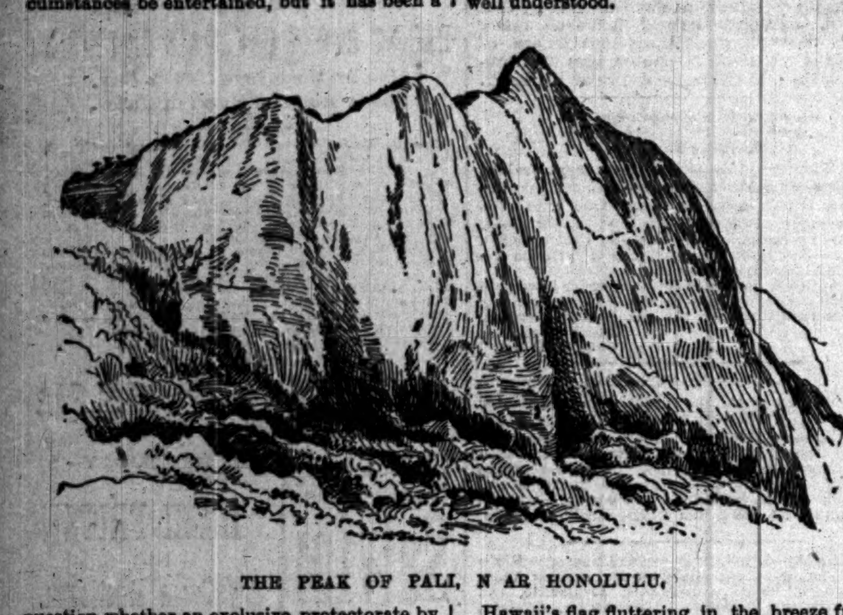
UNCLE SAM MUST RULE

PROTECTORATE OVER HAWAII WILL NOT BE SUFFICIENT.

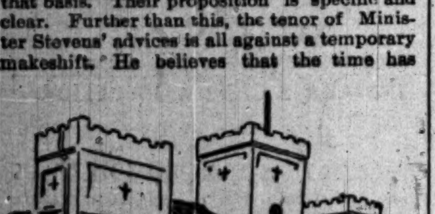
The Islands Should Be Absolutely Under Control of America to Prevent Intrigues by European Powers—Arrival of the Commissioners at the Capital—Much Doubt as to Mr. Cleveland's Intentions Touching the Sandwich Group—How Mr. Bayard Startled the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Hawaii's future will soon be decided. The annexation Commissioners sent by the provisional government have arrived. The State Department has received the full report of Minister Stevens on recent events, while Commander Wiltse has forwarded to the Navy Department his report of the landing of the marines from the Boston.

The first thing cleared up is that there is no chance for a protectorate. The United States must take control of the islands absolutely or else leave them to the intrigues of other nations. A joint protectorate with Great Britain and Germany would not under any circumstances be entertained, but it has been a question whether an exclusive protectorate by this country would meet the case. The question is answered in the negative. The Hawaiian Commissioners have no authority to treat for anything except admission to the Union, and anything that is done must be on that basis. Their proposition is specific and clear. Further than this, the tenor of Minister Stevens' advices is all against a temporary makeshift. He believes that the time has come when the United States, for its own sake and the sake of the islands, must give heed to the demand for annexation.

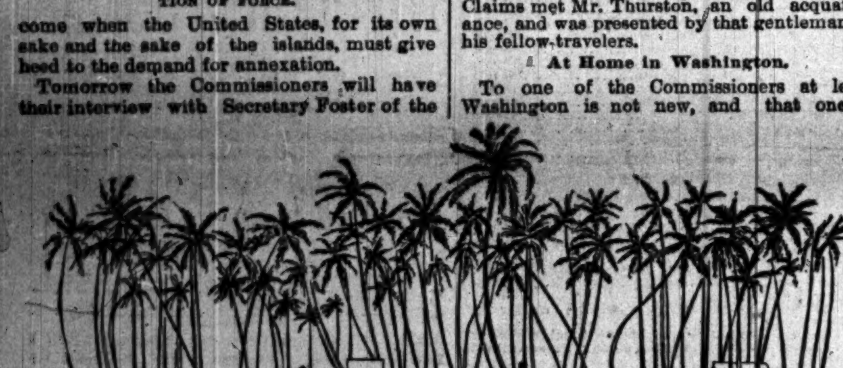


THE PEAK OF PALI, N AR HONOLULU.

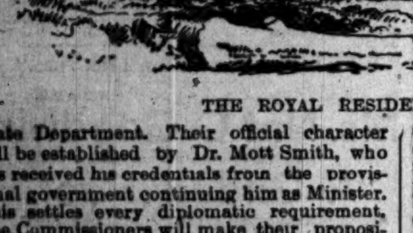


ROYAL HAWAIIAN ARMY MAKING A DEMONSTRATION OF FORCE.

Tomorrow the Commissioners will have their interview with Secretary Foster of the State Department. Their official character will be established by Dr. Mott Smith, who has received his credentials from the provisional government continuing him as Minister. This settles every diplomatic requirement. The Commissioners will make their proposition for annexation, and in answer to the question which will be put to them whether they have any alternative proposition their answer will be that they are authorized to propose nothing but annexation.



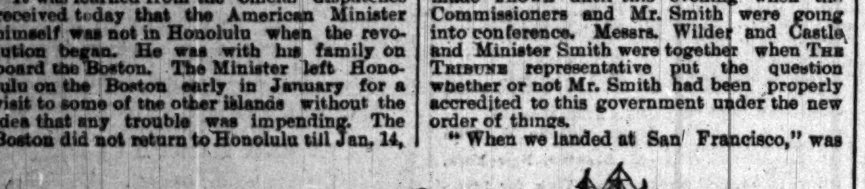
THE ROYAL RESIDENCE AT WAIKIKI.



HAWAIIAN HOTEL, HONOLULU.

The administration now understands pretty thoroughly the exact situation that confronts it.

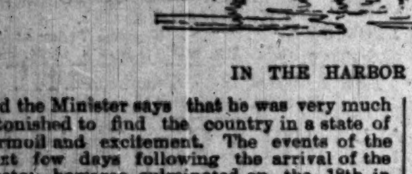
It was learned from the official dispatches received today that the American Minister himself was not in Honolulu when the revolution began. He was with his family on board the Boston. The Minister left Honolulu on the Boston early in January for a visit to some of the other islands without the idea that any trouble was impending. The Boston did not return to Honolulu till Jan. 14, and the Minister says that he was very much astonished to find the country in a state of turmoil and excitement. The events of the next few days following the arrival of the Boston, however, culminated on the 18th in the dethronement of Queen Liliuokalani.



IN THE HARBOR OF HONOLULU.

It Pleases the President.

While the Minister's report is necessarily confidential and all its contents cannot be disclosed to the world at present, it is known that the President and the members of the Cabinet before whom it was laid today are equally satisfied with it. No official protest has yet been received on behalf of the deposed Queen, but it is stated that the Minister in his report has something to say about the protest which was drawn up for her, in which she declared that she submitted to the superior power of the provisional government, which had been backed by the United States, and would accept the conditions until this country disavowed the action of its Minister, etc. The Minister's report discusses this protest incidentally in describing the general situation and in explaining how he himself was absent on the Boston when the revolution actually began.



CRATER OF KILAUEA.

The facts given are sufficient to show that the Queen is trying to save herself by unjustly laying the responsibility for the downfall of her government to the American Minister. There is a mass of official documents showing how completely the Provisional Government is sustained, and its permanency seems to be assured. When the Minister wrote all the Consular representatives had recognized the Provisional Government as the de facto government except the British Consul. It is not necessary to speculate on the reasons for his refusal to do so. English intrigues are too well understood.

HAWAIIANS EATING.

Hawaii's flag fluttering in the breeze from the flagstaff of Wormley's Hotel was the first familiar object which arrested the attention of Sandwich Island Commissioners upon their arrival at the capital of the United States this afternoon. For some reason, usual, however, on railroads, the train bearing the visitors was two and a half hours late, and did not reach Washington until 5 o'clock.

As the party from Honolulu, convoyed by Commissioner Thurston and Robert A. Parke of the Pennsylvania railroad, left the train, their first greeting came from Dr. Mott Smith, the Hawaiian Minister. There was a cordial greeting between the Minister and the members of the commission on the platform of the railroad station, after which they entered carriages and were driven to the hotel which will be their headquarters during their sojourn in Washington. By a coincidence their rooms are in proximity to the sleeping quarters of Prof. Goldwin Smith of Canada, who favors the annexation by the United States of that province of Great Britain, so that tonight two parties of annexationists will sleep under the same roof at the National Capital.

There was no official representative of this country either at the depot or at the hotel to receive the tourists from Honolulu, but Archibald Hopkins of the United States Court of Claims met Mr. Thurston, an old acquaintance, and was presented by that gentleman to his fellow-travelers.

At Home in Washington.

To one of the Commissioners at least Washington is not new, and that one is Charles L. Carter, whose father, A. P. H. Carter, was formerly Minister to the United States from the Sandwich Islands. When the party left the depot for the hotel Mr. Carter became separated from his companions, but Chairman Thurston expressed the opinion that he was not likely to get lost in Washington, owing to his previous residence here and consequent knowledge of his surroundings.

A large mail had accumulated when the party reached their hotel, and after a short chat with Minister Smith the Commissioners retired to their respective apartments to remove the dust and stain of travel, instructions being given that no cards would be honored until after dinner.

There were few callers during the evening, those who did send cards being personal friends of the Commissioners. A conference was deemed necessary between Minister Smith and the new arrivals to make arrangements for tomorrow's presentation to Secretary Foster, and hence the travelers denied themselves to visitors after 8 o'clock this evening.

In the mail which arrived from San Francisco yesterday there came the credentials of Minister Mott Smith as the diplomatic representative to this country from the provisional government at Honolulu. This fact was not made known until this evening when the Commissioners and Mr. Smith were going into conference. Messrs. Wilder and Castle and Minister Smith were together when THE TRIBUNE representative put the question whether or not Mr. Smith had been properly accredited to this government under the new order of things.

"When we landed at San Francisco," was the reply, "we promptly forwarded the credentials to Mr. Smith, these papers having been intrusted to us before leaving Hawaii."

Minister Smith seemed very much pleased at this remark and followed it up with the declaration that his commission had been duly received. It was further stated that the commission would await its reception at the State Department tomorrow morning before attempting to transact any further business. All the details for such a meeting having been arranged between Secretary John W. Foster and Minister Smith, Hawaii's envoys, accompanied by their representative here, will call at the State Department between 10 o'clock in the morning and noon. It is not likely, however, that they will see the President before Monday, as the Secretary of State will want ample time to consider the propositions submitted to him for consideration by this administration.

Questions of Policy Discussed.

There was little discussion at the Cabinet meeting today of the policy to be followed. The President preferred to wait until the Hawaiian Commissioners had been formally presented to the State Department. After they have been given the formal hearing the President will decide on what immediate course is desirous. There will be no undue haste in what he does, and an excess of caution will be shown. Yet there seems no probability of anything short of annexation, and when he transmits the fact to Congress a recommendation looking to the acceptance of the proposition may be anticipated.

The suggestion has been made that he recommend the appointment of a special commission to visit Hawaii with power to treat for annexation. The objection to this is that the Hawaiian commissioners are already here with such powers on behalf of the provisional government, and a commission from the United States would not be able to gather any more information than that which is furnished through the American Minister and through public sources. Any move causing delay may result in giving Great Britain and Germany time to intrigue on the plans.

Speculating on a Contingency.

In view of the possibility of the administration not being able to make terms with the Commissioners on the annexation question because of limited time, there is much speculation as to the course to be pursued by the administration in endeavoring to reach some other form of agreement. The power of the commission being limited to annexation, a failure to make terms with them would necessitate direct communication with the provisional government. In some quarters it is said that whatever policy is adopted the incoming administration will reject it, and that therefore the whole matter had better be left open. People who make this objection do not understand that annexation is as much of a legislative as an executive action. In the case of Hawaii it would be more legislative than executive, because both branches of Congress are likely to be called on to pass on the recommendations of the President. The Senate would ratify a treaty, but it could not provide for a Territorial form of government without the concurrent action of the House.

Conflicting statements have been made about the views of the President-elect. It has been held by some of those close to him that he looked upon annexation as inevitable, while others who are supposed to represent his views have declared that he believes the supremacy of the United States in the Pacific could be maintained without annexation. It is possible that in case of annexation Great Britain or Germany—in any diplomatic remonstrances they might make—would be able to cite the utterance of Mr. Cleveland during his former administration and of his Secretary of State. At that time there was an insane jealously on the part of the Cleveland administration lest somebody should suppose that it was in any way following Mr. Blaine's foreign policy. From this cause probably came the ostentatious declaration in Mr. Cleveland's first message to Congress against acquiring colonial possessions. Mr. Bayard in his diplomatic correspondence with Minister Pendleton had also laid down some documents which might be embarrassing if cited now.

But the American people are not concerned with any wounds that may be inflicted on the self-esteem of Mr. Cleveland or Mr. Bayard. Time has shown that Mr. Blaine's foreign policy was the one which the future of the United States demands, and if the incoming administration should prevent the American solution of the Hawaiian problem which Mr. Blaine foreshadowed it would be held to a strict account.

Bayard's Sensational Statement.

In the closing days of the Arthur administration Mr. Bayard, speaking as the prospective Secretary of State, outlined the incoming President's policy. At the time the Senate was considering three treaties—one with Nicaragua, another with San Domingo, and still another with Spain. These had been prepared by the Arthur administration, and the Senate had undertaken the laborious work of ratifying them. It was under these circumstances that Senator, afterward Secretary, Bayard rose in the executive session of the Senate and announced that it was wholly unnecessary to ratify the pending treaties, as Mr. Cleveland would not carry out any policies bequeathed to him by his predecessors. On this warning from Mr. Bayard the treaties were hung up.

Since the Hawaiian question came up no Democratic Senator has undertaken to speak for the incoming administration. Senator Morgan, who will be Chairman of the Foreign Relations committee, has been the most pronounced advocate of annexation in the Senate. The interests at stake are too great for any of Mr. Cleveland's personal representatives in the Senate to undertake to dictate a policy from a partisan standpoint.

The pacific tone of the comments in the English Parliament is looked upon with some suspicion by officials here. Some of the more belligerent naval officers regard it as a big bluff and say that unless the United States wants to be caught napping we had better send the Monterey with all the other available vessels from San Francisco to Honolulu at once. Otherwise they say that we will find a British fleet there and in possession before an annexation treaty can be ratified. Others fear that England is holding aloof with the idea that this government when it finds that England is not eager for the coveted islands will pursue its usual slow policy in diplomatic matters, and while America is hesitating about accepting the application for annexation Great Britain will step in and do it for us.

Diligent inquiry at the hotels and persistent scrutiny of the registers failed to disclose the whereabouts of John S. Cleghorn, who claims to be the uncle of the Princess of Hawaii. Belief grows hourly that the story that he was coming to Washington partakes of the nature of the genus fake, for no one on or off the commission seems to know anything about him.

WANT SUFFRAGE RESTRICTED.

Important Condition to Be Offered by the Hawaiian Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—In speaking tonight, Mr. Castle, one of the Commissioners from Hawaii, said:

> The terms upon which the annexation shall be made we are perfectly willing to leave to the United States Government to determine. There is one condition that we very much desire shall be contained in any agreement that may be reached, and that is, that the right of suffrage shall be restricted. We want no universal suffrage on the islands. If to accomplish this it is necessary to lose our own right to vote we are perfectly willing to abandon that. If we might be allowed to suggest the form of government the District of Columbia seems to afford the most desirable one for the Sandwich Islands. We don't want a territorial government in which there shall be a legislature elected by the votes of all the people.

Speaking of the causes that led to the revolution, Mr. Castle said:

> There was, in my opinion, a conspiracy, to which the Queen was a party, and which included the passage of bills to charter a lottery and providing for the importation of opium. By the former an exclusive franchise for twenty-five years was given to a corporation, which was doubtless the Louisiana Lottery company. The incorporators were Messrs. Davenport of St. Louis and Clark of Chicago, who, we have been assured since our arrival, were connected with that concern. Of course, a lottery could not live upon Hawaiian support alone. It would have to feed upon the United States, and the Queen was given to understand that the passage of such a law would be regarded by the United States as a distinctly unfriendly act, but that made no difference whatever. There is at present a very strict law against the importation of opium into the islands, which is the preservation of the native population. But the Hawaiians passed both these measures.

Mr. Castle was asked how long the commission would remain in Washington, and, turning to Mr. Marsden, he inquired, "How about that?" to which the latter responded: "We are enlisted for the war. We shall remain here until our object is accomplished or our application is rejected."

ENGLISH TORIES WILL OBJECT.

One of Their Mouthpieces Says That America Has No Claim on Hawaii.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—A correspondent has had an interview with Baron Henry de Worms, Conservative member of Parliament for the East Toxteth Division of Liverpool, and Parliamentary Under-Secretary of the Colonial Office in the late administration of Lord Salisbury. He is regarded as being thoroughly in the confidence of the Conservative leaders, especially as to their foreign policy, a subject with which he is widely conversant. In reply to inquiries Baron de Worms said that he had long expected the troubles which had broken out in Honolulu. He did not approve of the proposed annexation of Hawaii by the United States. America, said Baron de Worms, had no right to annex a place thousands of miles distant from its own territory. He considered that the proper remedy for the Hawaiian difficulties would be a joint protectorate similar to the protectorate over Samoa. The British and German population in Hawaii dwarfed the American, and hence they would not allow the scream of the American eagle to silence their claims. England should oppose annexation, and Germany would be sure to speak.

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

SERIOUS QUESTIONS INVOLVED.

Stephen Phillips Speaks of the Annexation of the Sandwich Islands.

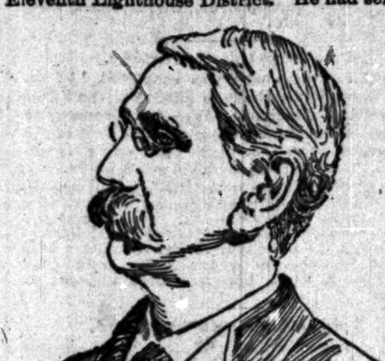
BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 3.—Stephen Phillips of Salem, who was Attorney-General of Hawaii in the Cabinet of Kamehameha V., says:

> I am strongly in favor of annexation. The indications are that the little kingdom will be absorbed into the American Union. I sincerely hope that it will soon. But the change involves important consequences—absolute annihilation of the monarchical principle, abrogation of labor laws, the extension of uniform laws against the importation of contract laborers, complicated questions of race, of education, of religious faith, and the enforcement of Federal authority at a remote point exposed to the jealousies and intrigues of foreign powers and a certain corruptive influence in classical times called pro-consular. One thing is certain—Hawaii ought not at present be admitted as a State. Nor is it consistent with true republicanism to affect a paternal spirit and conceal the wasting relics of a once noble though savage race as wards of the Nation upon wretched reservations, where their tribal character may be respected, yet they soon may become the scorn and contempt of their enemies and the melancholy pity of their friends. Let Hawaii, with her Polynesian citizens, be immediately annexed as a Territory of the United States, with the right to be admitted as a State in due season.

NEEDED FOR SERVICE AT SEA.

Capt. Nicoll Ludlow Sails for Honolulu in Command of the Warship Mohican.

Capt. Nicoll Ludlow, commander of the warship Mohican, now on its way to Honolulu from San Francisco, was stationed in this city up to last December as Inspector of the Eleventh Lighthouse District. He had served here two years and the vessel owners of the lakes petitioned the Naval Department to keep him another year. It proved a futile effort, as Capt. Ludlow was assigned to the Mohican, and is now on his voyage.



CAPT. NICHOLL LUDLOW.

[Capt. Ludlow is about 50 years old. He was born at Oakdale, on Long Island, where his ancestors lived for nearly 200 years. There were three boys in the family. Two went into the navy and one, Col. William Ludlow, was given to the army. Capt. Ludlow graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis during the war, and though still a boy saw some active service. Since that time he has served in the Pacific, South Atlantic, and Mediterranean squadrons. His last previous command was the Quinnebog. He was assigned then to shore duty as Inspector of the Twelfth Lighthouse District at San Francisco. Afterwards he was made ordnance officer at the Mare Island navy-yard. From there he came to Chicago. During the season of navigation Capt. Ludlow lived mostly on the lighthouse steamer Dahlia. When on shore he lived at the Union League and the Grand Pacific. His daughter, Miss Mary Ludlow, is at Colorado Springs while her father is at sea.

Capt. Ludlow is regarded as an able officer. He did good work in improving the lighthouse service on Lake Michigan here, and was loyally supported by the marine interest. His transfer was regarded as unfortunate for the lighthouse service, but the Naval Department held that Capt. Ludlow had had the limit of shore duty.]

Michigan Favors Annexation.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The Senate today adopted a concurrent resolution urging Michigan's representatives in Congress to favor the acceptance of the overtures to be made by the Hawaiian Commissioners and the consequent annexation of the kingdom.

Pattison Is Opposed.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 3.—Gov. Pattison while here today expressed himself as opposed to the annexation of Hawaii.

Hawaiian Annexation.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Having spent ten years at Honolulu in a position of great influence and responsibility permit me to thank THE TRIBUNE for the stand it has so promptly taken with reference to the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. The foreign residents there are mostly Americans. They many times outnumber all other nationalities combined, if those from China and Portugal are left out of the account. The native population is also largely American in its preferences and sympathies. Their instructors almost without exception have been Americans, and a large proportion of them have gained a fair knowledge of the English language and speak and write it correctly. So thorough has been their training under their missionary teachers that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to find 60,000 contiguous residents in either old England or New England who could read and write more correctly or who were more apt at figures within the limits of the simple rules of arithmetic. They are a thoughtful, docile, kind-hearted people, with little tendency to violent outbreaks or to lawlessness of any sort.

As to material for citizenship, they are far superior to any other of the colored races, except those from Japan, and they would average much higher in intelligence and in a sense of the duties and privileges of citizenship than the immigrants from any European countries, except Wales and Scotland.

The responsibilities of citizenship are not new to them. They have discreetly used the ballot for many years, and have held office acceptably in all departments of the government.

The commercial position of the islands and their relation to our entire Pacific trade are such that they naturally gravitate to us. And it will doubtless be found that the non-American foreign residents are heartily in favor of annexation. Under such circumstances to repel our own children after they have assumed the responsibilities of self-government and to miss the grand opportunity simply to hold up our liberty cap and let the ripe pear drop into it is a cruel heartlessness unworthy of a mother of empires. It is stupid statecraft unworthy the diplomatic record of a great Nation.

No party can afford to court the infamy of unpatriotic opposition to the proposed measure. Neither Mr. Harrison nor Mr. Cleveland can afford to reject such an offer through cowardly fear of the bluster of England.

The first offer of these gems of the Pacific seas, these emeralds in a coral setting, is in good faith made to us. If through cowardly fear of England or through regard for the musty traditions of the past we turn a cold shoulder to those who court us we shall deserve to lose our hold upon a prize which would not be offered in vain to England, Germany, or France.

Europe has no interest there comparable with ours and an impotent monarchy, too long a burdensome legacy from the dead past, has no rights there which a current civilization is bound to respect. The door of a grand opportunity swings open for us. What statesmen are left to us will be prompt to announce and to defend a vigorous foreign policy. AMERICAN.

FIVE WIVES IN FIVE WEEKS.

George W. McAdams Flees When a Sixth Wife Tries to Look Him Up.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Five mad women are looking for George W. McAdams, a fresco painter, who claims Chicago as his home. A few months ago McAdams appeared in this city, and in almost as many weeks managed to become engaged to and marry five different women in this and neighboring towns. His victims were all girls who had a little money, which McAdams would borrow, after the marriage had been performed, on pretense of going to Mount Ayr, Colo., to start in business. All his marriages were performed under different names, and he was only found out when the Probate Judge here received a letter from a sixth wife at Kittanning, Pa., asking for information concerning him. McAdams has fled, carrying with him the money he received from his five dupes.

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

John H. Woodbury, Dermatologist of New York, specialist on skin, scalp, nervous and blood diseases, also face disfigurements. Inventor of Woodbury's Facial Soap for the skin, scalp, and complexion. A sample cake and 145-page book sent sealed for 10 cents. Chicago office, 70 Dearborn street. Consultation free.

The Glory of Woman is a fine set of teeth, as well as a fine head of hair. How the enamel glistens after a good brushing with fragrant SOZODONT! Nothing destructive to the teeth can exist on the surface or at the roots if this vegetable antidote to corrosion is duly applied.

Brown's Household Panacea. "The Great Pain Reliever," for internal and external use; cures cramps, colic, colds, and all pain. 25c a bottle.

Women avoid suffering by using Parker's GINGER TONIC, as it is adapted to their ills. PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM aids the hair growth.

Use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice for the teeth. Delicious. 25c a bottle.

Coughs.—Use "Brown's Bronchial Troches." They possess real merit. Sold only in boxes.

All lovers of delicacies use Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters to secure good digestion.

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

HATCH HAS HIS WAY.

ANTI-OPTION BILL DISPOSED OF AS HE DESIRED.

It Goes to the Agricultural Committee, and When Again Reported to the House the Great Fight Will Be On—Indications Are, However, That It Will Not Pass—On the Silver Question Senator Teller Takes a Straight Shot at Mr. Cleveland—News of the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The anti-option bill came up in the House again this morning, and the measure was referred to the Committee on Agriculture. It will not stay there long, and by Monday at the farthest Mr. Hatch will report it back to the House. Then will come the fight.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Boatner made a point of order against the consideration of the bill because, as he claimed, the Senate had included therein new matter which rendered its consideration necessary by a committee. Mr. Hatch objected to this, and wanted the Senate amendments non-concurred in and a committee of conference appointed without any further delay. The Speaker took the matter under advisement, and this morning laid before the House the anti-option bill with the Senate amendments thereto and proceeded to deliver his decision on the point of order that the amendments must first be considered in Committee of the Whole. He stated that the bill was laid before the House for reference only, unless it be a House bill with Senate amendments, which did not require consideration in Committee of the Whole.

The question was one of fact as to whether the Senate amendments to this bill required such consideration. In the Senate amendments the article of "flour" was mentioned. This was a new and distinct subject-matter of taxation, and it seemed to the Chair that this amendment, at least, must have its first consideration in Committee of the Whole. This bill was before the House for reference to a standing or a select committee and not for present consideration. The judgment of the Chair was that the bill should be referred to a standing or select committee. He therefore sustained the point of order against Mr. Hatch's motion to non-concur in the Senate amendments and to agree to a conference.

Everybody thought Mr. Hatch was going to appeal from the decision of the Chair, but he realized the fact he could not carry his point in this way, so he moved a reference of the bill to the Committee on Agriculture, and on that motion demanded the previous question. Mr. Boatner was on his feet in a second with a point of order that the bill did not properly belong to the Committee on Agriculture at all, but should go to the Committee on Ways and Means, because it was a measure which contemplated the raising of revenue.

The Speaker intimated that the House could refer the bill to any committee it desired.

Mr. Kilgore of Texas contended that Mr. Hatch's motion was out of order, because the bill had been originally reported by the Committee on Agriculture and that was its natural reference at this time. It should go to that committee as a matter of right, and Mr. Hatch's motion was superfluous. Mr. Kilgore wanted to rid the proposition of Hatch's motion of the previous question so as to get the bill on the floor for a debate. The Speaker held, however, that Mr. Hatch's motion was the proper one and that both Kilgore and Boatner were out of order.

The question was then on Hatch's demand for the previous question. On a division the vote stood yeas, 110, to nays, 65. Demand was at once made for the roll-call and the motion to order the previous question prevailed by a vote of yeas, 151, to nays, 84. This sent the bill to the Committee on Agriculture without division.

It will not remain in that committee any great length of time. Mr. Hatch will report it, and claim it is a privileged question, because, as he says, it is a revenue bill. He told THE TRIBUNE correspondent this afternoon he did not intend to be in a hurry about it, but would give the other side a day or two.

The opponents of the bill say they are going to filibuster against it as long as possible, nor will they be deterred therefrom by any fear of precipitating an extra session. Hatch's claim that it is a revenue bill may strengthen the position of its opponents, who, agreeing with him on that proposition, will try to land it in the Committee on Ways and Means.

Messrs. Boatner, Kilgore, McMillin, Fitch, Amos Cummings of New York, Abner Taylor, and others who are opposed to the bill say that they will fight it to the bitter end. A prolonged filibuster will almost be certain to lead to the failure of other legislation and possibly precipitate an extra session. To prevent this a determined effort will be made to get the appropriations out of the way.

One thing can be written to a certainty—the bill will be fought for all there is in it. The vote today showed it did not have the necessary two-thirds to send it through under suspension of the rules. Monday is suspension day and the indications are that Mr. Hatch will try to get some action thereon on that day if he can find enough votes to stay by him.

SILVER DISCUSSED IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Teller Takes a Shot at Cleveland Touching the Sherman Act.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—The question of the repeal of the Sherman act, or at least of the suspension of the silver bullion purchase provision of it, was unexpectedly precipitated on the Senate today by Mr. Teller (Rep., Colo.), who made the presentation of some petitions on the subject the occasion for launching out into a discussion of the whole question. He declared that in his judgment there was a decided majority on both sides of the chamber opposed at this time to the repeal of that act, and also that in his opinion it could not be made a political question at the next session, whatever might be the inclination of the incoming President. He quoted from an article in yesterday's New York *Herald*, to the effect that the President-elect desired to have the Sherman law repealed at this session, and said that he was unable to determine what the President-elect had to do with the question. He would not assert that the article was authorized, and yet it comported with the general tenor of reports. He had never seen anything more indecent in a publication, if it should be traced anywhere near to the incoming administration. In conclusion Mr. Teller reasserted his confident belief that it was not among the possibilities that the Sherman act would be repealed at this session of Congress.

Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) felt compelled as a Democratic Senator to notice what had been said about the President-elect. He had no authority to speak for him, and did not agree with him on the silver question; but he had never suspected any indirection on Mr. Cleveland's part in regard to that or any other public question. The character of no public man was safe if he were held responsible for newspaper utterances.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.) inquired what better evidence there could be of the disposition of the Senate than a roll-call.

Mr. Sherman Favors Free Discussion.

Mr. Sherman expressed his confidence that no attempt would be made to prevent full effect being given to the expressed will of the majority. No such attempt had ever been made in the Senate, and, if it were ever made, the rules would be so changed as to frustrate it and to allow the business of the Senate to be fairly transacted. He had taken means to ascertain the sentiments of Senators and he was not satisfied that the bill could be passed at the present session.

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) said that in his judgment the best way to test the sense of the Senate was by a direct motion, and he therefore gave notice that Monday next, during the morning hour, he should move to take up the bill to which Mr. Sherman referred.

The business of the Senate was then suspended in order that fitting tributes might be made to the memory of Senator Barbour of Virginia. Eulogies were pronounced by Messrs. Daniel, Manderson, Faulkner, Gallinger, Platt, Hill, Hiscock, and Hunton—Mr. Barbour's successor in the Senate. The following allusion to the Barbour funeral ceremonies in the Senate chamber occurred in Mr. Hill's remarks:

> We have not forgotten that peculiarly solemn and impressive funeral of his—the first of its kind, I believe, ever held in this chamber—where the beautiful rites and ceremonies of his mother church were administered in our presence, whereby we were taught another lesson in behalf of religious tolerance and Christian brotherhood on earth. It was peculiarly fitting that such services should be held here over the mortal remains of one of Virginia's foremost sons—Virginia, whose grand Senator he was—the State that had given to the country the great Jefferson, who had done so much for the suppression of bigotry and proscription, and on whose monument is inscribed the noble and imperishable record that he was the author of the statute for religious freedom in Virginia.

The usual resolutions were agreed to, and the Senate (as a further mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Barbour) adjourned.

MONEY IN THE TREASURY.

Timely Analysis of the Last Fiscal Report of the Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The noticeable features of the fiscal operations of the government during last month, as shown by the Treasury Department's monthly circulation statement issued yesterday, were the decrease of nine and a half millions in Treasury holdings of gold coin and bullion and an increase in holdings of United States notes of about eleven and a quarter millions. The statement shows a net decrease in the circulation during January of $2,725,435.

There was a decrease in circulation of $1,626,548 in standard silver dollars, $1,282,892 in gold coin, $786,330 in subsidiary silver, $1,738,282 in national bank notes, and $11,239,402 in United States notes. On the other hand, gold certificates in circulation increased $3,552,680, silver certificates $1,157,649, Treasury notes $1,887,690, and currency certificates $7,350,000. The total circulation of the country Feb. 1 is placed at $1,607,958,439, or a per capita of $24.23, against $1,603,855,128 Feb. 1, 1892.

The changes in detail in circulation during last month, together with the amounts of the various kinds of money in circulation on the different dates, are shown by the following table:

	Jan. 1, 1893.	Feb. 1, 1893.
Gold coin	$ 412,970,960	$411,688,068
Standard silver dollars	62,822,936	61,196,388
Subsidiary silver	67,327,267	66,540,937
Gold certificates	117,093,139	120,645,819
Silver certificates	322,035,011	323,192,660
Silver Treasury notes	122,039,656	123,927,346
United States notes	330,933,540	319,694,138
Currency certificates	7,100,000	14,450,000
National bank notes	168,361,365	166,623,083
Totals	$1,610,683,874	$1,607,958,439

During last month there was a net increase of $10,415,982 in the Treasury money and bullion fund; gold coin holdings decreased $9,287,398, and gold bullion $244,872. Treasury holdings of United States notes increased $11,239,402, standard silver dollars $2,356,548, national bank notes $1,725,111, silver treasury notes $1,313,176, subsidiary silver $775,042, and silver bullion $2,538,973. The Treasury store of money and bullion Feb. 1 was as follows:

Gold coin	$147,375,054
Standard silver dollars	357,410,597
Subsidiary silver	11,346,523
Silver Treasury notes	4,019,143
United States notes	26,986,878
National bank notes	7,768,170
Gold bullion	81,452,478
Silver bullion	99,282,961
Totals	$735,641,804

ANDREW-CATE BANKING BILL.

Petition Being Circulated Among House Members Touching Its Consideration.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—The Democratic advocates for the repeal of the silver bullion purchase act today began the circulation among the Democratic members of the House of a petition to the Committee on Rules urging that committee, before a vote is taken on the special order it has brought in for consideration of the Andrew-Cate bill, to permit a motion to be made in the House to amend the rule so as to provide that a vote must be taken on the bill and all pending amendments at a fixed hour and without any dilatory motions. Several of the petitions are in circulation, but as yet they have been shown to only a comparatively small number of the House.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Palmer and Gov. Oglesby Have a Merry Time in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Gov. Richard J. Oglesby and Senator John M. Palmer sat side by side today on the floor of the Senate, laughing and telling stories like a couple of schoolboys. These gentlemen have been friends all their lives; there never was a time when they were not inseparable companions. They became acquainted half a century ago; changes in political faith have never interfered with their friendly relations. Oglesby, when Governor of Illinois, invariably called on Palmer for his advice whenever a knotty question was submitted to him. Palmer was always eager to get Oglesby's ideas when he was the Governor of the State. They used to visit each other, and in fact some of the people around Springfield used to say they occupied the same bed. Oglesby has the most profound respect for Palmer and calls him John. Senator Palmer refers to the Governor as the General, and sometimes "Uncle Dick." They were having a lot of fun together on the floor of the Senate today, and the warmth of their meeting attracted the attention of a good many Senators and the men in the press gallery. Gov. Oglesby has been here for two or three days and seems to be in perfect health and wonderfully good spirits.

Bad Financial Wreck.

Controller Hepburn has placed Bank Examiner Galbraith of Missouri in charge of the First National Bank of Little Rock, Ark., which failed Wednesday. He says the bank's affairs are in bad shape, and that it will be placed in the hands of a receiver. As far back as Jan. 19 Bank Examiner Galbraith was sent to examine into the affairs of the bank, and reported then that the books showed $400,000 losses. He recommended an assessment of 60 per cent upon the stockholders to make up for the impaired capital.

Burrows and the Whisky Trust.

The subcommittee of the House Judiciary committee detailed to examine into the whisky trust, as proposed by the resolution of Mr. Burrows, began its inquiry today by hearing Mr. Burrows. His information regarding the trust was limited to newspaper articles. The investigation will be continued tomorrow.

National Capital Notes.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Minister, went to the State Department today and in person hand the papers in the British Bering Sea counter case to Secretary Foster.

Two million five hundred thousand dollars in gold has been engaged for shipment from New York tomorrow for Europe. The Treasury officials do not venture a prediction as to when the outflow will stop, but state that they see nothing serious in the situation.

Capt. J. M. Lee, U. S. A., in a communication laid before the Senate today by Senator Voorhees, charges that the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians have been defrauded out of $67,500 by certain attorneys, and that evidence of that fact has been suppressed by the Indian Bureau.

Speaker Crisp today laid before the House the President's message relative to the bond transit over Canadian roads and it was referred. The deficiency appropriation bill was passed and the Indian appropriation bill reported. The House then paid tribute to the memory of Representative Craig of Pennsylvania, and adjourned.

In the Senate today Mr. Mitchell reported from the Judiciary committee a bill to pay the awards of the Court of Claims in French spoliation cases. The House bill to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Kickapoo Indians in Oklahoma Territory, and appropriating $64,650 for that purpose, was passed (with amendments), and a conference asked.

By direction of the President Secretary Foster of the Treasury Department today directed the Collectors of Customs at New York, Philadelphia, and Boston to suspend the refund of duties upon hat material until further advised. The question of continuing the refund of duties will be one of the first that will come up for consideration when Mr. Carlisle assumes charge of the Treasury Department.

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

VERY EASILY CAUGHT.

That Is the Universal Opinion of One of the Most Dangerous Things in the World.

This has been a cold winter, often bitterly cold, and in far too many cases it has produced colds. A cold is easily caught, and is always the beginning of disease, often serious disease. A cold may come in many forms. Sometimes it is with a chill, a shuddering chill; sometimes with a pain in the shoulders and arms; sometimes with a vague aching in the muscles or the limbs. In whatever form it may come it is a cold, and it means disease; often dangerous disease or death, unless taken in hand promptly.

You cannot afford to neglect a cold. It may run along into something that is dangerous. Remember that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. What should you do as a sensible man or woman? Watch the symptoms, guard against the first signs, fortify against everything that can be unpleasant, injurious, or dangerous. There is only one way by which this can be done. It is by the use of some pure, reliable stimulant; something that will quicken the pulse, renew the life, bring into action and aglow all the faculties; something which has been tested and tried; something that is superior to everything else. You do not need to ask what this is. It is sufficient to name it. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey has been proven to be superior to anything; all things that have been presented to the public for checking a cold, curing pneumonia, and rendering the life at this season of the year happier and better. It has been used by more people and is more popular today than any other known preparation in the world, and it deserves its popularity because it has proven its merits by the cures it has effected, colds it has prevented, and lives it has saved. Care should be exercised that no unscrupulous druggist or grocer tries to substitute anything which he may claim to be "just as good." There is nothing that can take its place.

RECOLLECTIONS.

What a blessed thing is memory! How it brings up the pleasures of the past, and hides its unpleasantness! You recall your childhood days, do you not, and wish they would return? You remember the pleasant associations, while the unpleasant ones are forgotten. Perhaps to your mind comes the face of some friend. It was once a pale, sad face. It showed marks of pain, lines of care. It seemed to be looking into the hereafter, the unknown future. And then you recalled how it brightened, how it recovered its rosy hue, how it became a picture of happiness and joy. Do you remember these things? Many people do, and gladly tell how the health returned, how happiness came back, how the world seemed bright. They tell how they were once weak, nerveless, perhaps in pain, certainly unhappy. They tell of sleepless nights, restless days, untouched food, unstrung nerves. And then they tell how they became happy, healthy, and strong once more. You have heard it often in the past, have you not? You have heard people describe how they were cured and kept in health? You certainly can remember what it is that has so helped people in America. If not, listen to what Mrs. Annie Jenness Miller, who is known universally as the great dress reformer, says: "Six years ago, when suffering from mental care and overwork, I received the most pronounced benefit from the use of that great medicine, Warner's Safe Cure." Ah, now you remember. Now you recall how much you have heard of this great Cure. Now you are ready to admit that memory is usually pleasing, that the highest pleasure comes from perfect health, and that this great remedy has done more to produce and prolong health than any other discovery ever known in the entire history of the whole world.

Everybody Likes Fits

—not convulsive agonies—but the kind that are found in the

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the one compound of natural agents which tells with swiftest and strongest force on the lungs and their approaches.

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have given it the reputation of a specific in lung affections, from the common cold to the direst Consumption.

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fast became a recognized standard remedy, and is today the best proved agent for Colds, Coughs, Congestions, Inflammations, and Consumption, in the world.

Dr. Schenck's Practical Treatise on Consumption, Liver Complaint, and Dyspepsia mailed free on application. Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philad'a, Pa.

FOR SALE.

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To settle the estate of the late owner we offer FOR SALE this most desirable property, long established as one of the most popular and fashionable summer resorts on the North Shore.

The Hotel contains 100 rooms, besides parlors and music, billiard, dining, and reception rooms, thoroughly equipped with gas, water, steam, and other conveniences; laundry, bowling alley, servants' quarters, ice house, etc. About three acres of land are offered with the hotel, upon which there is also a pretty, comfortable cottage.

Should a syndicate of gentlemen desire to purchase and establish an exclusive summer settlement we are prepared to sell additional land to the extent of about 200 acres, upon which are 13 cottages, bathhouse (built last summer at an expense of $2,000), stables, barns, farm houses, etc., all in perfect order.

For further particulars apply to HENRY J. BOWEN, No. 469 Broadway, South Boston, Mass. (member of the Boston Real Estate Exchange), or GEORGE STEELE & CO., No. 188½ Main-st., Gloucester, Mass.

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ONE HUNDRED KILLED

FIVE HUNDRED WOUNDED IN A RIOT AT BOGOTA.

Newspaper Article Alleges Widespread Ignorance Among the Laboring Classes, Which Leads to the Bloodshed—All Troops Sent to Egypt Must Be Landed—Gravity of the Situation—Evacuation Demanded—Three Italian Premiers Said to Be Implicated in the Bank Scandal.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PANAMA, Feb. 3.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—There has been a serious riot at Bogota, which lasted two days. One hundred men were killed and 500 wounded. The riots are in no sense political. The trouble grew out of a publication in *La Cristina* of an article by J. Ignacio Gutierrez, a professor in a local Jesuit college, alleging widespread ignorance among the laboring classes.

The artisans rose en masse, and a mob of about 400 gathered about the house of Gutierrez, stoned the building, and broke the windows and doors. The police remonstrated with the rioters, but they were driven away. They returned with reinforcements, and a collision occurred in which shots were exchanged. The police were victorious.

Another fight occurred later in the day, but the rioters were dispersed. Everything was quiet the next morning, but at 5 o'clock in the evening the workingmen gathered by thousands in San Victorino square, Las Cruces ward, and in the day public market. They overpowered the police, and for awhile were in full possession of the city. Newspaper offices were sacked and a general assault was commenced on the police barracks. The government called out the military, and after a sharp fight the mob was dispersed.

The capital is still in a state of siege, although it is officially announced that quiet has been restored. A strict local press censorship has been established.

ALL TROOPS ARE NEEDED IN EGYPT.

Egyptian Affairs Serious—Debate in the House of Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—A dispatch was received at the Foreign Office today from Lord Cromer, British Minister to Egypt, stating that the condition of affairs in Egypt may compel the landing of all the British troops that have been ordered to that country. The Ulemas, or theological jurists of Constantinople, have sent an answer to an appeal from the Ulemas of Cairo to the effect that the Sultan sustains the Khedive and that the Turkish Ministers are discussing whether to protest to the signatory powers in general against English interference in Egypt or to address a remonstrance first to Great Britain.

In the House of Commons today the debate on the Queen's address proceeded monotonously until Henry Labouchere proposed an amendment in favor of withdrawing entirely from Uganda. After vindicating the right of the House of Commons to control the government's foreign policy Mr. Labouchere addressed himself to the Egyptian question. He felt that now the sooner the occupation ceased the better it would be for all concerned, as the Khedive and his people were unalterably opposed to the British régime. He hoped that the government would treat with France in a friendly spirit on questions concerning the withdrawal. It would be a disgrace to the great Liberal party if they went out of office without having fulfilled their pledges to leave Egypt.

Referring to the understanding that Lord Salisbury had assured Italy of British support in case of war between Italy and France, Mr. Labouchere requested the Prime Minister to state that his government was in nowise responsible if Italy, in consequence of its membership in the triple alliance, went to war with France. In that case Italy must be left to fight its own battles. [Liberal cheers.] Recurring to the subject of Uganda, Mr. Labouchere ridiculed the pretensions of the East African company to a mission of civilization.

Mr. Gladstone replied that as to the relations of Italy to the triple alliance and France, he was not aware that anything [illegible] since the accession of the present government to power to cause uneasiness about Great Britain's foreign relations. The government had aimed to maintain external security and internal peace in Egypt, and he trusted would be able to restore the desired harmony between the native government and Great Britain. A spirit of conciliation, he believed, animated the French Government, and this spirit would be reciprocated, although he declined to express an opinion affecting England's liberty of action in the matter of remote or immediate withdrawal from Egypt.

Mr. Gladstone also commended warmly the French Government for its temperate and friendly action during the recent Egyptian crisis. He deprecated any discussion of the Uganda matter before Sir Gerald Portal, Government Commissioner to Uganda, returned and reported on the present situation there.

"If it be shown that we have incurred a responsibility in Uganda," he said, "it will be incumbent upon us to discharge the debt of honor."

Mr. Gladstone's final statement that Portal, although having no administrative mission, might be useful in an administrative capacity was received with ironical laughter by the opposition.

Arthur J. Balfour, leader of the opposition, apologized amid cheers and laughter for presuming to intervene in the domestic quarrel between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Labouchere. He thought it was important to know what the government intended to do in the interval between the conclusion of Portal's mission and the adoption of a definite policy. The late government had intended that the East Africa company should administer affairs in Uganda and construct a railway. The Prime Minister appeared anxious to evade the question and had spoken disparagingly of the railway plan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 3.—The French Ambassador is trying to move the Porte to summon a European conference for the consideration of the crisis in Egypt.

THREE PREMIERS IMPLICATED.

President of the Bank of Rome Made the Charge—Excitement in the Chamber.

ROME, Feb. 3.—The report was confirmed today that Sig. Tanlongo, the imprisoned governor of the Bank of Rome, had made a statement implicating Premier Giolitti and ex-Premiers di Rudini and Crispi. Immediately after the opening of the Chamber the President had read a letter from ex-Premier Crispi. The letter stated that Crispi had never had a lire from the Bank of Rome, that nobody in office in the days of his premiership, as far as he knew, had had any official or personal relations with the bank, and that he had never seen or heard anything to indicate that his predecessor or his successors had received any money from the bank for political or private purposes. Were he not confined to his bed, Crispi wrote, he would appear before the Chamber to prove the falseness of Tanlongo's statement.

Sig. Colajanni spoke at length concerning the necessity of appointing a parliamentary commission to inquire into the scandal. In conclusion he shouted defiantly: "The national bank has paid annually a large sum of money to the secret service fund. All have suspected this and many of us know it."

"A more utterly false statement could not be made in this house," exclaimed Premier Giolitti. The Premier then addressed himself to the Deputies who, he said, were intent upon forcing a parliamentary inquiry. It was for the chamber to decide whether or not Deputy Zerbi, who is charged with having received large subsidies from the Bank of Rome, should be delivered up to the criminal law at once, but he and his colleagues in the ministry would resist to the last every attempt to authorize an investigation by a commission of Deputies. The courts of justice had ample powers to deal with the matter in question.

Sig. Grimaldi, Minister of Justice, repudiated the infamous accusations current against him and the Department of Justice. He was aware, he said, that a systematic effort was making to discredit him and his office by heaping calumnies on both and he would reserve for himself the privilege to prove in the near future that his conduct in office had been always worthy of a Minister of the crown.

After a stormy debate the Chamber decided to authorize the prosecution of Deputy Zorbi.

A Palermo daily says that the murder of Sig. Notarbartolo on a railway train near Aeta Villa yesterday was part of a plot to suppress evidence concerning the bank scandals. Notarbartolo was long director of the Bank of Sicily and as such got possession of many documents incriminating persons of high influence. The government made an inquiry into the management of the Bank of Sicily several years ago, and a voluminous report, said to incriminate all the directors except Notarbartolo, was filed in the government department of which Sig. Monzillo, now under arrest, had charge. This report was stolen and the thief was never apprehended. After the theft Notarbartolo seldom traveled without having an armed attendant by his side. The documents in his satchel are believed to have been the stolen report.

ARGUMENT IN THE DE STUERS CASE.

Barrister Clunet Says Diplomatic Immunity Is the Father's Plea.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Feb. 3.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Diplomatic immunity is the plea behind which Chevalier de Stuers, Netherland's Minister to Paris, takes refuge to prevent his former wife, now Mrs. Elliott Zborowski, from obtaining possession of his daughter, now in the Convent of Sacre Cœur here. The custody of this child was accorded to Mrs. Stuers by the South Dakota court which granted her divorce, but the Superioress of the convent, prompted by De Stuers, refuses to give up the girl without an injunction from the French courts. The case came up today before the first chamber of the Civil Court. It was rumored that presiding Judge de Bois Lisle was a partisan for Chevalier de Stuers, and the opening gave color to the report. When Clunet, barrister for Mrs. Zborowski, rose the Judge told him to be brief. Clunet rebelled and argued that the case involved a new point and that it was impossible to do justice to his client without laying all the facts before the court. "I never knew such a thing before," said Clunet, and eventually the Judge allowed him to speak on condition that he would be brief. Clunet afterwards said the Judge's attitude was a scandalous, shameful, deliberate attempt to throttle the suit.

However, Clunet once started was not easily stopped in his speech. He made a keen argument and well marshaled his facts. He dwelt on Mrs. Zborowski's rights to the custody of the child and referred with cutting irony to the cowardly action of De Stuers, who is taking advantage of his position as Minister to balk justice and keep the mother from even seeing her child. "I am above law," says De Stuers.

Clunet then drew a striking contrast between this attitude of De Stuers and his energetic defense before the South Dakota Court. Beaten in an open fight, De Stuers had taken refuge behind his diplomatic immunity. Thus a woman who in the first instance had been refused justice in France because of her husband's position, who had sought and found justice in America and returned to France to take possession of her child, was again to be denied justice. Clunet then examined the case from a purely legal point of view, cleverly making the point that De Stuers' diplomatic unity was not in question. The court reserved judgment for a week. Mrs. Zborowski was not in court, but Elliott Zborowski was an attentive listener. He said afterwards that he would, if an adverse decision is given, take the case before the American Legation and fight it to the death.

Catholics Favor the Republic.

Cardinal Thomas, Archbishop of Rouen, and Cardinal Meignan, Archbishop of Tours, who were elevated to the Cardinalate in the consistory of Jan. 18, were received at the Elysée yesterday by President Carnot. They assured the President that they were doing everything in their power to assist the government of the republic, and that the Bishops and priests of the church in France were anxious in the work of peace enjoined by the Pope.

Americans in Paris.

The following Americans are registered: C. Cameron, M. Maloy, New York; G. Caloma, Albert Murdoch, Boston; W. Coy, F. Peer, Mount Morris; J. Liebs and wife, Mrs. H. Irwin, San Francisco; Edward and Louis House, Saratoga; Charles Byrd, Montreal.

Showery Weather in Paris.

Today's weather has been cloudy and showery; temperature, 40° to 51°; barometer, 30.31; wind, east-southeast, moderate.

MAJORITY FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

First Division in Parliament Gives the Figure at Ninety-seven.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The first [illegible] present session of Parliament was taken last night and resulted in an unexpectedly large majority for the government. The division was on motion to adjourn, and was taken after Mr. Morley had finished his speech. Although the motion was supported by Mr. Balfour and other Conservatives the government was given a snap majority of ninety-seven. The announcement of the figures was received with vigorous cheers by the Liberals.

It is stated that Mr. Balfour refrained from dilating upon home rule Tuesday with the expectation that Mr. Chamberlain would propose an amendment raising the question, but the Speaker's action in objecting to such a course before the introduction of the home rule bill deprived Mr. Chamberlain of a chance to propose the amendment.

Dr. Gallagher's Alleged Insanity.

In the House of Commons today William Redmond (Parnellite) called attention to the statement of Thomas Callan, the dynamiter who was recently released from Portland prison, that Dr. Gallagher, who is still confined in the prison, had been made insane through bad treatment. Mr. Redmond asked if Mr. Asquith, the Home Secretary, would sanction such an independent inquiry to be made in Dr. Gallagher's case as the Irish members of the House could rely upon. Mr. Asquith declined to permit an independent inquiry and added that the statement made by Callan was absolutely without foundation.

Canadian Charged with Forgery.

Richard Godolphin was arraigned at the Bow Street Extradition Court today on charges of forgery and embezzlement at Huntsville, Canada, and was remanded, pending the arrival of documents from Canada containing evidence to sustain his extradition.

MANY ARE NOW HOPELESSLY CRAZY.

Inhabitants of Zante Think the World Is Coming to an End.

ATHENS, Feb. 3.—The earthquakes at Zante have been the worst on that island in modern times, and no one can tell when the disturbances will cease. The shocks experienced last night did enormous damage, in fact the whole island was devastated. A terrific thunderstorm prevailed at the time of the shocks. The rain fell in torrents and was accompanied by large hailstones. The blinding flashes of lightning, the roaring thunder, and the rumbling beneath the surface of the swaying earth caused many persons to believe that the end of all things had come. The people were panic stricken, and so great was the fear inspired that many persons entirely lost their reason and are now hopelessly crazy. Last night's shocks destroyed the bread ovens in the City of Zante, rendering it impossible for the greater portion of the inhabitants to procure that article of food. The Minister of the Interior has arrived at Zante and will do everything in his power to relieve the distress. King George will start for Zante Sunday. A British warship and three vessels belonging to the Greek navy arrived at the island today with supplies of tents, provisions, and medicines.

TO THE AMERICAN ARCHBISHOPS.

Notice of Mgr. Satolli's Appointment from Cardinal Ledochowski.

ROME, Feb. 3.—The Holy Congregation of the Propaganda has addressed the following declaration to the Roman Catholic Archbishops in the United States:

Most Illustrious and Most Reverend Sirs: The Supreme Pontiff has many reasons of sadness on account of the distresses which the impudent endeavors of wicked men are trying to bring upon Christianity, and especially in Europe. On the other hand it is a great consolation to him to see the increase of Catholicism, with God's aid, elsewhere in the world. This is especially true of the great republic, for where scarcely a century ago there was hardly a vestige of Catholicity, we see now the church flourishing in the great number of its faithful, in its institutions of government, its orders and hierarchy, and its large Senate of Bishops. Encouraged, therefore, the Pontiff not only follows with great interests the things pertaining to the good of religion in these parts, but has tried to show plainly his great solicitude.

When the university at Washington was opened it pleased the Pontiff to send a prelate to congratulate the Bishops on the event and to encourage them to still greater works. Now, in the fourth century, after the shores of America, separated by the ocean from the Old World, were first discovered, and while the memory of the auspicious event is being celebrated in festivals, the Pontiff, who is a great admirer of the republic, delegates the same prelate, a man of the highest dignity, to testify to the Pope's regard for this post.

The care of the most thoughtful Pontiff has not rested here. Since growth has brought the church in America to a stage of maturity in which it ought to be favored with the institutions with which the church has flourished elsewhere, the Pontiff does not desire that there should be any obstacle to supplying these aids of Christianity whereby there may be closer union with the center and whereby Christian unity may the more greatly increase.

His Holiness, therefore, orders the Holy Congregation of the Propaganda to signify to the Bishops of the United States that he has determined to appoint the venerable Francis, Titular Archbishop of Lepanto, Apostolic Delegate to the United States. This, according to the custom of the church, seemed appropriate to the state of dignity which the Catholic religion has attained in America, and especially on account of other peculiar circumstances. Therefore, doubtless, you, illustrious prelates, will receive joyfully what the Pontiff has thought it well to do for the honor and good of the church.

While informing you of the most wise determination of his Holiness, we express a firm hope that you will diligently assist the distinguished man whom the pastor of the whole church has made delegate among you in everything pertaining to your affairs.

Given at Rome by the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, January, 1893. Your Grace's obedient servant, LEDOCHOWSKI.

DEVIGIERE PROTEST CONFIRMED.

The Colombian Government Objects to Him—Canal Influences at Work.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PANAMA, Feb. 3.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The Panama papers today confirm the protest of the Colombian Government to M. Devigiere. The Frenchmen ridicule the idea that the United States will make any proposition to Colombia looking toward the acquirement of the canal. They say that such talk is inspired by the liquidator, who hopes in this way to touch French pride and induce France at the last moment to take official action on behalf of the canal. It is also intimated that the action of the Colombian Government in this matter, giving it a seeming official standing, is due to canal influence. It is said that as a last resort the canal people will plead the invalidity of the Wyse extension on the ground that it was not approved by the Tribunal of the Seine, and will claim an extension under the old contract.

DEMAND THAT FREE COINAGE STOP.

Native and European Merchants Wait on the Viceroy of India.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.—A deputation of native and European merchants today waited upon the Viceroy of India and submitted to him resolutions demanding that, in view of the failure of the Brussels monetary conference to arrive at any conclusion in the bimetallic issue, the Government of India should immediately close the mints to free coinage. Lord Lansdowne said that the Indian Currency Association had strengthened the case by leaving the proposals to change the standard for future consideration. The opponents of the change must now show that while a change of the currency standard of value from silver to gold would benefit other nations it would damage India. The whole question must, however, await the issue of the Herschell Currency Commission appointed in England to consider the question.

BANK MANAGER LOSES $1,000,000.

Suspension of the Institution in Consequence of His Speculation.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 3.—The Banco de Roma y la Plata has suspended payment in consequence of the losses sustained in gold speculation by the manager of the concern. These losses amount to $1,000,000.

Death of Francois Van Rysselberghe.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BRUSSELS, Feb. 3.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—François Van Rysselberghe, the great Belgian electrician, died this morning at Antwerp after a brief illness, aged 45. He leaves a wife and seven children.

WHISKY MEN EFFECT AN ORGANIZATION.

They Urge That the Whisky Trust Appoint a Commission for the Rebate Fund.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The whisky men effected permanent organization today, and after electing officers adjourned. [illegible] posed as a place for the next meeting and a viva voce vote Cincinnati was chosen. No final action was taken in the matter, however, the selection of a place of meeting being left to the Board of Control. The name of the association as agreed upon is the American Distillers' and Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association. An initiation fee of $25 and annual dues of $10 was decided upon. After adopting the constitution the election of officers was entered upon with the following result: J. B. Wathen, Louisville, President; J. H. Holmes, Cleveland, First Vice-President; and William H. Lee of St. Louis, Second Vice-President. The Board of Control, which is to consist of seven members appointed by the President, will select the Secretary and Treasurer of the organization. Before adjourning a resolution aimed at the whisky trust was adopted:

Urging and insisting that the Distilling and Cattle Feeding company select three trustees not connected in any official capacity with that company whose specific duty it shall be to safely invest the rebate fund and to see to it that it be properly and legitimately applied to redeem the rebate vouchers at their maturity.

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

QUARREL OVER PRIMARY JUDGES.

Democrats in Five Wards Contest the Lists Presented to the Commissioners.

In five wards a contest has developed in the Democratic party over the selection of judges and clerks to serve at the primaries and spring election. The factions presented their claims to the Election Commissioners yesterday and were given until Saturday to perfect their charges. In the Seventh Ward Ald. Murphy objected to the list recommended by the Central committeemen.

In the Tenth Ward Ald. Schumacher contested the nominations made by the committeemen of the Sixteenth Precinct. Ex-Ald. Kowalski headed a German-American delegation to protest against the recommendations of one of the committeemen. Lists from the ward committee and Central committeemen were presented in the Seventeenth Ward. The matter will come up again in a week from today, and the contesting factions were advised to settle their differences before that time.

The wards in which the appointments will be made by the Commissioners are as follows:

Republican—Tenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, and Thirtieth.

Democratic—Fifth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth.

TRAINS COLLIDE IN A HEAVY FOG.

Several Persons Are Injured and One May Die—Missed the Light.

EAST DOUGLAS, Mass., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—There was a railroad accident early this morning which caused the injury of a number of persons, one of whom will probably die. The injured are as follows:

BRESLIN, MAX, Boston; leg broken.
DE BENEDETTA, CAMILLA, Boston; leg broken.
DE BENEDETTA, SALVINI, Boston; leg broken, and will probably die from internal injuries.
DANIELS, ——, engineer express, leg hurt.
WELLMAN, C., Newark, N. J.; leg broken.

The east-bound Norwich, Conn., train was about an hour and ten minutes late when it stopped at the station and a flagman was sent back. Conductor Harry Mindler of the boat train had entered the station to get orders when the New York express came around the short curve west of the station and the rails were in such an icy condition it was impossible to stop the train. The engine entered the rear car, in which were ten or fifteen passengers, but none were injured. This car, No. 172, was driven into the combination car next forward, in which were a number of Italians. The damage to rolling stock is about $5,000.

ALASKANS PLEADING FOR HOME RULE.

They Will Send a Delegate to Ask for Important Legislation.

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 3.—Late advices from Alaska are to the effect that the citizens of that Territory are earnestly working for home rule. A convention will meet in Juneau this month to elect a delegate who will carry to Washington a petition asking the following legislation: A delegate to Congress, home rule, modification of the present prohibitory liquor law, and a law by which public lands may be taken up by actual settlers.

ARRANGE FAIR RATES

TRUNK LINES COMMITTEE MAKES AN EXCURSION SCHEDULE.

Fares Are Not Reduced, but There Will Be a 20 Per Cent Discount on Trains, New York to Chicago in More than Thirty-Six Hours—Gotham Artists Will Not Exhibit—James R. Keene Was Not Caught in the Whisky Slump, but Made a Profit—General News of New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The Executive committee of the Trunk Lines Association, with Commissioner Blanchard representing the Central Traffic Association, had a meeting today to perfect arrangements for World's Fair rates. No further reductions were made in the fares. They will be held at the standard rate on all regular trains of less than thirty-six hours between New York and Chicago, with a reduction of 20 per cent on trains taking thirty-six hours or more. It was arranged that on the so-called cheap excursion trains to be run on certain days by all the roads the fares must be established on this basis: Twenty per cent reduction from the regular limited fare on each particular road, but allowing passengers to stop off as often as they please. Another feature of this ticket is that it gives a choice of routes returning from Chicago. These excursion tickets will be as follows:

Pennsylvania and New York Central, $32; Erie and West Shore, $28.40; and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Ontario and Western, Lehigh Valley, and Baltimore and Ohio, $27.60.

From other points in the territory of the two associations a corresponding reduction will be made on such excursion trains based upon the limited passenger fare.

GOTHAM ARTISTS WON'T EXHIBIT.

H. C. Ives, the Exposition Art Department, and the Jury Criticised.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The *Herald* prints the following:

There is no painter better known, more popular, or financially more successful than J. G. Brown, N. A., whose street boys have made his fame and whose works shown abroad have attracted much attention. Mr. Brown is President of the American Water-Color Society, and neither he nor T. W. Wood, the President of the National Academy, nor Daniel Huntington, the former President, will be represented in New York's art contribution to the World's Fair. Mr. Brown has written to request the return of two works which the jury on painting included in its list, and Mr. Wood and Mr. Huntington, like some thirty of the other artists of prominence, did not offer any works on account of the dissatisfaction that has been felt among them at the manner of running the Art Department of Columbian display, and what they considered the ruling tendency of the committees, which have been generally understood to be under the Society of American Artists' influence.

The jury on painting chose one of Mr. Brown's pictures, "At the Old Cottage," which appeared at a display of the society several years ago and at its late retrospective exhibition, and accepted one only out of the five he himself submitted. This is the "Stump Speech." The works rejected are "The Village Carpenter," an admirable canvas, "Morning Devotions," which appeared at the last fall exhibition of the National Academy, "The Card Trick," and "Shine." Mr. Brown, who had originally intended not to send, but was persuaded, said yesterday that he asked for the return of his two pictures, because he did not consider that he would be adequately represented by them. He said he was not angry about the affair, but that it was a matter of pride with him.

Artists Who Will Not Be Represented.

Among the artists who did not send in pictures, and whose names and works are known all over the country, are:

Seymour J. Guy, N. A.; James M. Hart, N. A.; J. W. Casilear, N. A.; William Hart, N. A.; E. Wood Perry, N. A.; James H. Beard, N. A.; David Johnson, N. A.; George H. Story, A. N. A.; and Horatio Walker, N. A.

The trouble all along has been due to the small size and the supposed influence governing the Committees on Painting and Sculpture and Art Director H. C. Ives, [illegible] the artists.

Mr. Ives appeared some time ago at a gathering of artists held at the Academy of Design and explained what had been done and what it was intended to do. He did but little, however, to allay the feeling of discontent which the *Herald* long before had shown to exist, and, though matters quieted down somewhat and a decided effort at liberality was shown in the appointment of the subcommittees, the present situation shows a most marked disaffection.

All artistic experience has proved the advisability of large committees. These have always been the rule at the displays of the Society of American Artists, and of late years the academy has followed suit. What has happened to Mr. Brown, whom some may perhaps blame for his own action, will, however, convince all the painters who did not send that they were wise.

The Jury on Painting.

While the jury on painting, composed of Eastman Johnson, Chairman, William M. Chase, R. Swain Gifford, H. Bolton Jones, and Frederick Dielman of New York, E. C. Tarbell and J. M. Gaugengigl of Boston, Charles E. Dana and J. W. Bentley of Philadelphia, and Mary Cassatt of Paris, is credited with a thorough desire to be just the reasons for both its liberality and illiberality in acceptance and rejection in certain cases are hardly understood. It should have understood that it is not strictly the best show possible that is wanted, but the best and most representative.

A cause for complaint, and a very natural one, among those who had pictures accepted was the publication of the lists in classes of one, two, and three, as voted on, which I am informed that Secretary W. B. Tuthill intended to avoid, but without success, and for which possibly some one of the jury is responsible.

A feature of the committee which excited comment was the appointment at a late hour of the two women artists, Miss Cassatt and Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote, neither of whom appeared, one being in Europe and the other in the West. It is said that Miss Cassatt was expected here about the time of the sitting of the jury on painting, to which she was appointed, but it would have seemed a little more in earnest to have chosen one of the number of excellent women artists in New York. Surely some of the members of the Woman Art club would have been glad to serve.

Eastman Johnson said: "I think there must be a mistake about it. Mr. Burns sent five pictures, of which three were accepted. That any were sent back was not because of lack of merit in the pictures or because they would not do sufficient credit to the State's art contribution. Then Mr. Brown wrote a letter to me as Chairman of the Committee on Paintings, showing clearly he was not altogether pleased. I wrote him an explanatory reply, the answer to which I showed several members of the committee and explained to others, so that nearly all are advised of its contents. Mr. Brown in the first letter made no demand to have his accepted pictures sent back, and in the second seemed to be satisfied with the action of the committee. I know the committee would like, if such a thing were practicable, to place on exhibition every picture by Mr. Brown that could be had."

"Everything is going on as well as could possibly be expected," said Mr. J. Q. Ward. "We are going to have a splendid exhibit. All the artists can bring are given the best possible show."

President T. W. Wood of the Academy of Design said: "I did not send any pictures because I did not think the Chicago management was desirous of having American art in its true sense exhibited."

[The Exposition authorities in Chicago regret that any unpleasantness has arisen over the Art Department exhibit. The Art Building has aroused the admiration of the world, and it is hoped that the exhibition will be in keeping with Mr. Atwood's masterpiece. Mr. Ives was not prepared to make formal statement yesterday, and officials of other departments did not care to talk on the subject. It is believed, however, that an amicable settlement of all differences will be made.]

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

JIM KEENE GOT OUT WITH A PROFIT.

He Was Suspicious of His Associates in the Whisky Pool.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—[Special.]—There will be a final settlement of the affairs of the Wall street whisky pool in a few days. Then it will come out that James R. Keene, who managed the manipulation of the stock, was not so badly worsted by some of his faithless associates in the sacrifice as the speculative fraternity has supposed.

According to the story, which has been current in Wall street since the recent slump in distilling and cattle feeding stock, Mr. Keene was the victim of treachery on the part of some associates in the pool, who secretly unloaded on him and caused him heavy losses by the serious drop in prices. It turns out that it is not true; that Mr. Keene, suspecting treachery, sold the stock short and not only saved himself from loss but made money on the other side.

When the stock had been forced up to about 70 by the purchases of the pool, which had then absorbed 135,000 shares, Mr. Keene had his suspicions aroused that some of the stock which he was buying was coming from some of his wily associates. Mr. Keene is said to have traced the stock directly to President Greenhut and Nelson Morris. He sent for these men and told them of his suspicions. They protested their innocence. Mr. Keene went on buying for the pool and the price went up to 72½. Presently more certificates appeared which had undoubtedly been unloaded by Greenhut and Morris.

Then the break came. The Greenhut-Morris crowd, who had been selling short, thought their sales had caused the decline, and on the break down to 60 they began to cover. They did not know that the stock they were buying was being fed to them from the pool. In other words, Mr. Keene had changed sides on the market. Mr. Keene is said to have sold 50,000 shares of the stock short before the Greenhut crowd found out that he was operating for a decline. He made a nice little sum on the deal and left the Western men loaded up with the stock which they had thought to sell to a confiding public.

MAY PLAY TENNIS AT CHICAGO.

[illegible] Will Be Contested Here.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The United States National Lawn Tennis Association held its annual meeting at the Hoffman House tonight. The Secretary's report showed the association had prospered wonderfully since its meeting last year, consisting now of 107 clubs. The Treasurer showed a balance of $1,457.48. The receipts for the year were $2,759.64, and the expenditures $1,302.16, a net gain of over $500 since last year. These officers were elected:

H. W. Slocum, President; James Dwight, Vice-President; Joseph T. Whittelsey, Secretary; and Valentine J. Hall, Treasurer; Executive committee, J. S. Clark, H. A. Taylor, O. S. Campbell, Clarence Hobart, and Victor Elting of the Riverside Tennis club of Chicago.

The most important question was the place to decide the national championship, as well as the single and double championships, for the coming season. The Chicago representatives made a strong bid for Chicago during the time of the World's Fair, and even went so far as to offer valuable prizes for the players. After considerable discussion it was resolved—

That the double championship tournament for the season of 1893 be held in Chicago, including the championship match tournament, provided satisfactory arrangements can be made with the Chicago representatives and the new Newport Casino governors of Newport, R. I.

From the manner in which some of the delegates spoke, the Newport people evidently have a first mortgage on both tournaments. It was decided to hold the championship for the singles in Newport, R. I. The ladies' championship singles, doubles, and mixed doubles will be held under the auspices of the Philadelphia Cricket club in Germantown, Pa., beginning June 20.

THREE PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

Lost Their Lives in a Fire in a Crowded East Side Tenement.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—[Special.]—A fire in the tenement house No. 137 Orchard street just before 4 o'clock this morning resulted in the death of three persons:

COHEN, MORRIS, aged 22 years.
COHEN, SOPHIA, aged 20 years, his wife.
COHEN, ESTHER, aged three months, their child.

The fate of the Cohens was not discovered until the fire was out. There were so many families in the house that their absence from the crowd of rescued ones was not noticed. Policemen in going through the building after the fire stumbled over their bodies.

Gotham Brevities.

Edward H. M. Just, a millionaire real estate owner of Harlem, shot himself in the left temple last night and died in twenty minutes. No motive for the suicide is known.

About $2,500,000 in gold is to be shipped to Europe tomorrow. Exporters drew $200,000 from the Subtreasury today. Thursday they took $250,000, and the balance of the $2,500,000 will be made up of gold obtained from other purses.

Miss Stella Brightman, one of the prettiest and most popular belles of Rockville Center, L. I., attempted last night to elope with Deerfoot, a particularly ugly-looking Kickapoo Indian connected with a peripatetic medicine company. Miss Brightman is 18 years old, extremely attractive, and well bred. The Indian is between 50 and 60 years old. A constable found Miss Brightman disguised as a squaw, and about to take her departure with Deerfoot.

SUPT. BELL SAID TO HAVE RESIGNED.

The Gentleman Himself, However, Flatly Contradicts the Story.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—It is understood that M. O. Bell, Superintendent of the Chicago Public Building, against whom a report of malfeasance in office was made by Assistant Secretary Lambertson, has tendered his resignation to Secretary Foster. It will probably be accepted.

[Mr. Bell was seen at his residence, No. 25 Aldine square, last night and denied positively that he had resigned or that he has any intention of tendering his resignation.]

LARGE SEED HOUSE BURNS AT ROCKFORD

Loss of H. W. Buckbee Will Reach $30,000—Other Fires.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The factory building on the water power formerly used by the Knowlton Manufacturing company, and since the failure of that company owned by the Rockford Insurance company, burned this morning. It was occupied as a storage house for H. W. Buckbee, the seedsman, and the Skandia Plow company and the Love Manufacturing company used the foundry building. Buckbee's loss was $30,000 and was insured for $20,000, as follows:

American, N. Y.	$ 1,000	Atlanta Home	$ 1,500
London Assurance	1,000	State, Ia.	1,000
Michigan	1,000	Underwriters'	2,500
United States	1,000	People's, N. H.	1,500
Mfrs.' & Merch.	1,000	New Hampshire	1,500
German, Freeport	1,500	German, Quincy	1,000
Oakland Home	2,500	American, N. J.	1,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farmers'	1,000	Syndicate	[illegible]
Germania, N. Y.	1,500	Security, Conn.	1,500
Westchester	1,500	People's, N. H.	1,500

The Love Manufacturing company's loss was $800 and that of the Skandia Plow company is slight.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Feb. 3.—The Ponca mill and elevator, located at Ponca, Neb., ten miles from this city, burned to the ground this morning. Fifteen carloads of flour and 20,000 bushels wheat were consumed. The fire started from a stove in the ground feed department. Loss about $25,000; fully covered by insurance in the Millers' National Insurance company.

POTTERVILLE, Mich., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Three stores and their contents were destroyed early this morning by fire, inflicting a loss of $12,000. They were all fairly covered by insurance. M. J. Palmer loses a drug store valued at $3,500; G. V. Potter, building and fixtures, $2,000; E. M. Barr, stock of groceries and shoes, $2,500; William Van Anker, a building valued at $800; Red Men's Hall and Masonic Hall, $1,200; F. E. Merrill, groceries and gentlemen's furnishings, $1,500; Frank Richardson, building, $1,000.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The farmhouse of Charles T. Haywood, near Wayland, Mich., was burned this morning, and Mrs. Haywood was suffocated while trying to save some of her household treasures in the garret. She was not missed until her charred body was found in the ruins.

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 3.—The total loss occasioned by the fire this morning in St. James street will reach $300,000. The insurance is in the neighborhood of $175,000. Several of the firemen were frozen and some were injured by falling timbers.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The McLeod County Bank Block, at Glencoe, occupied by the Montrose Mortgage company, McClelland & Tfit, the Register Printing company, and Drs. Day and Dorsey, was burned today. Loss, $27,300; insurance, $17,200.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The iron roller mill belonging to Abraham and Marks Harris and Abraham Goldman, located at Irondale, just outside of the northeast limits of this city, was totally destroyed by fire about 10 o'clock this evening. Cause of fire unknown. The building was 160x200 feet in size, and built of wood. The inventory of the entire plant placed the value at $120,000, and the insurance is $90,000. The building was erected last March at a cost of $12,000, the rest of the loss being on machinary. The firm was doing a large business, and will rebuild immediately, the new building to be of brick and iron and much larger. The company was working 250 men.

Consolidation of Typewriting Companies.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 3.—A representative of the American Writing Machine company of this city, which manufactures the caligraph, authorizes the statement that a syndicate controlling $20,000,000 capital will buy up the six great typewriter manufactories of the country—the Caligraph, Remington, Yost, Smith Premier, Dinsmore, and Brooks.

Two Killed in Natural Gas Explosion.

URBANA, O., Feb. 3.—A natural gas explosion occurred in the home of John D. Shofstall on East Church street tonight. By the explosion his daughter, a young woman 23 years of age, was killed. Mrs. Clark, aged 68 years, died a few hours later from injuries received and Mr. Shofstall was badly burned. The house was blown to pieces.

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THE Royal Baking Powder makes sweeter, lighter, finer-flavored and more wholesome bread, biscuit and cake than any other leavening agent. It is of higher strength, and therefore more economical. All government and scientific tests show that as a leavening agent it is actually without an equal.

Royal is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public.—*U. S. Gov't Chemist's Report*

ONE PURE BAKING POWDER, AND THAT IS

Dr. Price's
Cream Baking Powder

Surpassing all others in its quick and perfect work.

Where good, pure, wholesome
food is required, ...

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Should be used. No other does such perfect work.

DR. PRICE'S is The Only Pure
Cream of Tartar Baking Powder.

Others contain Ammonia, Alum, Lime or other hurtful ingredients.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.
State and Madison.

What is going on today in Chicago.

People's Party Club will meet at the Great Northern Hotel.
Reception to F. Marion Crawford at the Press Club.
Blaine and Hayes Memorial Meeting at the Union League Club.
Fancy Dress Party at the Oakland Club.

What is going on today at S. & M.'s.

A splendid sale of Women's Underwear and Hosiery.
Also Boys' Overcoats.

Every day in February is a bargain day at Schlesinger & Mayer's, so it behooves people to keep an eye on our daily talk. It will today, surely, if you have need of a piece or two more Underwear, or some warm Stockings, or a Boy's Overcoat to see you through. Cost and less than cost is the rule now in this class of goods.

Men's—All our Men's Winter Hosiery in natural wool, merinos, cashmeres, heavy cottons, ½ hose, black and all colors, worth to 75 cts., today 25c.
600 Web Suspenders—imported Webs—values 50c and 75c—today 25c.
Men's Shirts, made of New York Mills Muslin, unlaundered, with 1800 linen bosoms, continuous facings, value 65c—today 45c.
Men's English Neckwear, Derby Four-in-hands—large puffs—new tecks—in value to $2—today 50c.
Men's Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers—Shirts with ribbed tails—Drawers with pearl buttons—value $1.25—today 75c.
Men's finest quality Camel's Hair Shirts and Drawers. Men's finest quality Fleeced Linen Shirts and Drawers. Men's finest quality Double-Breasted Shirts and Drawers. Men's full regular made Merino Shirts and Drawers. These are in all sizes, with values up to $3.00—today $1.50.
Men's full regular made pure Scotch Wool "Medlicott" Shirts and Drawers, with values up to $3.50—to close today $1.75. All sizes.
Women's Fast Black Wool Tights, ankle lengths, open or closed, $1.00 a pair.
Women's Natural Wool Vests and Pants, value to $1.00—today 50 cents.
Women's Fast Black Wool Union Suits, with values to $2.50—today $1.50.
Women's Fleece Lined Hose—Cashmere Hose—Woolen Hose—with values up to 75 cents—today 25 cents.
Children's Woolen Hose, with values to 25 cts.—today 12½c per pair.

Clothing has always been upward—upward in quality—upward in style, and now moves upward—taking new and stylish quarters on the 3d floor. In moving we find we've too many overcoats. That's good news to you. Too many here means very low prices. They will be sold this way: the $8, the $10, the $12, the $15 Boys' Overcoats in fine ulsters, in cape coats, in box coats, go today at $3.50.

SCHLESINGER & MAYER.
Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

To obtain such perfect technique as was possessed by

LISZT

The "King of Pianists," required years of study and arduous practice.

The Symphony

Will enable you in a few days, even if you have had no musical education, to play a Beethoven Sonata or a Liszt Rhapsody as readily as a simple Waltz, and with true orchestral effect, the expression, time, and power being under the direct control of the performer.

We want you to hear it.

Will you not visit our Warerooms and satisfy yourself?

LYON,
POTTER & CO.,
174 WABASH-AV.

Liebig Company's
Extract of Beef.
BEST
PUREST BEEF TEA CHEAPEST
INVALUABLE
In the Kitchen for Soups, Sauces, and Made Dishes.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 23d day of February, 1893, at 2 o'clock p. m., by order of the County Court of La Salle County, I shall sell at public sale on the premises, to the highest bidder, for cash, the entire property of the LA SALLE BREWING CO., comprising the real estate, Lot 4, of the southwest quarter of Section 14, Town 33, Range 1, La Salle County, Ill., containing 5.83 acres, buildings and machinery thereon, manufactured beer, raw material, kegs, vats, horses, wagons, and all other personal property owned by said company. This plant has lately been remodeled and fitted with new and modern machinery and is in first-class condition. The only brewery in the City of La Salle. For further particulars apply to

W. B. HUMMER,
Assignee.

La Salle, Ill.

ROUGH ON RAILWAYS.

INDIANA'S TAX LAW IS DECLARED TO BE VALID.

Decision of the Supreme Court which Vastly Increases the Value of Property for Assessment—Roads Will Now Be Taxed to the Extent of $100,000,000 Over the Usual Figures—The Court Unanimous—Decisions Against Central and Southern Pacific—News of the Northwest.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—A tax case more momentous to Indiana than any in the courts in years was affirmed by the Supreme Court today. By the court's finding the railroad companies in the State will have to pay tax on nearly $169,000,000 of property, which is an even $100,000,000 more than under the old assessment before the new law was passed by the last Legislature. The State tax on railroads will thus amount to $1,500,000 in round numbers. The Big Four company was the first to make a fight against the assessment fixed by the State Tax Board. The lower courts sustained the assessment and the case was appealed for the purpose of securing an opinion that would settle once for all the question in dispute. Other companies were quick to take up the fight, and while some few have paid their assessments, suits are now pending in nearly every court in the State to avoid the payment. The Pennsylvania company took a hand with a powerful array of lawyers, and every assailable feature of the new law was attacked with a view to having it declared unconstitutional. The companies were willing to pay a tax on $69,000,000 of property, but objected to the new valuation. For six months the validity of the law has been in doubt, and taxes have been withheld pending this suit.

The greatest array of legal talent ever contending in an Indiana court has wrestled for the supremacy, and the State of Indiana has come out victorious. The original title of the case was the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company vs. Victor M. Backus, Treasurer of State. The Big Four railway nearly a year ago brought suit in the Circuit Court of this county to enjoin Treasurer Backus from collecting the taxes assessed upon it by the State Board, before Judge Brown. The constitutionality of the law under which the tax board was operating was attacked. The State won and the case was carried through all the usual stages to the court of last resort, where oral argument was concluded two weeks ago. Attorney-General A. G. Smith, W. A. Ketcham, John W. Kern, and Albert J. Beveridge appeared for the State and Claypool & Claypool appeared for the County Treasurer. For the plaintiffs John F. Dye, A. C. Harris, Butler, Snow & Butler, S. O. Pickens, the attorneys for the Pennsylvania Central and Monon systems, participated actively in the case, while the attorneys for all the railroads operating in Indiana were advisory counsel.

Supreme Justices Unanimous.

The Supreme Court was unanimous in its opinion sustaining the court below. Justice Olds wrote the opinion. It comprises seventy-four pages of legal cap and is nearly 20,000 words in length. All questions involved have been exhaustively treated. The court says:

This is a suit brought by the appellant against the appellee to enjoin the collection of taxes assessed against the appellant railway company by the State Board of Tax Commissioners of Indiana. The appellant is a corporation organized under the laws of Ohio and Indiana, and is and has been for several years engaged in the business of a common carrier and operating a system of railroads in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, having various lines of railroads, in Indiana, and its track and rolling stock was assessed for taxation by the State Board of Tax Commissioners, under the act of the Legislature of Indiana, approved March 6, 1891.

The principal question involved in this case relates to the constitutional validity of the law under which the property was assessed, though around this question cluster some others.

The act and its various requirements and provisions in relation to the assessment of such property are extensively and substantially set out in the opinion, which then continues:

1. That it denies due process of law to railway corporations touching the assessment and valuation of their property denominated by the act "railroad track" and "rolling stock," which is, therefore, repugnant to and in conflict with Sec. 1, Art. 14 of the Constitution of the United States, declaring, "Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law," and Sec. 12, Art. 1 of the Constitution of Indiana, providing that "every man for injury done to him in his person, property, or reputation shall have remedy by due course of law."

2. That the act is void, for the reason that it denies to railway companies the equal protection of the laws granted to all other persons against erroneous, unjust, and illegal assessments of the value of property upon which taxes are assessed to be laid, in that it grants to all persons the right or privilege to be heard before some tribunal authorized to correct errors or give appropriate relief concerning the correctness or equity of assessment or inequalities in the same, or mistakes of fact or law, or illegal conduct of those charged with the duty of making the same, after the original assessments have been made and before they become final and conclusive, and as a protection against burdens imposed by such mistakes and errors; but as to railway companies the act utterly denies all protection whatever against the same burdens against which others are protected and therefore the act is in conflict with that part of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that no State shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Statements by the Court.

These questions are considered in inverse order. Railway companies, the court says, are persons within the meaning of the provisions stated. The fact that a wrong was committed in the execution of the law or that an error was committed and not corrected is no objection to the validity of the law. There must be a real discrepancy in fact within the meaning of the Constitution in such law between the rights of railway companies and other persons to make it open to this objection. Whatever power is given by Sec. 114 of said act to County Boards of Equalization to hear showings from persons assessed as to their assessments, and to correct and change assessments and valuations, is by express provision of Sec. 129 given to the State Board in matters over which it has jurisdiction. By Sec. 87 the State Board is given jurisdiction over the assessment of "railroad track" and "rolling stock," and it is made the duty of such board to assess such property in the manner afterward in the act provided.

Sec. 129 provides, among other things, for the meeting of such board, and fixes the time and place of meeting for the purpose, as stated, of assessing railroad property. By the ninth subdivision of Sec. 120 it is made the duty of the State Board to make such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, as it may deem necessary with respect to its meetings and procedure.

In construing statutes, the prime object is to arrive at the intent and purpose of the Legislature, and so construing this it was intended by the Legislature to give such State Board jurisdiction over "railroad track" and "rolling stock," and the right to correct assessments and valuation made in relation to such property.

Citations from Authorities.

Authorities in relation to the construction of statutes are then cited and discussed. "It is a well-settled rule," the court holds, "that the entire statute must be construed together and that effect must be given to every part of it without manifestly violating the intention of the Legislature. The County Boards having jurisdiction over the assessment of other property and the right to hear and correct errors of assessment and valuation and the State Board having original jurisdiction over 'railroad track' and 'rolling stock,' with express authority to hear and correct errors of assessment and valuation, there is no discrepancy between such property of railroad companies and the property of other persons, even though the State board has appellate jurisdiction over the property of other persons, and the claim that the companies are denied the equal protection of the law has no substantial foundation. Equal protection of the law does not require that all persons shall have the right of a hearing or trial before the same tribunal and in all the same tribunals, having the same right of appeal from one to another.

"As to whether such act denies to railway companies due process of law because no notice was given of the assessment the authorities are cited and discussed. No notice other than that contained in the law itself is necessary to the validity of the assessment. The railway companies are bound by the law, and must take notice of its provisions. They submit a schedule to the State board through the State Auditor for the very purpose of having the valuation fixed upon the property, and the assessment thereof by the board. By the terms of the statute the board is given power to correct any errors in assessment and to change valuations on showing or on its own motion, and railway companies have the same right of a hearing before the State board that any other property-owner has before the county board. The statute fixes the time of meeting of State board, and the railway companies having presented their schedules must take notice that they will be considered by the board; and if they desire further hearings they must appear before the board and make their showing without further notice."

An Important Conclusion.

"The conclusion we reach is that the statute under consideration is a valid enactment and not in conflict with any provisions of the Constitution, either of this State or the United States, and the State Board of Tax Commissioners had full power to assess the property of railway companies denominated 'railroad track' and 'rolling stock'; that railway companies were properly before the board and were entitled to a hearing, and were not denied due process of law or equal protection of the laws within the meaning of the Constitution of this State or the United States. The State Board having fixed the valuation and assessed the property, their action is final and cannot be avoided or set aside except for fraud on the part of the board, which would render the assessment void. No such question is presented in this record."

In conclusion the court says:

It is finally contended that the act creating the State Board and defining its powers and duties is unconstitutional and void for the reasons, in brief, that judicial powers are granted to such board, and because the State executive and administrative officers are created and made appointive by the Governor and not elected by the people; that executive and administrative officers cannot exercise judicial powers, and judicial officers must, by the Constitution, be elected. The members of the State Board are not judicial officers, nor are judicial powers conferred upon them by the act under consideration within the meaning of the Constitution. [Langenberg vs. Decker, 31 N. E., 190.] It is a very common, if not an almost universal, custom in this and other States to make, by statutory exactment, certain of the State officers ex-officio members of the State Boards of Equalization. Such, we think, has been the almost, if not the unbroken practice in this State since the adoption of the present Constitution; and if, as held in Langenberg vs. Decker (supra), they are not vested with such judicial powers as to constitute them a court, but only exercise such quasi-judicial functions as does every public officer vested with discretionary powers, they are certainly eligible to become members of such a board. Nor do we think the other members of the board who the law provides shall be appointed by the Governors are administrative State officers, charged with such duties, or that, by the Constitution, they are required to be elected by the people. They are not administrative officers in charge of any separate department of the State government. The same rule must govern in relation to his selection as the selections of members of local and County Boards of Equalization, and any persons or boards for the appraisement and assessment of values and benefits and injuries to property, and the practice of appointment of such persons and members of boards has always existed. If they may be appointed for one sitting of a board, or to make appraisement of specific property, the value of which is to be ascertained, then certainly this law may authorize this appointment for a longer time; and that such appointments may be authorized by statute we have no doubt; and this conclusion is in harmony with the decision of this court in the State ex rel. Collett vs. Gorley, 122 Ind. 17; and the State ex rel. Young vs. Hyde, 129 Ind. 296.

We have considered and decided all of the questions material to the determination of the cause. We find no error in the record. Judgment affirmed.

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

MUST PAY TAXES AND INTEREST.

Decisions Against the Central and Southern Pacific in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—Judge Hebbard this morning handed down a decision in the suits against the Central and Southern Pacific railroads for the recovery of taxes. The decision is against the railroads. The action was brought by the people to recover both State and county taxes for the year 1887, amounting to $650,000, with 5 per cent penalty for delinquency and interest from the last Monday in December, 1887. The court allows the attorneys for the people a contingent fee of 10 per cent. The railroad companies held that the assessment for taxes was illegal, because the Federal franchise was included in [illegible] valuation. The court finds that the Federal franchise was not included in the assessment, and that in the sworn statement of defendants to the State Board of Equalization there was no mention of mortgages, bonds, or trust deeds.

Boy Kidnaped from a Play Ground.

FAIRBURY, Ill., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The 8-year-old son of M. Smith, who was stopping with his grandparents, Mrs. and Mrs. Thomas Smith, in this city, was kidnaped while at school today by a man and woman, who drove up during recess to the entrance of the building where Lewis was playing in company with other boys. The little boys who were playing with Lewis claim that he cried when the woman took him away. Mrs. Smith, the little fellow's grandmother, considers it a clear case of kidnaping and is doing all in her power to regain the boy.

Gas Belt Editorial Association.

ANDERSON, Ind., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The Indiana Gas Belt Editorial Association met here today. Forty members representing different gas towns were present. The sense of the meeting was in favor of more stringent laws for the preservation of gas to the Indiana field. An Executive committee of one person from each gas town, with the Hon. John W. Lovett of this city as Chairman, will present a bill to the Legislature to put a stop to piping gas to Chicago if possible.

Alleged Slander in a Name.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—State Senator Samuel D. Peterson of New Ulm today sued the Western Union Telegraph Company for $10,000 damages for receiving and transmitting on the night of the reëlection of United States Senator Davis the following message addressed to Peterson: "Slippery Sam, your name is pants." Peterson was one of the Republicans who voted for Senator Davis and the telegram quoted was sent by one of his indignant townsmen.

Vestments of a Supposed Suicide.

ELKHART, Ind., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—On the river bank the hat, clothing, and shoes of a large man have been found, while tracks of some one clad in stockings had been made over the ice to the water edge, where they disappear. In a pocket of the coat were found two strings of Catholic beads. No one from here is known to have disappeared. There are evidences that the supposed suicide fastened weights to his feet, as it can be seen where they were dragged through the snow.

Northwest Notes.

An epidemic of measles has broken out at Broadlands, Ill. Thus far there have been two deaths.

A furniture factory is to be built at Tuscola, Ill., the coming season that will give employment to 200 men.

The town of Bode, in Humboldt County, Ia., is being scourged by diphtheria. Twelve children have died.

Thomas Stewart, a 17-year-old lad of Burlington, Ia., is suffering from hydrophobia. He was bitten two years ago by a dog.

Henry M. Moore, a son of Col. Jesse H. Moore of Decatur, Ill., has been appointed United Stated Consul at Three Rivers, Ontario.

An examination of the accounts of the Charles City, Ia., postoffice is being made to locate the responsibility for a shortage of $500.

Edward Lorder, a 14-year-old boy of Minonk, Ill., accidentally shot himself with a pistol yesterday. The wound may prove fatal.

Henry Hagemeyer committed suicide by hanging in Fulton, Mo., yesterday. He had been released a short time before from an insane hospital.

Twenty people in North Fulton County, Ill., are suffering from a disease called "winter cholera." It resembles acute cholera morbus and there is one death.

Sheriff Hande of Little Falls, Minn., arrested C. M. Higby, a watchmaker, of Little Falls yesterday on a telegram from Peoria, Ill., charging Higby with larceny.

Frederick Gansee, head painter at the State Insane Hospital at Jacksonville, Ill., slipped on the ice covering the roof of the hospital yesterday and fell to the ground. He was instantly killed.

James S. Brown has brought suit in Columbus, Ind., against Daniel McClintic, asking to be released from McClintic's bond as Township Trustee, alleging that he has been irregular in his accounts.

Isaac Lucas, a barber of Elgin, Ill., left there Thursday night accompanied by Miss Martha Walbaum, a woman with a large amount of property in her own name. Policemen have tried to locate the elopers but have failed.

The Converse Land and Improvement company has been organized at Converse, Ind., with a capital of $250,000. Its object is to boom the Town of Converse. Russell B. Harrison is one of the company's directors.

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

TALKS ON "CALABRIA."

F. MARION CRAWFORD BEFORE THE TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB.

Mrs. H. O. Stone Entertains the Members and the Talented Author of "Mr. Isaacs"—A Reception Will Be Given at the Press Club Tonight for the Writer—A Dance and Banquet at the Ashland Club—Company F, Second Regiment, Enjoys a Ball—Society Events.

Saturday—Mrs. F. W. Fiske, No. 542 West Adams street, a reception. Mrs. Slason Thompson, No. 328 Superior street, a reading at 11 o'clock. Mrs. Jacob Henry Gregory, No. 4121 Drexel boulevard, a reception from 4 to 6 o'clock. Mrs. George P. Whitcomb, No. 64 Twenty-fourth street, a tea. Dinner at the Lexington, Mrs. F. R. Otis. Mrs. W. R. Page, No. 4747 Kimbark avenue, a dance. A reception at the Press Club rooms for F. Marion Crawford from 8 until 11 o'clock.

F. MARION CRAWFORD ON CALABRIA.

He Reads Before the Twentieth Century Club at Mrs. H. O. Stone's Residence.

It was a case of mutual entertainment last evening at the residence of Mrs. H. O. Stone, No. 2035 Prairie avenue. The members of the Twentieth Century club entertained Francis Marion Crawford, the distinguished American novelist, and Mr. Crawford in turn entertained the club members with a talk on "Calabria." Mr. Crawford came to Chicago yesterday afternoon from the East, having recently returned from his long residence in Italy. In figure he is tall and athletic, with a pair of ruddy cheeks, a military mustache, and broad, slightly stooped shoulders. Ten years ago, while working on a New York paper, he wrote "Mr. Isaacs," and found himself famous ten days after. Since then he has devoted himself to literary work, turning out on an average two books a year. Probably the best known of his writings are the "Saracinesca" series, dealing with modern life in Italy, though none surpasses "Mr. Isaacs," his first venture, in popularity or interest.

Mr. Crawford, who was born in Rome of American parentage, is but 35 years old. There were present last night to meet him about 200 members of the Twentieth Century club, together with a few guests. This evening the Press club will give a reception for Mr. Crawford at its club rooms, the hours being 8 to 11 o'clock.

OPENING OF THE FORT WAYNE CLUB.

First Reception in the New House Is the Social Event of the Year.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The opening reception given by the Fort Wayne club at its new club house this afternoon and evening was the greatest social event of the year. The club sent out 1,500 invitations, principally to residents of surrounding towns, including several of the large cities, and the attendance numbered about one thousand. The club has about 400 members, consisting of the principal business and professional men of the city, and the club house cost $35,000, not including the furniture. It is finished in hardwood throughout, the two lower floors of the building being of white oak and the third floor of quartered Southern pine. The Reception committee consisted of the officers of the club. Mr. Robertson J. Fisher, Secretary and Treasurer of the Bass foundry and machine works, is the President. The other officers of the club are: Vice-Presidents, W. P. Breen, F. F. Fee, Herman Freiburger, William Meyer Jr.; Secretary, William T. Ranke Jr.; Treasurer, S. C. Lumbard. The Board of Governors: Messrs. F. A. Newton, A. I. Friend, R. C. Bell, Louis Fox, S. M. Foster, F. M. Smith, Charles McCullough, R. B. Hanna, J. B. White, R. T. McDonald, C. A. Zollinger, Mayor of the city, and Dr. W. W. Munger.

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

SOCIETY EVENTS IN WASHINGTON.

Brazilian Minister and Mme. de Mendonca Give a Dinner Party.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The Brazilian Minister and Mme. de Mendonca gave a dinner party tonight. The [illegible] and Mrs. Outhwaite, Mr. and Mrs. Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. Edmonds, Mr. and Mrs. Mattingly.

Senator and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice gave a dinner party tonight followed by a small dance to young people. The dinner guests were Mr. and Mrs. William Slack, Representative and Mrs. John Sanford, Mrs. George S. Willits of Chicago, Misses Morton, Cameron, Belknap, Bonaparte, Warder, Rosalie Brown, Messrs. Horace Washington, Van Ness Philip, Duprez, Botkine, McCauley, Raymond Le Hait.

Miss Wanamaker gave a 5 o'clock tea this afternoon, when the guests were entertained with music by the Hungarian Band. The hostess received in a gown of black and white striped silk, combined with cherry velvet, assisted by the guests of the house, Mrs. Brown of New York in heliotrope bengaline and crêpe and Miss Morgan in gray crêpe. Postmaster-General and Mrs. Wanamaker gave a dinner party tonight in honor of First Assistant Postmaster-General H. Clay Evans and wife. The other guests were Mrs. Tyner, Gen. and Mrs. A. D. Hazen, Gen. and Mrs. Rathbone, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lowrie Bell, Dr. Prendergast of Paris, Mrs. Brown of New York, Mr. Warder, Mr. Hannum, Miss Wanamaker, Mr. Strate, Director of the Berlin *Post*. The dinner was followed at 9 o'clock by a reception to the employés of the postoffice, who, irrespective of rank and station, had been honored with an invitation. Postmaster-General and Mrs. Wanamaker stood alone to receive the guests. Mrs. Wanamaker's gown was of green velvet and green mousseline de soie, with V-neck and elbow sleeves.

Senator and Mrs. Quay gave one of the largest teas of the afternoon. Mrs. Quay received in a gown of green and white satin striped with crêpe, trimmed with velvet, and was assisted by Miss Quay, in blue and heliotrope silk and velvet, and by Miss Coral Quay, in blue silk and dahlia velvet.

Reunion of Former Menominee Residents.

A reunion of the former residents of Menominee, Mich., now living in Chicago and vicinity was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Parker, No. 448 Foster street, last evening. There were about twenty-five present and the evening was spent in dancing and progressive games. The guests were entertained by Miss Harriet Spies, Miss Alice Spies, Miss Nellie Fleshliem, Miss Jessie Phillips, Miss Florence Ruprecht, Miss Clara Stephensen, all young ladies of Menominee in attendance at Northwestern University. The house was decorated with flowers and tropical foliage, and the tables were beautified with floral pieces of roses and hyacinths. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Culbertson, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Baker, Harry Bird, Walter Richards, Miss Jennie Taylor, Miss Laura Bird, Miss Florence Wells, Miss Emma Pasmenter, Miss Nina Eastman, Charles Law, Miss Anna Bentley, Miss Fanny Summerville, and Marshall Mireau.

Military Reception and Ball.

Company F, Second Regiment, I. N. G., gave a reception and ball last night at the Curtis street armory. It was attended by 300 couples. An exhibition drill of the company, commanded by Capt. M. B. Lehman, was appreciated and applauded. Many officers from Fort Sheridan and Chicago military bodies attended. The committees were: Reception—Maj. C. P. Wright, Capt. Lehman, Sergt. J. R. Kreuser, Lieut. M. Clasby, Corporal W. Findlay, Private F. Seligman, Private J. B. Jackson. Floor—Lieut. J. J. McIntosh, Sergt. B. J. Burns, Private J. D. Shaver, Private T. Calkins, Private C. Mitchell, and Private A. H. Harkins.

Give a Dancing Party.

Mrs. Henry A. Rust and her daughter, Miss Rust, gave a dancing party last evening for the Misses Curtis of Mount Vernon, O., at their home, No. 1 Aldine square. Cut flowers and palms were used to beautify the rooms. About 100 young people were present. Among the number were: Miss Jerrens, Miss Baker, Miss Chandler, F. Peck Jr., Miss Rand, Miss Carpenter, Frank Pratt, Miss Hambleton, Miss Jones, Miss Wren, Miss Cunningham, Miss Burnett, Miss Larned, A. Forbes, and K. Whiton.

Mrs. Black Gives a Luncheon.

Mrs. J. C. Black gave a luncheon yesterday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock at her residence, No. 9 Walton place. The table decorations were ferns and orchids. The guests present were: Mrs. Charles Henrotin, Mrs. John B. Lyon, Mrs. V. C. Turner, Mrs. John N. Jewett, Mrs. O. W. Potter, Mrs. Charles D. Hamill, Mrs. G. G. Moore, Mrs. W. B. Howard, Mrs. T. W. Wadsworth, Mrs. A. A. Carpenter.

Entertains F. Marion Crawford.

The Friday club held a meeting yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the parlors of the Ontario. Miss Mary Howe read an interesting paper on "Books Read with a Purpose." Later an informal reception was given, F. Marion Crawford being the guest of honor. Tea, coffee, and light refreshments were served. Seventy-five members of the club were present.

Ashland Club Dancing Party.

Two hundred couples attended the dancing party given last night by the Ashland club, Washington boulevard and Wood street. At the midnight banquet toasts were responded to by President A. W. Marquiss, Seward W. Gunderson, Walter H. Monroe, A. V. Booth, Dr. C. D. Westcott, Charles N. King, George F. Wisbock, and John C. Lundberg.

A Cotillon for Miss Small.

Mrs. William H. Moore gave a cotillon party last evening at her residence, No. 2922 Michigan avenue, for Miss Small, a sister of the hostess. About fifty young people were present. The german was led by Eugene Bournique, and Hand's orchestra furnished the music. Refreshments were served during the evening.

Society Notes.

Mrs. George A. Seaverns, No. 2819 Michigan avenue, gave a luncheon yesterday. Covers were laid for forty.

Miss Florence Thomson, No. 3522 Calumet avenue, gave a euchre party last evening for twenty-four young friends.

Mrs. James F. Keeney, No. 2622 Michigan avenue, gave a breakfast yesterday morning. Covers were laid for twelve ladies.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Schaffner gave a reception last evening at their residence, No. 656 Fullerton avenue. Their daughters, the Misses Schaffner, assisted in receiving.

The Union Catholic Library Association held its seventh informal reception at No. 94 Dearborn street last night. The musical part of the entertainment was provided by Miss Kate Hyland, Miss Mary Braddock, and Miss Mary Rosestreet. M. Angelo Dempsey read a paper on "Civilization and the Elevation of Women," and Miss Minnie E. Sullivan and Miss Margaret F. Brown gave recitations.

The students of the De La Salle Institute gave their first reception last night at Douglas Hall, Thirty-fifth street and Indiana avenue. The affair was an enjoyable one and was attended by about fifty couples. The floor was in charge of F. J. Thurston, M. A. Donahue Jr., William Lineen, and F. S. Cummings, and the reception committee included G. J. Tennison, E. T. Donahue, T. W. O'Connell, and J. V. Clinnin.

The members of the Sigma Chapter of the Delta Gamma College Society at the Northwestern University gave a dancing party to their gentleman friends last evening at the home of Ethel Babcock, in Kenilworth. Among those present were Miss Anna Smith, B. E. Emmett, Miss Low Redfield, Miss Elizabeth Pegram, Miss Julia Murry, P. R. Shumway, Miss Daisy Martin, Miss Ethel Babcock, Miss Anna Hitchcock, H. B. Merwin, J. K. Bass, Miss Alice Jones, Miss Sue Woolfolk, Miss Betsie C. Chapin, Arthur Harbert, Charles W. McWilliams, H. P. Pearsons, Carl R. Latham, and H. Ambler.

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

PRIZES FOR GEOGRAPHIC ESSAYS.

Incentives to the Study of the Topography of the American Continent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The National Geographic Society, with a view of encouraging the study of geography in the public schools of the United States, has instituted a system of certificates and medals for annual award in each State to such graduating pupil of a public high school as shall write the best original geographical essay on a subject to be selected by a committee of the society. The subject of the essay will pertain to the continent of North America, be comprehensive in scope, and limited in length, so as to afford opportunity for originality of treatment. State Superintendents of Education are requested to coöperate with the society. The geographic gold medal, lately established by the National Geographic Society, will be awarded to the best essayist of the United States, while the second essayist will receive a certificate of honorable mention. The best essayist of each State will receive from the National Geographic Society a certificate of efficiency in geographic science. Schools intending to compete must notify the National Geographic Society before June 1, 1893.

Gen. A. W. Greely, Prof. T. C. Mendenhall, and Prof. W. B. Powell constitute the committee charged with the selection of the subject and the award of the prizes for 1893. All competing essays must be written without the use of notes or text books, must not exceed 2,500 words in length, and must be prepared under supervision of a teacher who must certify that the essay has been composed by the pupil without aid from other persons. No certificate shall be awarded either to any State or for the United States [illegible] sufficient merit to justify such award. In case the coöperation of the Superintendent of Public Schools cannot be secured in any State the committee will endeavor to obtain the coöperation of the Superintendent of the more important of cities of such State, which cities grouped together shall be held to represent the State.

NORTH SHORE INCORPORATES.

Line to Be Built from Bluff Springs, Wis., to Waukegan.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Articles of incorporation were filed with the Secretary of State today by the Chicago and North Shore Belt Terminal railroad company, which proposes to construct a railroad from a point on the Illinois and Wisconsin State line, near Bluff Springs Station, in a southerly direction to Waukegan. Its capital is to be $200,000, and the incorporators are Charles H. Whiting, Robert E. Ismonds, James H. Van Vlissingen, Samuel J. Howe, Frank S. Reed, John E. Colnon, and Hugh T. Jones.

The Adjutant-General today granted honorable discharges from the militia service to Privates Charles Coats and Henry Dodillott of Company K, Fourth Infantry, Arcola.

The Illinois State Board of Health has during the last week issued State certificates entitling to practice medicine and surgery in Illinois the following physicians: Francois Bernard, W. F. Dickson, Hunter St. John, Quincy Van Hummell, Lewis C. Watson of Chicago; Jesse B. P. Garwood, Princeton; Leroy G. Graham, Metropolis; Robert McPherson, Milledgeville; and Adeline Goodrich Soule, Yellow Creek.

BLACK HILLS PEOPLE MYSTIFIED.

They Fail to Understand the Closing of the Harney Peak Tin Mills.

RAPID CITY, S. D., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The shut-down of the Harney Peak Tin company's mine and mills continues to be the chief topic of discussion in Black Hills towns. No definite information can be had, but discord within the company is probably the cause. It is rumored that the English stockholders are dissatisfied with the management, but the recent successful operation of the new mill and the certainty that the company's ores can be profitably worked make the suspension a still greater mystery. For several weeks past Harry Claussen, son of the New York millionaire, who is heavily interested, has been at Hill City keeping close watch of the operations of the mill. This fact and other circumstances point to a disagreement as the cause for the shut-down. The company had just paid the third and last installment of $50,000 upon the mill. Some believe that it is a scheme to reduce the value of tin claims which the company desires to purchase. Locally it is said that the heating apparatus of the mill is defective, and that this made a suspension necessary.

THRUN'S BODY WAS CREMATED.

Companies Compromise with Mrs. Thrun on the Heavy Insurance Carried.

MARSHFIELD, Wis., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Mary T. Thrun is to receive the $35,000 insurance on the life of her husband, or at least a large portion of it. Her husband was Ferdinand Jules Thrun. Mr. and Mrs. Thrun resided at Romeo, a small town on the Wisconsin Central, a few miles north of here. The night of Oct. 27 last their dwelling burned and Thrun was said by his wife to have perished in the flames. The insurance people refused to pay the risks, alleging that the skeleton found in the ruins of the house was not that of Thrun, but one that had been placed in the building, and setting up the claim that Thrun was not dead. The case was carried into the courts. Now the statement is made by a representative of the insurance companies that the Northwestern of Milwaukee, and the Mutual of New York, each of which carried $10,000, have settled with the claimant. Other companies interested are expected to follow this action.

Deplores the Death of Mr. Blaine.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 3.—Finance Minister Matias Romero, formerly Mexican Ambassador to the United States, has written to United States Minister Ryan to express his sorrow on account of James G. Blaine's death. Mr. Blaine, he says, was a useful man who had rendered great service to his country, and his death was a national loss.

AGENTS TAKE ACTION.

THEY DO WHAT THEY CAN TO STOP SMUGGLING OF IMMIGRANTS.

Copies of "The Tribune" Containing the Exposure of the Illegal Traffic Sent to Government Officials and to Steamship Offices—Mr. Schonlau, Writing to Defend Himself, Throws More Light on the Subject—Physicians to Hold a Meeting Tonight.

"It's a matter that ought to be brought to the immediate attention of Secretary Foster at Washington," was the remark made by Edward Francis, manager of the Allan steamship lines, referring to THE TRIBUNE'S exposé yesterday of the methods of certain steamship agents who have been doing all in their power to bring immigrants from the cholera districts to this country in violation of the laws of the United States. Copies of THE TRIBUNE of yesterday containing the exposure of the evil in Chicago have already been mailed by the reputable steamship agents here to their head offices in New York and other eastern cities, and copies have also been sent by them to the Dominion Government at Ottawa, and to the United States authorities at Washington.

A further investigation yesterday showed that far from exaggerating the facts, the illegal traffic is much more widespread than at first appeared. Not only has it existed unchecked in Chicago for months past, but some of the agents in the smaller cities throughout the country have also been doing a profitable business in booking prepaid immigrant passages from cholera stricken districts in Russia, Poland, and other European countries.

It may be stated here that the reputable lines, with a few exceptions, have not countenanced the practice, but it so happens that the exceptions compromise the lines most likely to introduce the scourge into this country. Thousands of prepaid passages have been forwarded from Chicago alone to people living in the plague-stricken districts of Europe, and if steps are not speedily taken to prevent it the chances are that cholera germs will be freely imported during the next few months.

More Light on the Subject.

One of the agents mentioned yesterday in THE TRIBUNE wrote a letter disavowing that he has had any hand in the illegal business. His own letter attempting to deny the statements published is the strongest kind of proof against him. The letter was from Emil Schonlau, steamship ticket agent at Madison and Canal streets, and he writes:

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I note in THE TRIBUNE of today, under the heading "Cholera Can Pass In," that reference is made to supposed business transactions done in my office. Your reporter claims he got figures on steerage rates for tickets reading from Hamburg and other prohibited points. He makes a great point of the fact that his money would be refunded should his friends from Russia fail to be brought across to this country. Allow me to say in the first place that there are no steerage tickets obtainable from any of the steamship companies, but there are greatly reduced second-cabin (or intermediate) rates. "None of the established agencies do any immigration business outside of British and Scandinavian ports, against which there are no restriction," your reporter says. Well, this may be taken for what it is worth. I have not yet seen the ticket agent who refuses to book passengers when he can do so in a perfectly legitimate manner. There is no need of booking passengers at steerage rates when we have such cheap intermediate rates. Steerage tickets are used by some lines for the second cabin passengers and the agent has instructions to write "intermediate" across the same. There is nothing to prevent parties in Russia from buying tickets to some western port, such as Hamburg or Bremen, and then making use of the cheap intermediate rates across the water. Now, as to "reputable agents," who are these people? How do they conduct their business? "They do no immigrant business except from British and Scandinavian ports." What tender consciences these "reputables" must have. The law prohibits their doing "steerage" business, so they do no "immigrant" business at all from prohibited points. When these "reputable gentlemen" issue tickets for, say five second cabin passengers from Hamburg to New York, are they, or are they not, doing any immigration business? For my part I shall continue, in spite of my reputable brethren, to sell any tickets that the law allows me to.

[illegible] statements do not harmonize with the conceded fact that Russian immigrants cannot lawfully cross the German frontier. The stories of the thousands of such people who have suffered the miseries of cold and starvation along the frontier have been published almost daily. Not only can the Russian peasant not pass the German boundary, but it is exceedingly difficult for those who propose to travel second, and even first-class. Even for them most exacting conditions have to be fulfilled. For the poverty-stricken immigrant there is no hope of crossing the frontier. His only hope, therefore, is in being smuggled over the line to one of the ports from which a steamer sails on which he holds a prepaid passage.

How the Law Is Evaded.

But the most extraordinary thing in Mr. Schonlau's argument in favor of his methods is his assertion that steerage tickets are used by some lines and that the word "intermediate" is written over the word "steerage" in the ticket. He does not add, as he truthfully could, that some of the steamship lines write the word "intermediate" on a slip of paper and paste that over the steerage sign at the entrance to that quarter of the steamer. That is the way in which at least one of the lines attempts to evade the law.

But as to the assertion that these metamorphosed steerage tickets are charged for at intermediate rates, THE TRIBUNE has proof to the contrary. Some of them have been issued at $32, the regular old steerage rate. That the agency of Alexander Kopperl, who has four places of business in Chicago, has been issuing them at that rate there is no question. No difficulty existed in the way of procuring tickets at such a rate until yesterday. If his patron was not particular as to what line his relatives came by, from Hamburg or other continental port, there was no trouble about the ticket. But the instant any one became inquisitive and insisted on knowing the name of the line which guaranteed the passage Mr. Kopperl or his clerk immediately tore the ticket into pieces.

The illegal business is not confined to Canal street. There are several other offices throughout this city and surrounding towns where the traffic was carried on. Whether the ticket brings a cholera infected immigrant over or not matters little to the agent. He gets his commission in any case, even if the ticket is returned by the company. That is the point, too, which hurts the reputable agents. Should the coming administration remove the prohibition against immigration next March the men who have been obeying the law will find that their business has been taken from them.

It is said that passage for at least 5,000 of the objectionable class to this city has been arranged for.

All of the reputable agents in Chicago interviewed on the subject agree that the matter was one requiring prompt and energetic action.

Health Authorities Urged to Act.

Dr. Henry M. Baker, Secretary of the Michigan State Board of Health, has issued a circular letter, the substance of which follows:

I have written to the executive officers of the State Boards of Health of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, asking whether they think it desirable that there be a conference of representatives of those boards and ours in Chicago as soon as practicable with reference to the sources of danger from cholera, and the best measures which each State can adopt and maintain to lessen those dangers. Chicago having such an immense interest in this subject should, I think, be represented in such a conference. At Baltimore the United States Commissioner of Immigration wrote me Jan. 14: "Disinfection of baggage, etc., has been discontinued at this port since the latter part of November, 1892." At New York immigrants from vessels from which dangerous diseases are known to have occurred are not detained nor their baggage disinfected. At Halifax, N. S., the Dominion immigration officer, writing Dec. 27, gave me to understand that the baggage of immigrants going to the Western States was not disinfected at Halifax. Under such conditions as exist at ports at our Eastern seaboard we would expect dangerous communicable diseases to enter this country. Smallpox is now present in a number of States; not all of them, but at least five or six of the outbreaks plainly traceable to immigrants who came on the steamship Saale, which arrived at New York Nov. 23. We have in Michigan one outbreak from that source, and perhaps more. The evidence which comes under my observation does not warrant any one in having confidence in the work being done at several of the quarantine stations at ports through which our dangerous immigrants mostly come. The American Public Health Association has recommended that the United States establish a public health service worthy of such a great country, including provision for quarantine, and placing the great vital interests of the people in the care of a commission of expert sanitarians. One branch of Congress, however, has passed a bill placing the whole work in the hands of the Marine Hospital Service. The other branch has passed a bill authorizing the Marine Hospital Service to aid States. There does not seem to be any prospect of this Congress taking any action which will rise to the dignity or demands of the occasion. The Northwestern States are more vitally interested than the rest of the country, because most of the immigrants pass through and stop in those States. But the entire country ought to be especially interested at this time of the Columbian Exposition.

Some months ago I communicated to several of the State Boards of Health, including Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio, a proposition that a line of inspection and disinfection of immigrant baggage be established from Sault Ste. Marie southward, as far south at least as the southern boundary of Ohio; but I do not understand that such inspection and disinfection have been kept up except on the eastern border of Michigan. The U. S. Marine Hospital Service has just suspended its immigrant inspections at Port Huron and Detroit. The authorized committee of this State Board of Health has ordered the continuance of the inspections and baggage disinfections, temporarily, until the views of members of this board can be learned. It seems to me important that the health authorities of the City of Chicago, the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan have a conference as soon as possible and determine what is necessary to be done in order to make sure that cholera and other dangerous communicable diseases shall be kept out of the Northwest. HENRY B. BAKER, Secretary.

Physicians to Talk of Quarantine.

Realizing the necessity of having strict quarantine laws to prevent the introduction of cholera into the United States prominent members of the medical fraternity will hold an important meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel this evening to take action on the matter. The meeting has been called under the auspices of the National, State, and Municipal Medical Societies, represented by Dr. F. C. Hotz, President of the Chicago Medical Society; Dr. E. F. Ingalls, Secretary of the State Medical Society; Dr. Frank W. Reilly, Secretary of the State Board of Health, and Health Officer John D. Ware of Chicago. Dr. John B. Hamilton of the Grand Pacific will be one of those to address the meeting. They will, it is said, strongly favor not only the adoption of more stringent quarantine laws but will urge that, in the interests of the people of the United States in general, that quarantine shall be made a department of the national government.

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

MEETING OF DEALERS IN LIVE STOCK.

Proceedings of the National Exchange in Session in Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Sixty members were present today when the annual meeting of the National Live Stock Exchange was convened today. President Thompson of Chicago was in the chair. The first thing considered was the election of officers. Vice-President E. J. Senseney of East St. Louis was pushed enthusiastically for President, but was defeated by Thompson. Then the old officers were unanimously reëlected. This was the result of the combination of the following delegates:

Chicago, R. Nash, C. A. Mallory, J. E. Greer, J. P. Butterfield, W. T. Keenan, S. W. Waugh, R. T. Quick, L. C. Wagner, J. H. Wood, J. Rosenbaum, W. T. Dickson, T. H. Brown, A. C. Halliwell, P. B. Budd, P. Baker, Secretary Chicago Exchange and also Secretary of the National Exchange; L. B. Dood. St. Louis, Samuel Scoling, A. L. Keechler, W. J. Broderick, Vice-President National Exchange; C. M. Keys, President Local Exchange; R. H. Mann, James Metcalf, E. B. Overstreet, Frank Turpin, Thomas Mannin, Thomas Sexton. Kansas City—Frank Cooper, President of Kansas City Exchange; A. E. Beggs, Director; J. P. Emmert, James H. Payne, J. R. Stoler, Director; W. F. Moore, C. S. Bridgeford, Director; J. H. Waite, Vice-President Local Exchange; J. F. Timmons, John E. Cole, Director; C. E. Grant, W. A. Rogers, W. McCoy, F. Baldwin, H. Child, Assistant General Manager Stock Exchange; R. P. Woodbury, Kansas City Exchange.

The remainder of the day was consumed in the discussion of the subjects to come before the convention formally. The most important measure of the session will be that empowering the National Exchange to make rules for the various local exchanges. This is calculated to bring on a fierce fight. The idea is favored by the Chicago and St. Louis delegates. Other members assert that the association will be wrecked if the measure is forced, as circumstances differ so widely in different States that no one set of rules can govern individual exchanges. Illinois and Missouri members appear to control things, however, and insist on passing the measure. [illegible] the visitors will be banqueted at the Paxton by the local board.

Speaking this morning of the important matters that are likely to come before the convention, one of the delegates said: "We want, if possible, to secure more uniform rules in the different localities. There are at present seven associations in the compact and the rules that govern them are, of course, not altogether harmonious. Another matter that will call out some discussion will be the laws intended to exterminate contagious diseases among cattle and other kinds of stock they handle."

Referring to the present high price of hogs, President Thompson said:

"The primary cause of scarcity of hogs was the cold, wet weather prevalent during the breeding season. Thousands of young pigs were lost, and as there are but comparatively few fall pigs raised the supply is now short. I do not expect the supply will again become equal to the demand at reasonable prices until next fall or winter, when the crop of the coming spring begins to come into market."

HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT MAKES DENIAL.

Charges of Cruelty to the Insane and Extravagance Said to Be Unfounded.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Within the past two days grave charges have been presented to the State Legislature regarding the management of the Southern Insane Hospital at this point. So pronounced were the charges that the Senate and House committee on benevolent institutions headed by Chairman Leydon and Hench arrived in the city tonight and will tomorrow begin an investigation. The gentlemen accused deny the charges and say that they invite inspection of the manner in which the institution is conducted. In an interview tonight with Dr. Rahm, a trustee, that gentleman said: "How in the world charges could be made out against Dr. Thomas, the Superintendent, or the Board of Trustees I am unable to say. In so far as the Superintendent is concerned the Board of Trustees, of which I am a member, appoints him. If he were ever found incapable or neglecting any duties we have the power to dismiss him and employ some one else. There can be no charge that either the board or Superintendent has been extravagant. The latter especially cannot overstep the limit provided for expenditures. The board meets twice a month. At the last meeting in each month it examines the contracts for medicines and other supplies. These are awarded to the lowest bidder. All persons who enter into a contract with us must furnish bond. If we receive groceries, medicines, or anything else that is not exactly suitable we retain the right to reject and secure better provisions. I do not think that Dr. Wertz or any one else in Evansville would prefer charges without first consulting the board."

Drs. Wertz and Thomas were also seen and entered a vigorous denial of the charges.

Foerstel's Resignation Not Yet Accepted.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The fact that ex-City Treasurer Foerstel has not sent his resignation to the Republican Central committee is causing that body considerable trouble. His resignation to the City Council for some reason is not accepted as final, and the Republicans are in doubt as to the advisability of nominating a successor at the coming convention. The members insist that Foerstel should notify them of his action in order to give them the privilege of placing a man on the ticket for office.

DR. PRICE'S
DELICIOUS
Flavoring Extracts
NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.
Vanilla
Lemon
Orange
Rose, etc.
Of perfect purity—
Of great strength—
Economy in their use.
Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

AFTER THIRTY YEARS.

A Sad Story of Almost Unparalleled Suffering.

Speaks Now in the Name of Truth and Justice.

A Sage of Eighty-three Years Gives Eloquent and Timely Testimony.

A most interesting thing.

The following letter in regard to it explains itself.

Deputy United States Marshal S. R. Thorne has been a prominent and important figure in American affairs and gained a world-wide celebrity by his noted arrest of Lewis Baker, the murderer of William Pool, at the Canary Islands in 1855.

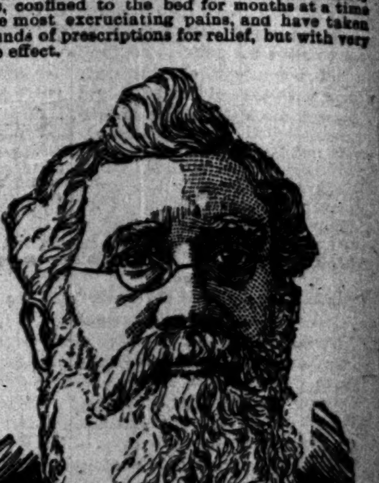
The noted deputy marshal is a veteran now, but his letter shows all his old-time energy:

"In the *Christian Leader* I read a letter from the Rev. C. D. R. Meacham, pastor of the Baptist Church of Townshend, Vt., stating the wonderful cure received by him by taking Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy.

"I fully indorse all the reverend gentleman says about the efficacy of the Nervura.

"Also, I learn of the testimony of H. S. Shorter, Esq., who lives at 391 Broadway, Newburg, N. Y., a man of 75 years, who was restored to health by the same remarkable medicine.

"I now have to add my knowledge of experience with Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. I have been an invalid and laid up with the gout and rheumatism for the last thirty years, confined to the bed for months at a time in the most excruciating pains, and have taken all kinds of prescriptions for relief, but with very little effect.



S. R. THORNE, ESQ.

"I thought I would try Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and am now on the fourth bottle. The last four weeks I am decidedly better, and am improving very fast. Indeed, I am a new man to what I was years ago, though now in my 83d year.

"It has relieved me from trembling and nervous prostration when no other medicine has. It facilitates sleep, and that is a great relief. This is no theory or imagination, but a fact that experience justifies.

"This medicine has been to me worth more than all the gold dug out in California, and does so much good that it should be known throughout the world.

"I do not know Dr. Greene and have never had any communication from him. This statement is in the way of truth and justice.

"S. R. THORNE,
"Chapin Home, E. 66th-st., New York City."

No expression of ours will add weight to the strong and convincing words of this well known venerable gentleman. His words alone should and will influence every ailing person who reads them to make use of this great and valuable remedy, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. A medicine like this, which is sure to make those who use it strong and well again, does, indeed, seem, as Mr. Thorne says, worth more than gold. The remedy is purely vegetable and harmless, and is the prescription and discovery of

DR. GREENE

Of 35 West 14th-st., New York City,

the successful specialist in curing all forms of nervous and chronic diseases, who can be consulted by all free of charge, personally or by letter.

PROPOSALS FOR STREET LETTER BOXES, Package Boxes, and also for Posts, or Posts and Pedestals, Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C., Jan. 25, 1893.—All proposals for street letter boxes under advertisement of December 5, 1892, having been rejected, sealed proposals will be received by this Department, in the care of the Superintendent of the Free Delivery System, marked "Proposals for Letter Boxes," etc., until 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, the 9th day of February, 1893, for furnishing Street Letter Boxes, Package Boxes, and Posts or Posts and Pedestals for the support of said boxes and suitable for use in the free delivery service. The box desired should allow the mailing of a letter by one hand and afford ample protection from depredators and the weather. These street letter boxes are to be in three sizes: The smallest or No. 1, to contain not less than seven hundred and fifty (750) cubic inches of inside space; the next size, or No. 2, not less than eleven hundred and eighty (1,180) cubic inches of inside space, and the largest of these street letter boxes, No. 3, not less than two thousand three hundred and sixty (2,360) cubic inches of inside space, or about double the capacity of No. 2, the package boxes to contain not less than eight thousand five hundred (8,500) cubic inches, such space to be exclusive of spouts or space occupied by apparatus or device for the protection of mail matter. Full size models should, if practicable, be submitted with the proposals by all bidders. The contractor for these supplies, or any of them, will be required to undertake, with sureties to be approved by the Postmaster-General, in a sum of not less than ten thousand dollars, to faithfully perform his contract and to save harmless the United States or any officer or contractor thereof from loss, damage, or cost by reason of any infringement of any patent in the use of said boxes or posts or any of them, or any device connected therewith. The owner or inventor of any patentable device which is accepted and adopted, or his assignee, will be required to assign to the United States his or their interest in such box, device, or invention, so that the department may have perpetual and exclusive right to adopt and use the same in connection with all of said supplies it may hereafter obtain; such invention or inventions to be reassigned when the department abandons the use of the supplies covered thereby. Proposals may be submitted for supplying boxes suitable for inside locks, or for padlocks, or for both, the right being reserved to adopt or reject any or all of them. The boxes furnished are to be painted two coats of best English vermilion, the latter coat to be mixed with varnish, and the boxes must have thereon such letters and devices stamped, cast, or painted as the Postmaster-General may designate, and no other. The posts must be made of iron or steel, sufficient in size and suitable in construction for attaching thereto letter and package boxes. Contracts made under this advertisement will be for four years, and for supplies free-on-board-cars at places of manufacture, which must be named in the advertisement. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. JOHN WANAMAKER, Postmaster-General.

BLOOD POISON
A SPECIALTY.

Primary, Secondary or Tertiary Blood Poisoning permanently cured in 30 to 90 days. We eliminate all poison from the system, so that there can never be a return of the disease. You can be treated at home as well as here, (for the same price and under the same guarantee), but with those who prefer to come here we will contract to cure them or refund all money and pay entire expense of coming, railroad fare and hotel bills, if we fail to cure. If you have taken mercury, iodide potash, and still have aches and pains, Mucous Patches in Mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eye Brows falling out. It is this Malignant Blood Poison that we guarantee to cure. We solicit the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians. A legal guarantee to cure or refund money. Write for references who have given permission to refer to them. Address COOK REMEDY CO., 1329 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

The Spring Curry Comb.
Clock Spring Blade.
Soft as a Brush.
Fits Every Curve.
The Only Perfect Comb.
Used by U. S. Army.
Sample mailed, postpaid, 25c.
SPRING CURRY COMB CO.,
101 S. La Fayette-st., South Bend, Ind.

CHANCELLOR
The Leading 10c Cigar.
A. SHIRE, Wholesale Agent, 192 Madison-st.

POPULAR PEASE PIANOS
53000 SOLD
46 Jackson St. CHICAGO

START RIGHT.
Begin the NEW YEAR by putting your money into a DIAMOND. We can interest you.
SEE HOW WE DO IT. GEO. E. MARSHALL,
195-97 Wabash-av. Importer.

WILL HELP CORRIGAN.

HANKINS ENTERS HIS STABLE IN HAWTHORNE'S STAKES.

Either He Does Not Hope to Open Garfield or He Is Making Overtures for Peace—The Ætna Stable's Owner Is Aiding Corrigan in Crushing Out Roby, Which Is Owned by His Partners in Garfield—Isaac Murphy Will Ride Here Under His Own Colors.

Either George Hankins does not believe that Garfield Park will be opened in the spring or else he has commenced to make overtures to Ed Corrigan toward a division of dates the coming summer, should Garfield secure a license, for he has entered extensively in the stakes to be run at Hawthorne's spring meeting, which commences May 16.

When, some weeks ago, three of Hankins' lot were taken out of their snug winter quarters in Kentucky and sent here to race the incident caused no end of comment. It was particularly marked because Hankins last fall, when Garfield was closed, rather than race his string at Hawthorne threw it out of training.

That part of the Roby contingent that are Hankins' partners in Garfield were unable to understand the meaning of the move, but affected to make light of it, John Condon saying that they were B. J. Johnson's lot and that Hankins did not own them. Still they were racing under the colors of the Ætna Stable.

Now, however, Hankins comes along and enters his entire string at Hawthorne for stakes that are to be run on dates that the Garfield officers had fondly hoped they themselves might be using the coming spring. Even if Garfield does not open the Roby track has announced that it intends to race until June 1, and Hankins by his entry is helping a rival of his business partners.

Condon insists that his relations with Hankins are of the most friendly nature, and Corrigan declares that he and Hankins have never since Washington Park as much as talked over the local situation, so the public is left to wonder why George Hankins should be helping Corrigan, while his business partners and the master of Hawthorne are engaged in a bitter war of extermination.

Among the entries for the Hawthorne stakes which closed Feb. 1 is an extensive one from Isaac Murphy, the famous jockey. Following the entry came a letter from Gus Strauss, the Lexington horseman, to Ed Corrigan, telling him that Murphy had decided to confine his operations to the West this summer and that he would be seen riding in his own colors at Hawthorne.

Murphy has for some time back owned race horses. He was the reputed owner of the string campaigned last year by J. J. Sellers and headed by that good colt The Hero.

Murphy will assume the active management of his own stable this season and with his experience should make a success of it.

CLOSE FINISHES AT HAWTHORNE.

Anglo-Saxon, Humming Bird, Prince, Fan King, and Thorns Win at Cicero.

Three favorites and two outsiders took the purses at Hawthorne yesterday.

The first race was taken by Anglo-Saxon, a 5 to 2 favorite over a field of nine.

Humming Bird took the second race in an exciting drive from the 20 to 1 shot, Maud D.

Bankrupt was made favorite in the third event, but after staying well in front until two lengths from the wire Cratty came up with a rush on Prince and beat him by a short head, with Little Annie third, a nose behind.

Fan King ran an exercise five furlongs in the fourth race, winning pulled up five lengths in front of Mamie B.

The last race was taken by the long outsider, Thorns, at 10 to 1, who beat the favorite, Cassella, in a fighting finish.

The summary follows:

First race, purse $300, four and one-half furlongs, selling—Anglo-Saxon, 113 pounds (Kunze), 5 to 2, won; Gladstone, 134 (F. Bell), 6 to 1, second; Tommy R., 122 (Ransom), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:02. Vinco, 129 (Overton), 3 to 1; Marion, 117 (Modeland), 15 to 1; Pauline, 121 (R. Taylor), 6 to 1; Ernest L., 134 (Moree), 8 to 5; Jake Johnson, 123 (Elliott), 15 to 1; and Grandpa, 128 (Noble), 6 to 1, also ran.

Second race, purse $300, four and one-half furlongs, selling—Humming Bird, 101 pounds (Noble), 4 to 5, won; Maud D., 96 (Perry), 25 to 1, second; Reba, 107 (Gregg), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:01¼. Peristaltic, 97 (Cratty), 15 to 1; Cartridge, 96 (E. Taylor), 11 to 5; and Zantippa, 102 (Kunze), 7 to 1, also ran.

Third race, purse $400, three-quarters of a mile—Prince, 107 pounds (Cratty), 6 to 1, won; Bankrupt, 119 (Leonard), evens, second; Little Annie, 105 (Kunze), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:19¼. Bon Air, 114 (Noble), 7 to 1; Kildare, 107 (F. Bell), 7 to 1; and Skewball, 102 (Gregg), 30 to 1, also ran.

Fourth race, purse $300, five furlongs, selling—Fan King, 110 pounds (Kunze), 1 to 2, won; Mamie B., 108 (F. Bell), 10 to 1, second; Santamego, 94 (E. Taylor), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:06¼. Blanche's Last, 115 (Freeman), 10 to 1, and Woodford, 106 (Leonard), 7 to 2, also ran.

Fifth race, purse $300, three-quarters of a mile, selling—Thorns, 95 pounds (Perry), 10 to 1, won; Cassella, 100 (Kunze), 6 to 5, second; Rookery, 100 (Cratty), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:26. Prospect, 97 (Gregg), 6 to 1; Red Root, 97 (Noble), 5 to 1; and Hamblin, 97 (McCue), 20 to 1, also ran.

Today's Hawthorne card is:

First race, five furlongs, purse $300, for non-winners of two races in 1892 and 1893—Ernest L., 108 pounds; Jake Johnson, 103; Miss Ryan, 106; Aliensis, 106; Silhouette, 102; Sea Foam, 101; Tommy P., 101; Imp. Piggy, 101; Dakota, 101; Jurist, 97.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile, purse $500, handicap for all ages—Upman, 111 pounds; Quotation, 109; Miss Knott, 107; Tom Jones, 102; Kildare, 90; Tenon, 90.

Third race, seven furlongs, purse $300, for non-winners of two races since Jan. 1—Rookery, 95 pounds; Razzle Dazzle, 95; Red Root, 92; Dan Farrell, 92; Grandpa, 92; Hamblin, 92; Prospect, 92.

Fourth race, five furlongs, purse $400 for all ages, selling—Noonday, 118 pounds; Fan King, 114; Gladstone, 104; Maggie Lebus, 98; Mabel, 95; Santamego, 92.

Fifth race, three-fourths of a mile, purse $300, for all ages, selling—Blanche's Last, 117 pounds; Carnes, 105; Moose, 96; Southern Lady, 96; Ray B., 90.

BEGGARLY FIELDS RACE AT ROBY.

Only Nineteen Horses Face the Starter in a Card of Five Events.

Beggarly fields and poor racing marked yesterday's sport at Roby.

Only one of the five favorites selected by the talent showed the way to the wire. As a preliminary, Doubtful, well backed at 3 to 2, won the first race in which the topheavy favorite Bugle could do no better than third.

Montclair at 2 to 5 lost to Jessie H., the outsider in the second race, in which only three of an entry of seven went to the post. Erect at 5 to 2, with infinite ease, beat Steve Jerome, played as though all were over at 7 to 10 in the third race, and Red Oak distanced another odds on choice in St. Peter. The last race went to Wiseger.

The summary follows:

First race, purse, $300, for all ages, five furlongs—Doubtful, 105 pounds (Rogers), 3 to 2, won; Mollie M., 90 (F. Carr), 3 to 1, second; Bugle, 105 (Vignes), 7 to 5, third. Time, 1:04. Cruickshanks, 91 (McCormick), 15 to 1, also ran.

Second race, purse, $250, for 3-year-olds and upward, four and a half furlongs—Jessie H., 107 pounds (Rogers), 3 to 1, won; Montclair, 112 (F. Carr), 2 to 5, second; The Major, 111 (V. Britten), 2 to 1, third. Time, 0:57¾.

Third race, purse, $325, for 3-year-olds and upward, three-quarters of a mile—Erect, 89 pounds (F. Carr), 5 to 2, won; Steve Jerome, 102 (Vignes), 7 to 10, second; Silver Mint, 92 (Conroy), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:18. Lilly Lochiel, 107 (Feeny), 7 to 1, also ran.

Fourth race, purse $275, for all ages, five furlongs—Red Oak, 113 pounds (Rogers), 6 to 5, won; St. Peter, 107 (Vignes), 4 to 5, second; Kangaroo, 111 (Hancock), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:05. Stella, 102 (Conroy), 10 to 1, also ran.

Fifth race, purse $250, for all ages, five and one-half furlongs—Wiseger, 107 pounds (V. Britton), 3 to 2, won; Miss Ballard, 101 (F. Carr), 5 to 2, second; Jasper, 101 (Rogers), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:13. Flying By, 98 (Conroy), 4 to 1, also ran.

Today's Roby card is:

First race, three-quarters of a mile, purse $250, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling—Franco, 117 pounds; Spinner, 114; Speedwest, 112; Gov. Wheeler, 107; Mary L., 102; Pullman, 102.

Second race, six and a half furlongs, purse $400, for 3-year-olds and upwards, handicap—Warren Leland, 117 pounds; Steve Jerome, 102; Bob Rice Jr., 96; Templemore, 94; Bugle, 93; Lonnie B., 90.

Third race, four and half furlongs, purse $300, for all ages, selling—Red Oak, 114 pounds; Gov. Porter, 107; Lilly Lochiel, 104; Sir Lancelot, 103; Mickle John, 103; Fauntleroy, 101; Jessie H., 100; Maggie Murphy, 100; Helen Wren, 97; Lou Hicks, 96.

Fourth race, four and a half furlongs, purse $200, for maiden 3-year-olds and upward—San Argentino, 107 pounds; Cora W., 102; Hattie D., 102; Maggie Tarr, 102; Charley Logan, 100; Chicago, 100; Guess, 100; Roxie Todd, 95; Bob Fitzsimmons, 93.

Fifth race, one-half of a mile, purse $250, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling—Stratagem, 121 pounds; Amboy, 113; Incomode, 109; Big Creek, 105; Lou Hicks, 104; Jay Jay, 104; The Major, 101; Silver Mint, 101; Jasper, 101.

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

CLOSE HANDICAP AT NEW ORLEANS.

Ette S., Readina, Emp. Billet, J. I. B., and Granite Are Winners.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The handicap this afternoon was a glory, five of the six competing horses fighting under the whip from the head of the stretch and finishing within three-quarters of a length of each other. The race was at a mile, and the ring could hardly separate Forest King and Granite in its odds under heavy play, but at the post Forest King was 2½ to 1 and Granite 11 to 5. That old Chicago favorite, Blue Banner, not up to a race, was in and fell back in the betting from 3 to 6. Flora McDonald was backed from 6 to 3½ to 1 and Beeswing rose from 4 to 5. Julius Sax, Blue Banner, and Beeswing in a bright cluster made the running to the big bend, where Granite joined them, and, racing clear of the group, came into the stretch a length to the good. At the eighth pole the four were side by side again, with all the boys hard at work. Then Forest King humped and cut off in the backstretch, got to his horses, and a ding-dong finish ensued, Granite lasting long [illegible] was fifth, another head back, with Flora McDonald last and well up. The stewards did not like Flora's performance, and as she has raced shiftily in the past served notice on her owner, Al Orth, that no more of his entries would be accepted. The track was fast and attendance large. Betting was heavy and in the public's favor and the day perfect. But two favorites won. They were J. I. B. (Sargent), 7 to 5, and Granite (Sargent), 11 to 5. He raced his first furlong in 11¼ seconds and galloped home in 37 seconds. The other winners, all well played, were: Ette S. (Garner), 4 to 1; Readina (J. Hill), 7 to 1; and Emperor Billet (Gardner), 11 to 5. Readina's revival was on account of her physical improvement, and those that knew she was eating well profited by the information. She showed a piece of supreme speed at the end. Jockey Tom Britton is here to ride for Frank Phillips. Though McAbee has returned and filed strong affidavits with the stewards, alleging Marksman to be Marksman and his pedigree correct, no new action has been taken, and McAbee and Caven are still ruled off. The Delamore Stable, operated by old man Brannon, has bought Miss Francis, aged, by Bengal—Bettie White.

Ette S. led all the way and won the opening race, four and one-half furlongs, selling, by a length and a half from Miss Francis, who was the same distance in front of Denver, a hot favorite, with top odds of 13 to 10, and Miss Francis drifted from 8 to 12. There were strong play on Kerosene and Jack of Diamonds, the latter backed from 15 to 8 to 1. The second race, five furlongs, was a handsome one and marked by heavy betting. Readina won it in a drive with a marvelous burst of speed at the end, beating Borealis a length, Elise L. third a neck back. Wakena was virtually left at the post. Readina opened at 4, drifted to 8, and back again to 7. Borealis was always a favorite between 7 and 8 to 5. Fay S. was backed from 6 to 4½. Elise L's. price rose from 6, and there was a heavy play on Bret Harte. Readina's time, 1:02, was the fastest of the meeting. Emperor Billet won the fourth race, three-quarters, selling, in a gallop by one length, from Galen Brown, who beat Longbroek a length for the place. Longbroek was a sharp favorite, backed from 2 to 1. Emperor Billet was backed down from 2½ and Galen Brown's price rose from 5 to 8. The 2-year-old race, three furlongs, was easily won by the favorite, J. I. B., a big quarter horse bred chestnut colt by Red Skin or John Bull out of Ida C., owned by the Owensboro Stable. Off in front he opened a gap of ten lengths and won in a gallop by a big length from Cyrus, who beat George Berz four lengths. J. I. B. has the reputation of a non-stayer. The summary follows:

First race, for 3-year-olds and upwards, non-winners, selling, four and one-half furlongs—Ette S., 105 pounds (Garner), 4 to 1, won; Miss Francis, 105 (Macklen), 12 to 1, second; Denver, 97 (Sargent), 6 to 5, third. Time, 1:56½. Kerosene, 100 (Stucky), 4½ to 1; Miss McFadden, 95 (Leguin), 50 to 1; Jack of Diamonds, 104 (Easley), 8 to 1; Intruder, 100 (Armstrong), 40 to 1; A. C. Tucker, 104 (Thompson), 30 to 1; and Frederick Charles, 104 (S. Davis), 50 to 1, ran unplaced.

Second race, for 3-year-olds and upwards, allowances, five furlongs—Readina, 105 pounds (J. Hill), 7 to 1, won; Borealis, 116 (Doggett), 3 to 2, second; Elise L., 101 (Sargent), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:02. Leamington, 114 (Shields), 20 to 1; Bret Harte, 117 (Reagan), 6 to 1; Fay S., 101 (A. Clayton), 4½ to 1; Harry Weaver, 114 (Seguin), 50 to 1, and Wakena, 99 (Stout), 12 to 1, ran unplaced.

Third race, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling three-quarters of a mile—Emperor Billet, 102 pounds (Gardner), 11 to 5, won; Galen Brown, 99 (Sanford), 8 to 1, second; Longbroeck, 111 (Doggett), 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:17. Little Baltic, 107 (Seguin), 15 to 1; Florist, 90 (Sargent), 10 to 1; Armint, 107 (Johnson), 40 to 1; and Big John, 114 (McFadden), 7 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fourth race, for 2-year-olds, three furlongs—J. I. B., 110 pounds (Sargent), 7 to 5, won; Cyrus, 110 (A. Clayton), 3 to 2, second; George Berz, 110 (Perkinson), 8 to 1, third. Time, :37. Elmer F., 110 (Jackson), 20 to 1; Maggie McCann, 107 (Kennedy), 8 to 1; and Eph Lillard, 110 (Stuckey), 10 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fifth race, handicap, for 3-year-olds and upwards, one mile—Granite, 97 pounds (Sargent), 11 to 3, won; Beeswing, 90 (Berger), 5 to 1, second; Forest King, 107 (Perkinson), 2½ to 1, third. Time, 1:45. Blue Banner, 99½ (Street), 6 to 1; Julius Sax, 90 (A. Clayton) and Flora McDonald, 100 (McAndrews), 3½ to 1, ran unplaced.

Saturday's New Orleans entries are:

First race, maidens, five furlongs—Wray C., 88 pounds; Denver, 89; Ella Weaver, 91; Dan Collins, 93; Viola, 95; Fate, 99; Black Duke, 100; Au Fait, 101; Rufus Hardy, 101; Vandorn, 105; Joe Lee, 100.

Second race, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Dolly Nobles, 101 pounds; M. A. B., 105; Whittier, 106; The Judge, 110; Armint, 110; John J. I., 110; Cast Out, 110; Hoodoo, 116; Rossiter, 118; Sam Farmer, 112.

Third race, 3-year-olds, selling, five and one-half furlongs—Ida May, 98 pounds; Denver, 99; La Rue, 101; Star Waino, 107; San Jacinto, 110; Miss Perkins, 110; Scottish Belle, 99.

Fourth race, selling, one mile—Annie House, 88 pounds; Glessner, 89; Consignee, 89; Ed Jackson, 93; Miss Hawk, 95; Bonnie King, 98; Harry L., 99; Lockport, 104; Gendarme, 116.

Fifth race, handicap, seven furlongs—Modjeska, 100 pounds; Beeswing, 90; Primero, 90; Miss Perkins, 105; Forest King, 107; Lonnie B., 90; Zampost, 107; Flora McDonald, 100; Harry Weaver, 100.

TALENT UPSET AT GUTTENBERG.

Indigo, Zenobia, Hymn, Rose Dance, Renie, and Greenwich Win.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The first race at Guttenberg today began with an upset for the backers of Eph, the favorite. The colt stumbled on the upper turn and lost whatever chance he had of beating the winner, Indigo. Azrael's odds reacted in a startling manner in the booking on the second race, going from 4 to 5 to 3 to 1. Judge Burke warned Jockey Griffin to do his best wish Azrael. The jockey's best, however, was bad, Zenobia, the favorite, winning easily from Register, who swerved all over the home stretch. Hymn, favorite for the half-mile dash, led from start to finish and won from Glance, the longest shot in the race. The Coney Island delegation put Jockey Nate Hill on Rose Dance and then wandered in among the bookmakers and pounded the filly's odds off from 10 to 1 to 5 to 1. Those not in touch with the pilgrims from McKane's bailiwick backed Firefly from 6 to 5 and 4 to 5. Rose Dance won, with Elect, a 5 to 1 chance, in second place. The summary follows:

First race, for maidens, six furlongs—Indigo, 92 pounds (Donohue), 11 to 5, won; Lake 116 (Ballard), 8 to 1, second; Irian colt, 104 (Brooker), 50 to 1, third. Lismore, 116 (Trainer), 10 to 1; Eph, 98 (H. Jones), 4 to 5; and Hay Tay, 114 (Morris), 7 to 1, also ran. Time, 1:19.

Second race, selling, six furlongs—Zenobia, 105 pounds (T. Flynn), even, won; Register, 112 (H. Penny), 3 to 1, second; Azrael, 100 (Griffin), 3 to 1, third. Elanor, 90 (Leigh), 8 to 1; Mayor B., 97 (H. Jones), 30 to 1; Mucilage, 111 (Oswald), 20 to 1; and Jeweller, 97 (N. Hill), 15 to 1, also ran. Time, 1:17.

Third race, selling, for 2-year-olds, one-half mile—Hymn, 107 pounds (Griffin), 3 to 5, won; Glance, 89 (Leigh), 20 to 1, second; Brier colt, 111 (T. Flynn), 4 to 1, third. Tody Smith, 97 (N. Hill), 5 to 2, also ran. Time, :57.

Fourth race, for beaten horses, five furlongs—Rose Dance, 105 pounds (N. Hill), 5 to 1, won; Elect, 111 (Cunningham), 50 to 1, second; Firefly, 121 (T. Flynn), 4 to 5, third. Xenophon, 112 (W. French), 40 to 1; Ill Spent, 106 (Sweeny), 16 to 5; and Contribution, 121 (Van Kurn), 6 to 1, also ran. Time, 1:03¾.

Fifth race, selling, one mile and a sixteenth—Renie, 94 pounds (N. Hill), 7 to 5, won; Sir George II., 109 (Morris), 4 to 1, second; Gleniochy, 109 (Ballard), 11 to 5, third. Fred Lee, 114; Boyle, 121; Maggie R., 99; Donohue, 8 to 1; Annie W., 99 (Cunningham), 50 to 1; Wonderment, 109 (Verplanck), 100 to 1, also ran. Time, 1:53¾.

Sixth race, selling, seven furlongs—Greenwich, 110 pounds (Martin), 1 to 3, won; Sorrento, 106 (N. Hill), 8 to 1, second; Character, 110 (J. Jones), 30 to 1, third. Relief, 106 (T. Flynn), 8 to 1; Misery, 83 (Daly), 30 to 1, also ran. Time, 1:31.

Guttenberg entries for Saturday are:

First race, three-quarters of a mile, for beaten horses, selling—Home Run, 112 pounds; Laurestan, 112; Ben March, 112; Addie B., 110; Marcellus, 106; Magic, 104; Trump, 100.

Second race, five and one-half furlongs, selling—Leigh, 112 pounds; Eleanor, 111; Fancy colt, 112; Marguerite, 110; Athlena, 96.

Third race, six and one-half furlongs, selling—Kirkover, 112 pounds; Kirsch, 105; Persistence, 105; Innovation, 105; Spartacus, 104.

Fourth race, three furlongs, selling, for maidens—Indicator, 108 pounds; Marilla filly, 101; Eugenia filly, 98; Selica filly, 95; Blue and White, 95; Faust Rose, 95; Annie G. filly, 95; Hypatia filly, 95; Felicity filly, 92.

Fifth race, four and one-half furlongs, selling—Gladiotor, 112 pounds; Mucilage, 109; Van S., 109; Sweetbread, 105; Tom Edison, 102; Jury colt, 101; Mulhatton, 101; Lavina filly, 100; Panitzen, 97; Bryan, 90; Unrest colt, 86; Olga, 81.

Sixth race, one mile, selling—Belwood, 112 pounds; Lester, 111; Annie W., 105; Miss Belle, 104; Gleniochy, 103; Headlight, 98; John Hickey, 89.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Pools sold tonight on tomorrow's Guttenberg races as follows:

First race—Trump, $10; Addie, $8; Maggie and Marcellus, $5 each; Laurestan and Ben March, $3 each; Home Run, $2.

Second race—Marguerite, $15; Leigh, $8; Fancy colt, $5; Eleanor and Athlena, $10 each.

Third race—Innovation, $15; Kirsch, $10; Kirkover, $8; Persistence, $5; Spartacus, $2.

Fourth race—Blue and White, $15; Marilla filly, Faust Rose, and Felicity filly, $5 each; Indicator, Eugenia filly, Felicity filly, Annie G. filly, and Hypatia filly, $3 each.

Fifth race—Gladiator, $15; Van S., $8; Sweet Bread, Mulhatton, Panitzen, and Bryan, $5 each; Mucilage and Jury colt, $4 each; field, $5.

Sixth race—Miss Belle, $15; Belwood, $8; Lester, $5; Gleniochy and John Hickey, $3 each; Annie Way and Headlight, $2 each.

TWO FAVORITES AT EAST ST. LOUIS.

Red Cloud, Swifter, Bob Francis, Straight Out, and Belle Redmond Win.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Two favorites were successful at East St. Louis this afternoon and three were beaten. Jockey Tod Sloan carried off the honors with two wins and a place horse to his credit. The summary follows:

First race, selling, three and a half furlongs—Red Cloud, 95 pounds (Bain), 10 to 1, won; Kate Walker, 97 (Sloan), 10 to 1, second; Leadville, 105 (Bain), 4 to 5, third. Time, 1:18.

Second race, handicap, six furlongs—Swifter, 105 pounds (Barrett), 3 to 5, won; Silverman, 105 (Barnes), 7 to 1, second; Jolly Tar, 105 (B. Williams), 9 to 2, third. Time, 1:25¼.

Third race, selling, five furlongs—Bob Francis, 99 pounds (Burns), 5 to 1, won; Frank Trimble, 98 (Barrett), 6 to 5, second; Townsend, 104 (Bain), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:05.

Fourth race, selling, five and one-half furlongs—Straight Out, 99 pounds (T. Sloan), 3 to 2, won; Backwoods, 96 (Burns), 5 to 1, second; Belshazzar, 91 (McIntyre), 5 to 1, third. Time, 117¼.

Fifth race, selling, four and one-half furlongs—Bell Redmond, 103 pounds (T. Sloan), 3 to 1, won; Bartho, 120 (Gibbs), 4 to 1, second; Germanic, 99 (Barrett), even, third. Time, 1:01¼.

Entries at East St. Louis for Saturday are:

First race, selling, five furlongs—Col. Cox, 121 pounds; Flora May, 104; Wild Pat, 101; Voltaire, 95; Hattie B., 92; Outlaw, 118; King Faro III., 101; Sinbad, 107; Normie, 92; Superba, 89.

Second race, selling, six furlongs—Alice Clark, 117 pounds; Comedy, 107; Silverman, 104; Christina, 102; Ivanhoe II., 102; Volci, 107; Black Beauty, 104; Bob Francis, 104; Col. Wheatley, 102.

Third race, selling, five furlongs—Frontinella, 101 pounds; Fannie D., 99; Bobby Watts, 98; Hambrick, 85; Envy, 100; Hunly S., 96; Braganza, 90; Flip Flop, 74.

Fourth race, free handicap, six furlongs—Mary Hall, 92 pounds; Avon d'Or, 98; Barthol, 112; St. Anthony, 97; Vansant, 110; Liberty Bell, 102; Oakview, 93.

Fifth race, selling, five furlongs—Fannie S., 107 [illegible]

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

WILL MEET TONIGHT.

IMPORTANT GATHERING OF ATHLETIC CLUBS AT DETROIT.

The Legislation to Be Enacted Changes the Whole Course of Field Sports in the West—A. G. Spalding Will Represent the Chicago Athletic Association—The Obnoxious Sunday Law Likely to Be Rescinded—Anson Signs a Five Years' Contract with the Chicago Club.

Mr. A. G. Spalding leaves this morning for Detroit to attend a meeting of the Central Branch of the Amateur Athletic Union.

Tonight's meeting is the most important that has been held for some time in the West. There will be an election of officers and it is more than probable that Chicago will receive its share of the places to be filled. Mr. Spalding is probably slated for a position in the union's list, and with him and Fred Stearns in command athletics in the West should not lack for good management during the coming season.

At tonight's meeting also the troublesome resolution adopted some time ago prohibiting Sunday games will probably be rescinded and the final step taken in the matter of bringing the warring athletic bodies in the West together. The measure was an ill advised one from the start, and it has served to keep alive a feeling of bitterness in the West which has retarded the growth of athletics materially.

The Chicago Athletic club will be really the one to secure the expunging of the obnoxious resolution from the records of the Central branch. Not that it favors Sunday games nor that it proposes ever to give them, but its members are aware that Sunday games are necessary to the life of certain St. Louis clubs, which are purely amateur in their purposes and management, and they recognize St. Louis' strength athletically and expect to draw from it heavily in future games to be given by the club.

Another important matter which will probably come up at tonight's meeting is the placing of the Western championships for the coming season. These games generally occur a few days before the national championships and have been held of late years in Detroit, for the good reason that the union, thanks to the athletic war, has had no strength in any other Western city. The games this year will probably be held either at St. Louis or Detroit. Chicago will not be a bidder for them, and even if asked to take them would probably decline.

Mr. Spalding argues, and rightly, too, that in view of the interest being centered in the national championships the Western events would attract but scant attention. They would moreover entail a vast amount of work, and Mr. Spalding does not care to shoulder any more than he has already bargained for.

After tonight's meeting Mr. Spalding will journey to New York and will remain there until after the meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union Feb. 18.

At this meeting all the details for the championships to be held here in September will be arranged.

ANSON SIGNS FOR FIVE YEARS.

The Old Man Will Captain and Manage the Colts as Usual.

Uncle Adrian Anson did something yesterday that must have come in the way of a novelty to him.

He actually signed a contract.

The old man has not done such a thing in years before, and it will seem odd to the rank and file of baseball readers to see Nick Young promulgate Anson's contract in the old routine way. The contract is for five years.

Anson in former years, while on the club's pay-roll and really a member of the team, has never been either reserved or signed. The league rules are that a player may take part in only five games without being under contract, but the league clubs have always overlooked Anson's case, he being a stockholder in the Chicago club. His signing effectually puts at rest all rumors as to his intentions for the coming season.

FOUR FAVORITES AT GLOUCESTER.

Lum, Capt. McChesney, Blackwood, Tradesman, Mollie V., and Eolic Win.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Four favorites, a second choice, and an outsider were the order of winners at Gloucester today. The fifth race ended in a close finish between Mollie V., the favorite, and Censor, a well-played second choice. The favorite was declared the winner by Judge Bowie, but the talent were inclined to believe that Censor had won the race. The summary follows:

First race, seven and one-half furlongs—Lum (Graver), 2 to 1, won; Wallace G. (Morrissey), 8 to 5, second; Ned (Burrell), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:52.

Second race, four and one-half furlongs—Capt. McChesney (Morrissey), 4 to 5, won; Sue Ryder colt (Sullivan), 3 to 1, second; Charlie R. (Manlove), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:03¾.

Third race, six and one-fourth furlongs—Blackwood (Kuchen), 3 to 5, won; Llewellyn (Mosby), 8 to 1, second; Philander (Manlove), 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:31¼.

Fourth race, four and a quarter furlongs—Tradesman (Edwards), 10 to 1, won; Fitzroy (F. Doane), 4 to 1, second; Graylock (Morrissey), 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:03¾.

Fifth race, five furlongs—Mollie V. (Kuchen), 6 to 5, won; Censor (McDonald), 8 to 5, second; McKeever (Macauley), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:10.

Sixth race, sixth and a fourth furlongs—Eolic (Kuchen), 3 to 5, won; Montiece (Mackey), 8 to 1, second; Spavonia (Ham), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:31¼.

Gloucester entries for Saturday are:

First race, five furlongs—Apollo, 141 pounds; Argyle, 141; Harry Russell, 141; Bowery, 141; Conundrum, 141; Argenta, 141.

Second race, five furlongs, 3-year-olds—Bunker Hill, 110 pounds; Robin Hood, 102; Moderate, 96; Bright Eyes, 90; Silvana, 85; Suspense filly, 85; La Juive filly, 85.

Third race, one mile and a sixteenth—Smuggler, 105 pounds; Florimer, 155; Fox Grape, 105; Toulon, 105; Come to Taw, 105; Juggler, 105; Woodburn, 105.

Fourth race, four and one-half furlongs—George C., 106 pounds; Eatontown, 106; He, 106; Richard K. Fox, 106; Jim Fagin, 106; Comforter, 106; Blizzard, 106; Golden, 106; Ralph, 106; Eloquence, 101.

Fifth race, four and one-half furlongs—Mirabeau, 108 pounds; Vance, 108; Leo Brigel, 108; Charlie Wilson, 108; Gonzales, 104; Skeeze Geister, 100.

Sixth race, four and one-half furlongs—Langar, 106 pounds; Gratton, 106; Paradise, 106; Banner Bearer, 106; Selah, 106; Onager, 106; George Beaman, 106; Walter Campbell, 106; Blackmailer, 106; Startle, 106; Spavonia, 101.

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

DALY AND BOWEN TO MEET.

Signed to Fight March 7—Tommy Ryan Training for His Contest.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The match between Mike Daly and Andy Bowen was closed this afternoon. The men fight March 7 for a $3,500 purse with a weight limit of 137 pounds at 3 p. m. on the day of the fight. Their match opens the Crescent City carnival, of which Fitzsimmons and Hall form the center piece. A pair of featherweights may be secured to round out the carnival into a triple event. The downtown house of the Crescent City club is to be opened with a social effort tomorrow night.

The correspondent for THE TRIBUNE visited Tommy Ryan at Bay St. Louis this morning. Tom weighs 143 pounds, and is nearly ready to fight now. He is a fearful worker, and has morning exercises, running before breakfast and walking all the morning after it. In the afternoon he fights the ball thirty minutes straight and boxes from fifteen to twenty rounds with Henry Baker. Sometimes when men are plenty the boxing dose is doubled. He throws the ball forty minutes a day, and winds up his work with from 1,500 to 4,000 rope jumps. After supper Ryan walks two or three miles and retires at 9 o'clock.

Goddard-Smith Stake Up.

Final deposits on the side bet of $5,000, depending upon the outcome of the fight between Joe Goddard and Ed Smith in New Orleans March 3, were due yesterday and were received by the stakeholder. Each side had posted $500 originally and yesterday remittances of $2,000 each were received from Bill Madden and John J. Quinn, for Goddard and Smith respectively.

Sweeping Bill Against Poolrooms.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Senator Dean introduced in the Legislature today a sweeping measure against poolrooms. It makes the man who maintains, leases, owns, or works in a poolroom, who arranges bets or combinations, or makes them, wins or loses, encourages or visits, guilty of felony, and liable to one year in the county jail or elsewhere.

Telegraphic Notes of Sport.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Lawrence Hart, one of the old school turfmen, died last night of pneumonia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Association Pitcher Eddie Leaward says he will probably sign a contract soon to become one of the National League umpires. Joe Gunson says he will play in Baltimore again the coming season.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 3.—Capt. William Hansen of this city will sail the boat to be built by the New York syndicate to defend the America's cup the coming season. Capt. Hansen will stipulate that he shall have full charge of the yacht during the contest.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 3.—F. W. Harrington of Cortland has been elected President, L. M. Cafferty of Binghamton, Vice-President, and George M. Robinson of Elmira, Secretary, of the Central New York Trotting Circuit. The Gentlemen's Driving club of Buffalo and the Rochester Driving club have been admitted to the circuit.

GALESBURG, Ill., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—This morning the Marshal took out warrants for Johnnie Connors and James Brady, the principals in last night's prize fight, and Harry McCoy, the referee. Brady was arrested here. Connors and McCoy were [illegible] guilty, claiming that the match was simply a friendly set-to. He was placed under $500 bonds. The grand jury sits Monday and the fight will be called to its attention.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Donoghue's manager today received a telegram from Hagen's backer at St. John, N. B., saying that he had posted $500 at St. John and that Hagen would race Donoghue for $1,000 a side, one, three, and five miles, in a rink where admission can be charged. Donoghue's manager telegraphed in reply that the deposit must be made in New York and that Donoghue would skate for $1,000 a side without gate money.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The morning mail from Chicago brought to Ashley Lloyd from Capt. Comiskey the signed contracts of Harry Vaughn, "the farmer," and Jud Smith, the third baseman, discovered in Montana by Tony Mullane. That makes seven Reds under cover, Comiskey, Jones, Mullane, Holliday, and Dwyer being the other five. Latham and Daniels are virtually landed, which brings the total to ten.

NOTHING HEARD OF THE CITY OF PEKING

No Tidings of the Missing Steamer—Statements as to Her Condition.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 3.—The steamship City of Peking is still on the missing list. She is now twenty-four days out from Yokohoma, and should have arrived here over ten days ago. Officials of the Pacific Mail Steamship company and the Union iron works have made a statement in regard to the machinery of the steamer. They refer to the reports which have been published, to the effect that on the last two voyages of the Peking trouble was experienced by the heating and melting of rings in the thrust-block, and that on her last westward trip she had her rings repaired at Yokohama and patched with Babbit metal to prevent heating. Alexander Center, General Agent of the Pacific Mail company at this port, makes the following statement:

> The steamer City of Peking was laid up from the middle of July to the 17th of September last, undergoing a most complete and thorough overhauling of its hull, boilers, and machinery at the hands of the Union iron works of this city, and on its departure for Japan and China in September last it was in a most thorough and complete state of repair. Included in the repairs made was a new thrust-shaft and a new set of thrust-rings. The engines on its trip to China and return worked most satisfactorily, but through the carelessness of an oiler, after leaving Yokohama, who allowed the thrust-rings to heat, it was determined on its arrival at San Francisco to remove those rings and replace them with an entire new set. This was done and the vessel left for Japan Nov. 26 last. The latest authentic reports received from the City of Peking were dated Yokohama, Jan. 10, the date on which it left that port for San Francisco. These reports from its engineers state that from the time of leaving San Francisco up to that moment its machinery in all parts had been working in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

Henry T. Scott, President of the Union iron works, makes a statement in confirmation of the Pacific Mail agent, as follows:

> When the Peking went to sea she was in a thorough and complete condition. The thrust-rings that heated on her return voyage were made of government bronze and of such material as is now in use in the Charleston, the San Francisco, and all the government vessels of the higher class; and in our opinion it was not necessary to renew them from the slight heating experienced on her first voyage; but the Pacific Mail company insisted upon their renewal, which was done, and we considered that the Peking, when leaving here Nov. 26, left with all her machinery in proper and complete working order.

The Pacific Mail officials express the belief that the Peking has put into Honolulu and that the first reports of it will be received when the next steamer arrives here from that port Feb. 8.

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

HOT WORDS FROM COLD WATER MEN.

Spirited Debate in the Prohibition State Convention Over a Resolution.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—It was decidedly warm for a time today at the Prohibition State conference. James Felter of this city took occasion to express his views freely and they did not suit most of those present. He introduced a resolution condemning the sentiments of the national party leaders, saying that the party was a failure and that they had always contended that the Prohibition party would never get into power. A. F. Smith of Decatur denounced the resolution as emanating from the graveyard.

Col. Felter's plumes were ruffled by these remarks and he arose to say that he had no words of condemnation too strong to direct against Smith's speech. Several members were on their feet simultaneously warning anybody and everybody not to uphold the resolution nor let it get to the public press. It remained for Dr. Evans to resign his chair and pour oil on the troubled waters, which he did by introducing for Col. Felter's resolution a substitute which declared that there were no reasons for discouragement, and that the party would stand by its convictions and continue the battle until the saloon is wiped out. This resolution had the desired effect. The body recovered its serenity and continued the program.

There has been at no time during the conference a quorum of the State committee or the Executive committee present, and no meetings for business were held. Chairman Samuel Dickle of the National committee did not put in an appearance.

EXPERTS ON CHIROGRAPHY DISAGREE.

Testimony of the Defense in the McDonald Will Case Is Begun.

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The defendants in the McDonald will case began the introduction of testimony by offering expert evidence. George Field, Superintendent of the Remington Typewriter agency at Indianapolis, testified that certain peculiarities were such that it could be easily determined whether typewriting on two separate papers was done by the same machine at or about the same time. Being shown papers typewritten in McDonald, Butler, and Snow's office Aug. 26, 1890, the day conceded on which Senator McDonald made a will, the witness was positive the will probated was written on the same machine about the same time. Albert Isensee, repairer of machines, testified in similar way to the first witness. James Franklin, a lawyer of Indianapolis, testified that he, with Albert Beveridge, witnessed the will for Senator McDonald in the spring of 1889. R. B. F. Pierce of Indianapolis was intimately acquainted with Senator McDonald since 1868 and had seen him write and received letters from him, was acquainted with his signature, and believed Senator's and the witness Daniel's signatures to the will and copy genuine. Dr. J. N. Hurty, analytical chemist, corroborated the first two witnesses. The three also agreed that the will and duplicate had not been letter-press copies.

Fast Colors, that are not affected by soap and water, are not affected by Pearline. They will seem brighter and fresher, of course, but that is the way they looked when new. Washing with Pearline has simply taken out the dirt, and restored them.

Use nothing but Pearline, and everything will "look like new" longer. There's no rub, rub, rub in keeping your things fresh and clean. Take away this ruinous rubbing, and what is left there to make them look old?

Send it Back Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—send it back. 389 JAMES PYLE, New York.

FOR Chilblains FROSTBITES, CHAPPED HANDS AND FACES. USE POND'S EXTRACT.

There is nothing its equal for relieving the SORENESS, ITCHING or BURNING, reducing the INFLAMMATION, taking out REDNESS, and quickly bringing the skin to its natural color. BEWARE of imposition. Take POND'S EXTRACT only. See landscape trade-mark on buff wrapper. Sold only in our own bottles. All druggists. POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th AVE., NEW YORK.

FREE—A Newspaper Box—FREE

(NO CHARGE FOR PUTTING IT UP)

FOR ONE MONTH'S SUBSCRIPTION TO

THE TRIBUNE.

Leave seventy-five cents at home; send a postal to THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, and the job will be done without further trouble to yourself.

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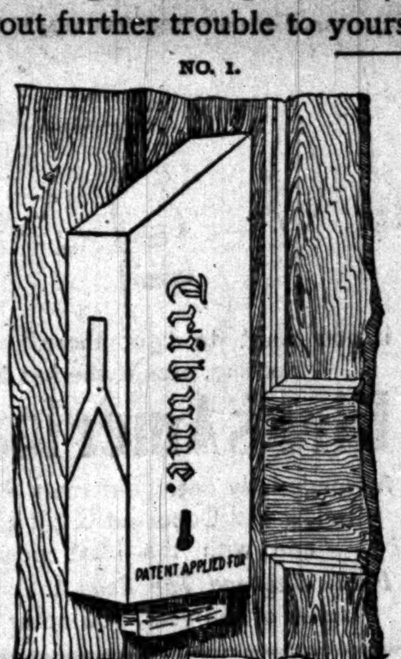


DOOR-CLOSED.

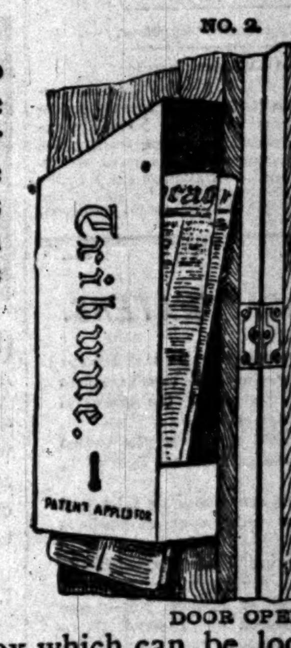
The following cuts show you the best newspaper box ever made.

THE TRIBUNE will give one of these "Colby Lock Boxes" as a premium to every new subscriber in the city upon payment of one month's subscription, seventy-five cents.

The Colby Lock Box,

Never before offered in this city, fills the bill for simplicity and practical use.

NO. 2.

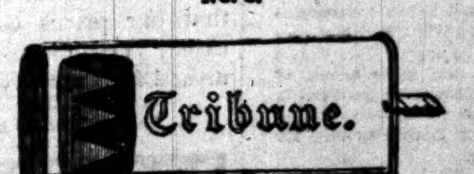


DOOR OPEN.

This box is to be put up at the hinge side of the frame of the outer door (right or left) and when the door is closed the paper is secure (see cut No. 1); open your door and the box is unlocked. (See cut No. 2). THE TRIBUNE is thrust in the box from beneath, held in place by strong spring barbs, and cannot be withdrawn except through the open side. The newspaper thief is baffled.

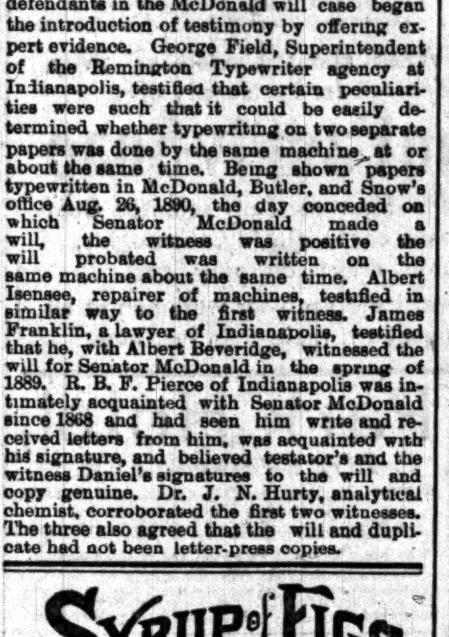
Where this box cannot be attached to the jamb of the door, we will supply a box which can be locked with a key and can be put up where most convenient. (No. 3). It is neat and desirable. We can furnish the padlock and key for ten cents extra.

NO. 3.



Our regular customers who desire these boxes will be furnished them at our City Circulator's office, Room 4 TRIBUNE Building, at 25 cents each.

All new subscribers within the delivery limits in the City of Chicago, upon payment of seventy-five cents—one month's subscription—in advance, will receive a box free of charge, and The Tribune Company will put it up for you



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

La Reine GLOVES
159 State St.

The newest colors are:

Royal Purples,
New Greens,
Rose Shades and
Military Blues.

We have them in the right shades and correct styles.

At the Clubs

In New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, C. H. Evans & Sons' India Pale Ale and Brown Stout lead all the rest.

Years to ripen in the wood before bottling, is what gives it its brilliancy and rich, mellow flavor.

Wholesale—ADAMS-SMITH CO. G. JEVNE & CO.

MERCURIAL Mr. J. C. Jones, of Fulton, Arkansas, says of S.S.S.: "About ten years ago I contracted a severe case of blood poison. Leading physicians prescribed medicine after medicine, which I took without relief. I also tried mercurial and potash remedies, with unsuccessful result, but which brought on an attack of mercurial rheumatism that made my life one of agony. After suffering 4 years I gave up all remedies and began using S.S.S. After taking several bottles I was entirely cured and able to resume work. S.S.S. is the greatest medicine for blood poisoning to-day on the market."

RHEUMATISM

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

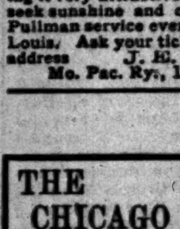
URINE ANALYSIS

DR. P. L. ANDERSON
GRADUATE College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago.
Specialty: Analysis of Urine FOR DIAGNOSING LIVER, KIDNEY, AND URINARY DISEASES, AND TREATMENT IF DESIRED.
Out-of-town samples of urine may be sent by express for information. Office and Laboratory: ROOMS 47 AND 48, McVicker's Theater Building, Chicago.

TRUTH
Concerning the
SOUTHERN ROUTE.

The short and popular line [illegible] San Antonio, Tex., to California [illegible] Pullman service every day from Chicago and St. Louis [illegible] J. E. ENNIS, D. P. A., 199 Clark-st., Chicago.

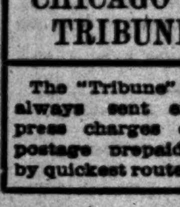
THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE	NEWSDEALERS should write for terms and prices. Prompt answers to all inquiries.
The "Tribune" is always sent express charges or postage prepaid by quickest route.	ALWAYS SELLS BEST.



RUPTURE.

Dr. PARKER, [illegible]

COMMON SENSE TRUSS CO. [illegible]



[TRADE MARK]

DR. A. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT

[illegible] THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO. 201-211 State Street, CHICAGO.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

[illegible] THAYER & JACKSON STATIONERY CO 246 and 247 State-st., near Jackson.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured [illegible]

ARE IN A QUANDARY.

WESTERN ROADS UNABLE TO SETTLE IMMIGRANT TROUBLES.

Serious Loss of Revenue Is Caused by the Payment of Excursion Commissions—Roads West of Chicago Alleged to Be Cutting Through Freight Rates—The Situation Considered Serious—Col. A. C. Dawes of the Burlington Is Dead—Other Railway News.

The most important problem now puzzling General Passenger Agents and one which they are apparently unable to solve is the seaboard immigrant commission question. Another meeting of the roads in the Western Passenger Association will be held at Chairman Caldwell's office next Tuesday, and the general opinion is that the conflicting interests of the various roads cannot be harmonized.

The committee now at work revising the Western Passenger Association agreement will probably evade this important question entirely. The situation is claimed to be a serious one, as the payment of excessive commissions entails heavy loss of revenue upon the roads. The trunk lines came to the conclusion some time ago that they cannot control the seaboard immigrant traffic and are making no further efforts to regulate the matter. The First Ward steamship agents of New York appear to be on top and they force the railroads to dance to their music. For this reason the Western Passenger Association lines are endeavoring to make an agreement with these men and ignoring the trunk lines entirely. It is not believed, however, that this can be done unless the General Managers themselves take the matter in hand and dictate the settlement of this question.

One of the principal obstacles in the way of an amicable adjustment of this matter heretofore has been the attitude of the Canadian Pacific, but this company appears now to be willing to join the Western Passenger Association lines in any agreement that promises to stop the payment of exorbitant commissions and give the roads a fair remuneration for their work. The charge is made that certain lines are intentionally throwing obstacles in the way of the adoption of a reasonable agreement and are determined to keep up the existing demoralization. While this may be true as to one or two of the roads others who are opposed to the proposed agreement with the steamship agents contend that there is no good reason why the railroads should give up any portion of their revenue to these men and that the railroads themselves, if they felt so inclined, could easily control the business by establishing a joint agency in New York.

SERIOUS RATE CUTTING ALLEGED.

Lines via Chicago Accused of Giving Rebates to the Extent of 25 Per Cent.

Chairman Midgley of the Western Passenger Association has received during the last two weeks numerous letters from officials of roads working via Mackinaw to the effect that on such shipments as wagons, implements, and furniture from Jackson, Kalamazoo, and Grand Rapids the tariff rates to St. Paul and Minneapolis have been cut by lines working via Chicago to the extent of 25 per cent. This, it is stated, is done by rebate, and the facts are claimed to be beyond dispute. Letters have also been addressed to Commissioner Blanchard of the Central Traffic Association, with the request that he would provide measures of relief, and those sent to Chairman Midgley assert that the reductions are not confined to two or three lines but are participated in generally.

The various parties concur in asserting that the shrinkages are entirely absorbed west of Chicago and the complainants are at a loss to meet the situation, because, if they do so openly, the reduction would be followed by reduced tariffs via Chicago divided pro rata per rate. They allege that they could not meet the rates secretly and take care of the difference by voucher.

Chairman Midgley says the allegations are serious and that the lines west of Chicago cannot afford to rest quietly under the indictment. If irregularities are practiced as charged—and the complainants claim they have positive evidence—these corrections ought to be immediately made, otherwise demoralization must follow, because the lines working via Mackinaw will not relinquish traffic, and an effort to retain their share would result in all lines working upon a lower basis.

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

COL. A. C. DAWES PASSES AWAY.

The Burlington Loses One of Its Oldest and Most Efficient Officials.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—A telegram was received here today from Tampa, Fla., stating that Col. A. C. Dawes, late General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Burlington lines in Missouri, was found dead in his bed this morning. The dispatch stated that Mr. Dawes had retired last night in apparently good health. Mrs. Dawes arrived in St. Joseph at 12:05 p. m. today and did not learn of her husband's death until she reached the family residence on North Eighth street.

When Mrs. Dawes left Tampa last Monday Col. Dawes was in the best of spirits and was feeling almost as well as he ever did. His physicians, it is said, told his wife that he was improving rapidly and that his ultimate recovery was no longer a question of doubt.

Col. Dawes was stricken down with the malady that caused his death early in the winter. Before his condition became serious he went to Omaha to visit his sister and soon afterward took to his bed. The attendant physicians announced that the sick man could never get well in this climate, and in December he was removed to Tampa, Fla. For several weeks after reaching the South no material change was noted in his condition and the invalid grew much discouraged. He sent word to General Manager Brown of the Burlington that there was no hope for him and requested his friend and associate in business to come to Tampa and take him to his home. But soon after the Colonel commenced to improve and he then decided to remain in the South, hoping to return to St. Joseph in the spring a well man and again assume the position with the Burlington system which he had held so long.

The remains will be brought to St. Joseph for burial.

SPOKANE RATES ARE REDUCED.

They Are Cut 10 Per Cent—Figures on Various Classes.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The thick and almost impenetrable envelope of secrecy with which the transcontinental conference has surrounded its deliberations has at last been broken and the information is given out that the new rate-sheets will show a reduction in St. Paul-Spokane rates of from 7 to 10 per cent on the old tariffs. The present rate-sheet is made up of ten subdivisions, five of which are classes and five commodity rates. The supposition is that the 10 per cent reduction will apply to the classes and the 7 per cent to the commodities. Under the old arrangement the same rates applied to Spokane as to Portland, the whole territory west of the former city being covered by a blanket rate. It is understood that on the bulk of the traffic Spokane will receive a reduction of from 7 to 10 per cent, while the old tariffs will remain in effect as to Portland. This arrangement is subject to exceptions being made in favor of through traffic coming into competition with the clipper trade. The present rates are as follows: Commodity rates, Class A, $1.75; B, $1.55; C, $1.25; D, $1.10; E, 90 cents.

New Branch of the Fort Wayne.

NORWALK, O., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—P. E. Moore, Chief Clerk to Superintendent Roser of the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western railroad at Findlay, O., was in the city today and filed for record, in the County Recorder's office, a mortgage given by the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western company to the Washington Trust company of New York City for $1,600,000, payable in fifty years. This mortgage is given to secure new bonds issued to build and equip a road from Findlay to New London. Contracts for grading the new line will be awarded at once in twelve mile sections. It is intended to have cars running into New London by Oct. 1 of this year.

Pacific Mail Declines Freight.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 3.—The Pacific Mail Steamship company is declining freight for New York and European points via Isthmus of Panama. The reason for this is that the company's contract with the Panama railroad company expired Feb. 1, and the Pacific Mail cannot make rates on freight, as it is not known what the Panama road will choose to charge for its fractional share for transportation. An official of the Pacific Mail said: "We do not care to carry cargo freight to Panama and risk meeting railroad rates that will be prohibitive. There is no assurance that such will be the case, but until it is definitely ascertained what the Panama railroad company intends charging the Pacific Mail will refuse New York and European freights booked by way of the Isthmus. This state of affairs promises to leave New York and San Francisco without communication via the Isthmus for some time to come. The North American company is not ready for operations, and will not be for some time, so that at present there is a decided blockade, and most of the freight that ordinarily would have gone East by steamer is being sent across the continent by rail."

Summer Tourist Rates for 1893.

Chairman Caldwell of the Western Passenger Association issued a call yesterday for a meeting of rate clerks to compile summer tourist rate sheets for the season of 1893 and a separate all-the-year-round rate sheet, to be held at the association rooms in "The Rookery" at 10 a. m., Tuesday, Feb. 14. Request has been made upon connecting lines and associations interested in summer tourist rates that, if practicable, their rates for the season be compiled sufficiently early to make such rates available for use at the Western Passenger Association meeting to be held in this city Feb. 14. It is understood that summer tourist rates have already been agreed upon by the lines west of the Missouri River, and that the rates to Colorado points for the season will be the same as those in effect for 1892. Other associations have also arranged to take the matter up as soon as possible. The idea of the Western Passenger Association lines is to arrange, if possible, to get the summer tourist rate question out of the way before they engage in the work of compiling World's Fair rates.

Scalpers Are Laid Out.

FORTH WORTH, Tex., Feb. 3.—The rate compilers of the Southwestern roads convened yesterday. T. Swan, Compiling Clerk of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, was Chairman. All the roads were represented except the Rock Island from Southwestern points. Party rates were adopted giving ten or more on one ticket a two-cent rate. Short-line rates to Memphis via New Orleans were discontinued, thus laying out the scalpers. Nothing will be done with regard to Rock Island rates until this road comes into the association. Corsicana is the basing point taken to make rates to West Point and other Southwestern points via New Orleans or Memphis. The session will last all of today and probably longer.

Conversion of the Monon Stock.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The object of the proposed change in the stock of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad company is to secure to the stockholders a distribution of the surplus earnings which the company expects to be permanent. The earnings at present are equal to about 1 or 1¼ per cent on the entire issue of stock and the conversion of one-quarter of the stock into preferred will enable the company to distribute 4 or 5 per cent on the amount so transferred and render that portion much more valuable. The plan has been submitted to the counsel of the company in Chicago and action will be taken as soon as the report is submitted.

Railway Notes.

The following is the Atchison statement for December, entire system: Gross earnings, $4,168,299; increase, $113,620; net, $1,287,838; decrease, $73,814; surplus, $93,838; decrease, $75,814.

At the request of General Passenger Agent Goodman of the Southern Pacific a meeting of the General Passenger Agents of the Transcontinental roads will be held in this city Tuesday, Feb. 14, to consider World's Fair rates.

President Kennedy of the Cumberland Valley railroad was in Philadelphia yesterday and met Secretary-of-War Elkins, Ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, Richard C. Kerens of St. Louis, and Ex-Congressman Hotchkiss. The object of the conference was to further the organization of a syndicate to purchase some valuable coal and timber tracts in the Kanawha Valley and Pocahontas section of West Virginia, and a company to take up the investment was practically formed.

The Pennsylvania gives it out that until further notice it will not accept freight of any description in carloads or less delivered to it either at its depots or team tracks in this city to be forwarded to points East, with the exception of dairy freight, which will be forwarded as usual. This is done to enable the company to dispose of the accumulation of freight along its lines, resulting from the recent cold weather.

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

"NEXT OF KIN" TO CROUSE'S FORTUNE.

Suit Begun in Syracuse, N. Y., to Determine the Heirs of the Dead Millionaire.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—An aggressive move has been made by the heirs of D. Edgar Crouse, who left an estate amounting to $4,000,000, instead of waiting for Mrs. Kosterlitz to present a claim on behalf of baby Dorothea Edgarita to that part of the estate devised under the residuary clause to Mr. Crouse's "next of kin." The action is brought to determine who are the "next of kin," and upon this question depends the disposition of the millions of dollars which are devised according to the residuary clause in the will to "next of kin." The plaintiffs in the action are the twenty-seven first cousins and the defendants are the executors and Ecila Henrietta Kosterlitz and Dorothea Edgarita Wilson. Copies of the complaint were served here today upon Executors Nottingham and Graves and in New York upon Mrs. Kosterlitz and her child.

The action is brought in the Supreme Court and is to test the interests of Mrs. Kosterlitz and her child in the estate. Mrs. Kosterlitz is described as the late wife and widow of Mr. Crouse and the mother of the child. Knowledge as to Mrs. Kosterlitz and her child is based only upon information and belief for the purpose of making her a party to the action. The only construction asked is as to who actually are the "next of him" and heirs-at-law, and proof on that point will be presented on the trial of the action.

Has Discovered a Biped Lizard.

TUCSON, Ari., Feb. 3.—A noted geologist of Paris, M. La Grange, in making scientific researches in the valley of the Santa Cruz, made the astounding discovery that a biped lizard-stegosaus, only known hitherto among the rocks of the Siluran epoch, is found in living specimens in the valley hereabouts. The only change in the creature is in the size, otherwise the prehistoric and modern creatures are identical.

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

For Fair Postoffice Service.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—The Postmaster-General sent to the House today a communication urging an amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill which will continue during the fiscal year 1894 the unexpended balance of $10,000 of last year for a branch postoffice on the World's Fair grounds; also the unexpended balance of the $23,000 for the transportation of mails and mail messenger service at the Fair.

"HUNYADI" WATERS.

Paragraphs have recently appeared in some Newspapers here stating that a New York firm of mineral water dealers are the lessees in America of the Hunyadi Waters of Buda Pest, and respectively sole agents in the United States for the famous Hunyadi Springs of Hungary.

These statements are *absolutely* false, and the intention with which they are made is obvious.

Before any Hunyadi Water was practically known in the United States, The Apollinaris Company, Limited, of London, widely and successfully introduced the Hunyadi Janos Water, the Proprietor in Buda Pest of the Springs having entrusted to them, for a term of years still unexpired, the sole sale of this water in England and in all transmarine places. Hunyadi Janos Water having become very popular, quite a number of other Waters are now offered for sale, under names, of which the word Hunyadi forms part, and in bottles, and with labels, closely resembling in appearance and color those long used for Hunyadi Janos Water.

The word "Hunyadi" having become a generic name for Hungarian Bitter Waters, good, bad or indifferent, The Apollinaris Company affixed to the bottles of Hunyadi Janos, the Hungarian Bitter Water of which they have still the sole sale, a small Yellow Label with their Red Diamond, the object of this Trade Mark being *only* to indicate to the Public that the bottle so labelled is sold by The Apollinaris Company, Limited.

Consumers, who desire to secure the Hungarian Bitter Water sold by The Apollinaris Company, are requested to see that the bottle bears the Red Diamond and they are cautioned against such absolutely false statements as those contradicted herein.

CHARLES GRAEF & CO.,
32, Beaver Street, New York,
Sole Agents in the United States and Canada of The Apollinaris Company, Limited, London.

TO-DAY, DERNBURG, GLICK & HORNER SATURDAY.
THE LEADER
STATE AND ADAMS STS.

Children's Day

Children's Cloaks
Children's Dresses

Fine and Stylish Garments—
No Shoddy Goods—
At a saving of ¼—⅓—½

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.	Sizes up to 8 years and worth up to $6.50,	$2.75
	Sizes up to 14 years and worth up to $12.50,	$4.98
REEFER JACKETS.	Sizes up to 14 years and worth up to $7.00,	$1.48
ALL-WOOL DRESSES. *Very handsome Scotch Plaids—all shades.*	Sizes up to 14 years and worth up to $10.00,	$2.98

Children's Fur Sets

RIVER MINK, CONEY, THIBET, *MUFF and BOA,* 50c

Marked "Personal"—Get Off and Push

N° 1527
777
STATE
(OR ANY OTHER)
STREET

If you want to "get there." What about Cinderella? Why, nothing, except she has been out for her supply of

Kirk's American Family Soap

A wonderfully detergent soap, made from carefully selected Beef Tallow and Cocoanut Oil; it cleans easily, quickly, thoroughly, and with the least possible effort on your part.
Dusky Diamond Tar Soap, the ideal hand soap for workmen at all times of the year; you never needed it more than just now.

Annual Clearing Sale.

Continuing Through February

Thousands of pieces of Furniture at cost and half cost, and no one who intends to purchase Furniture and Drapery at any time this year can afford to ignore this opportunity.

300 pairs Lace Curtains at Half Price.

Down Sofa Pillows and Remnants at merely nominal prices.

Look elsewhere and be convinced that our prices cannot be duplicated. Designs and estimates furnished for special work.

Factory—85 to 89 Henry-st.

J.A.COLBY & SONS.
Furniture and Drapery,
148 to 154 Wabash-av.

EPILEPSY OR FITS.

Can this disease be cured? Most physicians say No—*I say*, Yes; all forms and the worst cases. After 30 years' study and experiment I have found the remedy.—Epilepsy is cured by it; *cured*, not subdued by opiates—the old, treacherous, quack treatment. Do not despair. Forget past impositions on your purse, past outrages on your confidence, past failures. Look forward, not backward. My remedy is of *to-day*. Valuable work on the subject, and large bottle of the remedy—sent free for trial. Mention Post-Office and Express address.
Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York.

Park Hotel,
HOT SPRINGS, ARK.
A New, Modern-Built, Fireproof, and Strictly First-Class Family Hotel.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR
The Most Elegant Bath-House in the Country.
Beautifully located; superbly appointed; sanitary construction perfect; spacious observatory; delightful park and grounds. Letters of inquiry promptly answered. R. E. JACKSON, Manager.

THE NOW WELL-KNOWN ISLAND OF
BERMUDA
WITH CABLE COMMUNICATION,
Is reached in sixty hours from New York by the elegant steamers of the Quebec S. S. Co., sailing weekly. The situation of these islands south of the Gulf Stream renders FROST UNKNOWN, and the porous coral formation PREVENTS MALARIA. The Quebec S. S. Co. also dispatch highest class passenger steamers every ten days for Santa Crus and the principal West India Islands, affording a charming tropical trip at a cost of about four dollars per day. For all particulars apply to ARTHUR AHERN, Sec'y, Quebec, Canada, THOS. COOK & SONS, 234 S. Clark-st., Chicago, or A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 Broadway, New York.

KENOSHA, WISCONSIN.
PENNOYER SANITARIUM.
New, modern building, with luxurious appointments, including elevator, gas, hot water heating. Specially recommended as a resort for invalids or those needing rest during the WINTER MONTHS. Everything first-class. Send for illustrated prospectus. N. E. PENNOYER, M. D., Manager.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE.
KENILWORTH INN,
BILTMORE STATION, Asheville, North Carolina.
Incomparable climate; unequaled scenery; greatest proportion of sunshiny days; most uniform temperature; most complete in all appointments; most comfortable; largest park; unequaled views; unparalleled rides and drives; not equaled in America; open all the year; illustrated pamphlet.

DR. STRONG'S SANITARIUM
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
A popular resort for health, change, rest, or recreation all the year. Elevator, electric bells, steam, open fireplaces, sun-parlor, and promenade on the roof. Suites of rooms with baths. Winter sports. Massage, Electricity. All baths and all remedial agents. New Turkish and Russian Baths.
Send for illustrated circular.

A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER
And TRIMMER desires a situation as forelady with a good firm. Satisfactory references furnished.
Address B 113, Tribune office.

Candy Send $1.25, $2.10, or $3.50 for a superb box of Candy by express, prepaid east of Denver or west of Boston. Suitable for Presents. Sample orders solicited. Address C. F. GUNTHER, CONFECTIONER. 212 STATE-ST. CHICAGO

Life and Accident Insurance.

FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE
Ætna Life Insurance Co.
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
January 1, 1893.

ASSETS, January 1, 1892, at cost		$35,926,471.04
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums in 1892	$4,580,766.88	
Interest	1,890,431.48	
Premiums (Accident)	79,773.01	
Interest (Accident)	1,987.47	$6,552,958.84
		$42,479,429.88
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Death Claims	$2,121,747.95	
Matured Endowments	1,034,017.98	
Dividends to Policyholders and for Surrendered Policies	1,038,514.44	
Commissions	585,738.86	
Agency Expenses, Medical Examinations, and all other expenses	269,743.67	
Dividends on Stock, Earned in Stock Department	125,000.00	
Taxes	120,545.09	
Death and Indemnity Claims (Accident)	32,784.04	
Expenses (Accident)	33,825.86	$5,361,917.89
ASSETS, Dec. 31, 1892, at cost		$37,117,511.99
ASSETS.		
Real Estate acquired by foreclosure	$285,056.65	
Office Building	250,000.00	
Certificates of Deposit drawing interest	1,193,335.40	
Cash on hand and in banks	2,859,812.49	
U. S. Bonds	435,875.00	
Railroad and other Stocks and Bonds	2,333,738.63	
Bank Stocks	1,017,850.04	
State, County, City, and Town Bonds	9,178,939.55	
Mortgages secured by Real Estate, valued at $68,107,678.00	17,882,727.43	
Loans on Collaterals (Market Value $563,980.00)	395,039.62	
Loans on existing Policies, the present value of which exceeds $3,626,000.00	1,267,795.32	
Agents' Balances and Bills Receivable	17,341.86	
ASSETS, Dec. 31, 1892, at cost		$37,117,511.99
Interest due and accrued, Dec. 31, 1892	$499,197.93	
Premiums in course of collection (less 20 per cent)	127,474.71	
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums (less 20 per cent)	205,277.75	
Market value of Securities over cost	726,055.69	$1,558,006.08
GROSS ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1893		$38,675,518.07
LIABILITIES.		
Losses and claims awaiting further proof, and not yet due	$258,106.91	
Dividends to Policyholders, not due	339,812.23	
Premiums paid in advance	3,582.57	
Bills Payable	5,082.02	
Reserve on Life, Endowment, and Term Policies (Actuaries' 4 per cent Standard) $32,015,818.00; Less value of Policies of Re-Insurance 46,462.00	31,969,356.00	
Reserve on Accident Policies	$34,538.37	
		$32,610,478.10
SURPLUS AS REGARDS POLICY-HOLDERS:		
By Conn., Mass. and New York Standard		$6,065,039.97
Life, Endowment, and Term Policies in force January 1, 1893, 81,289, insuring		132,778,465.94
Life, Endowment, and Term Policies issued and revived in 1892, 12,878, insuring		25,471,104.30
Accident Policies issued in 1892, 5,778, insuring		19,290,750.00

MORGAN C. BULKELEY, President.
J. C. WEBSTER, Vice-President.
J. L. ENGLISH, Secretary.
G. W. HUBBARD, Asst. Secretary.
H. W. ST. JOHN, Actuary.
GURDON W. RUSSELL, M. D., Medical Director.
IRA J. MASON, General Agent,
225 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.
T. R. LYNAS, General Agent,
123-125 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.
R. W. KEMPSHALL, General Agent, Peoria, Ill.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY
SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' SALE.
ON FRIDAY, FEB. 10, 1893, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,
At Salvage Wrecking Salesrooms,
126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago.
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
Three Retail Stocks
DRY GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS, CARPETS, ETC.,
Of H. H. Wimmers, Elyria, Ohio; P. Ottenheimer, Little Rock, Ark.; McCastell & Lampland, South Pittsburg, Tenn., consisting of
3,000 LOTS ASSORTED DRY GOODS, Dress Goods, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Notions, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Lace Curtains, Lounges, Coverings, etc., etc.
ALSO THE STOCK OF
L. W. Ott Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis, Ind., Consisting of $15,000 worth of
CARPETS, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, RUGS, LOUNGES, ETC.
300 rolls Moquets, Velvets, Body Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets.
$5,000.00 worth of Moquet Coverings and Upholstering Goods.
50 Fine Lounges and Sofas.
Also Large Lines of
RUGS, OILCLOTHS, LINOLEUMS, LACE CURTAINS, CARPET SWEEPERS, ETC.
☞ Goods on Exhibition day before the sale.
Goods arranged for sale by
SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER,
WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND Wholesale COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
126 TO 132 MARKET ST.
CHICAGO.

SALES FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 11:
TUESDAY, Feb. 7...DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8...BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS
THURSDAY, Feb. 9....CROCKERY & GLASSWARE
FRIDAY, FEB. 10..............FIRE SALVAGE SALE
DRY GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS, CARPETS, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, RUGS, LOUNGES, ETC.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.
AT 10 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING,
REGULAR SALE
FURNITURE,
Folding Beds, W. W. Cots, a full line Carpets, General Household Goods, General Merchandise, 25 Cases Beef Tea, &c.

By the West Side Auction House Co.,
209 and 211 West Madison-st.
AUCTION SALE at our rooms This Morning, commencing at 10 o'clock, of
FURNITURE,
Carpets, Rugs, Housefurnishings, etc.
And at 12 o'clock we sell
13 NEW INDIANAPOLIS SURGICAL CHAIRS,
in perfect order, without reserve, to which we call the attention of the medical profession.

The Value of Spectacles Depends on the skill of the optician. We are skilled—consult us. We import and manufacture Optical, Mathematical, and Surveying Instruments. Magic Lanterns, Photo Cameras, Artificial Human Eyes, &c., &c. BEWARE of deception and imitators! We have no branch stores. Strictly reliable instruments to be obtained only from
1866. THE OLD RELIABLE 1893.
L. MANASSE, - OPTICIAN,
88 Madison-st. Tribune Building.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

The Shoe Dep't offers in a Special Clearing Sale *all broken lines* and *Odds and Ends* of Fine

Winter Footwear

at from 25 to 50 per cent. Reduction

from the usual prices. The goods offered in this special sale are the most salable, desirable lines—*in broken sizes*—of our large stock of Fall and Winter Footwear.

In-as-much as some of the sizes cannot be supplied, we have made these extreme reductions to quickly close out what remains. We offer

Broken Sizes in

Ladies' Royal Kid Boot—BURT'S—*worth $5,*	$2.50
Ladies' Royal Kid Shoe—hand turn, patent tips, comfortable, serviceable shoe—*worth $4,*	$3.00
Ladies' Kid, Hand-made Walking Boot—a dressy, desirable shoe—*worth $5,*	$4.00
Ladies' Patent Leather Dress Slippers, silk vesting—cloth back—*usually $5,*	$2.50
Misses' Kid Top Shoe—button, patent tips, *all sizes,* worth $3,	$2.00
Child's Kid Top Shoe—button, patent tips, *all sizes,* worth $2,	$1.50
Boy's Calf Shoe, worth up to $4,	$2.00
Special.—Ladies' Turkish Boudoir Slippers, Iridescent braid—*all sizes.*	50c

THE SATURDAY MAIL
☞ *TODAY* ☜
—WILL BE—
A WOMAN'S NUMBER

It will contain signed articles by some of Chicago's Best Known Women on topics of particular interest to Mothers, Wives, and Daughters. Among the contributors are

MRS. W. J. CHALMERS,
President West End Women's Club, who will give "A Woman's Reason for Keeping the World's Fair Open on Sunday";

MRS. G. F. WASHBURNE,
Delegate of the Sunday Openers to Congress, who contributes a paper on "The Kindergarten as an Educational Factor";

MRS. CHARLES HENROTIN,
Who tells how young women may come to the World's Fair without male escorts or chaperons.

PHENIX Insurance Company,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

STATEMENT JAN. 1, 1893.

ASSETS.		
United States Bonds,	market value	$764,650.00
New York City Bonds,	do	822,960.00
Railroad and other Bonds,	do	850,190.00
Railroad, Bank, and other Stocks,	do	1,444,309.75
Bonds and Mortgages		157,200.00
Real Estate,	market value	401,000.00
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies		468,230.88
Cash in Office		339.22
Cash in hands of Agents in course of transmission, net		659,597.90
Interest and Rents accrued		16,226.96
		$5,584,704.61
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock		$1,000,000.00
Reserved for Unearned Premiums		3,710,914.21
Reserved for Unpaid Losses and all other claims		330,045.86
Net Surplus		543,744.54
		$5,584,704.61

NEW YORK OFFICE, 47 CEDAR STREET.

Washday Witches

First Little Witch:
"Bubble, bubble, boiler bubble,
Washing day brings lots of trouble!"

Second Little Witch:
"We can with the trouble cope—
With Santa Claus, that wond'rous soap."

Third Little Witch:
"Yes, when clothes are black as night,
It will wash them pure and white."

All:
"Santa Claus, O magic name
Of the soap of world-wide fame."

—MADE ONLY BY—
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
Chicago.

Editorial Sheet.
The Chicago Daily Tribune.
PART TWO.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4. 1893—SIXTEEN PAGES.

TO HANDLE CROWDS.

Extensive Facilities Planned by the Illinois Central.

WORLD'S FAIR TERMINUS.

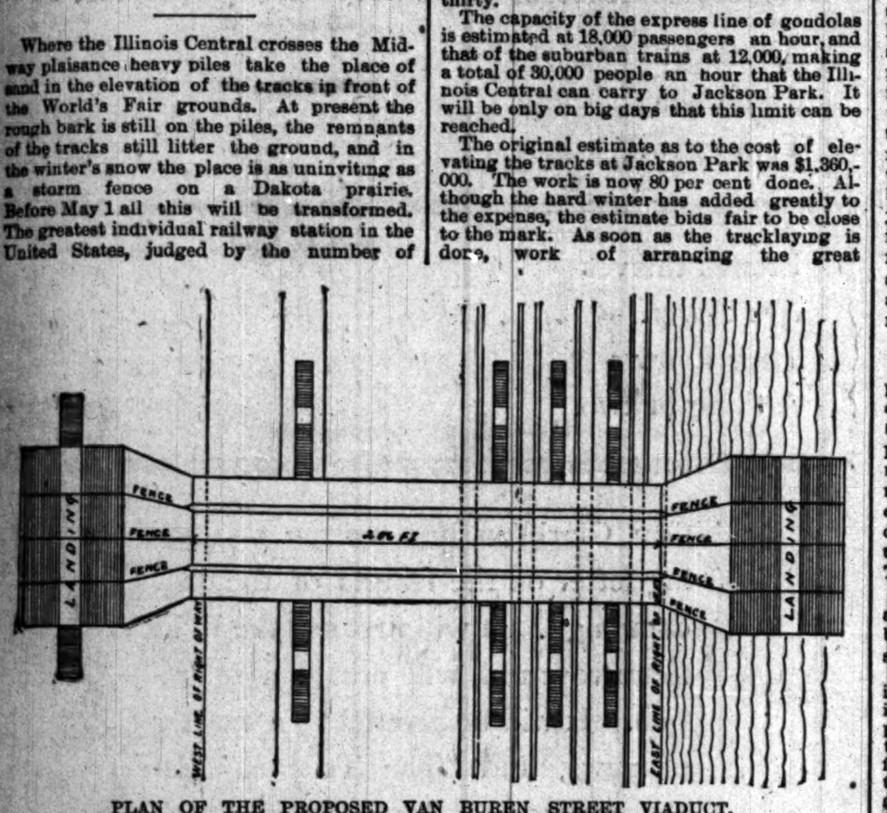
Big Station to Be Built at the Midway Plaisance.

VAN BUREN STREET DEPOT.

Gondola Cars That Will Carry 40,000 People an Hour.

SCHEME FOR QUICK UNLOADING.

Where the Illinois Central crosses the Midway plaisance heavy piles take the place of sand in the elevation of the tracks in front of the World's Fair grounds. At present the rough bark is still on the piles, the remnants of the tracks still litter the ground, and in the winter's snow the place is as uninviting as a storm fence on a Dakota prairie. Before May 1 all this will be transformed. The greatest individual railway station in the United States, judged by the number of passengers going through it, will have been built around and above the piles. A handsome passageway from the main Fair in Jackson Park to the entertainments on Midway plaisance will be made through the piles. The transformation will be a surprise even to those who have witnessed the magic use of money and brains for these two years in Jackson Park.



PLAN OF THE PROPOSED VAN BUREN STREET VIADUCT.

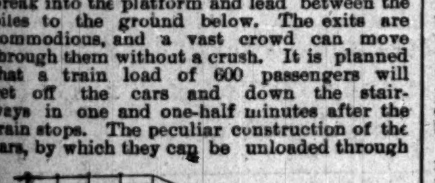
The plaisance was selected by the Illinois Central as its World Fair terminus rather than the terminals of the Fair in the park on account of time. To run trains into the park would require 25 per cent longer for the trip, and this meant 25 per cent more equipment and the same increase in operating expenses, with no corresponding gain in earnings. The plaisance is 600 feet wide, and all of it was set apart for the handling of the crowds. The Fair has asked for 100 feet of the space, and, although it has not been granted formally, there is no doubt that it will be.

Chief Engineer Wallace now has the plans for both the Van Buren street station and the station at Midway plaisance practically complete. Only minor details have yet to be arranged.

The Big Station.

To the east of the tracks a platform twenty-five feet wide will extend the entire width of the plaisance, just level with the car floors. Six wide stairways will lead to this platform from the level of the park below. Tickets will be sold in the offices near the stairways and will be collected as the passengers reach the platform. The ticket offices and entrances will be constructed of light material but of tasteful designs. This platform will be used solely for loading passengers on the express trains, which are to run through to Van Buren street without stop.

On the next track west will arrive the express trains from Van Buren street. A secure fence separates the two. Four stairways break into the platform and lead between the piles to the ground below. The exits are commodious, and a vast crowd can move through them without a crush. It is planned that a train load of 600 passengers will get off the cars and down the stairways in one and one-half minutes after the train stops. The peculiar construction of the cars, by which they can be unloaded through the side, like a summer street car, instead of at the ends, will facilitate the rapid handling of crowds. As soon as unloaded the trains will be pulled south a short distance and return on the east track.



SIDE ELEVATION OF STEPS TO PIER FROM VIADUCT.

The next set of tracks is given over to freight traffic, and the next to through passenger trains. It is not determined fully as yet whether the through trains will stop at the plaisance or not. If they do platforms will be constructed alongside these tracks also, with stairways leading to the ground. Fences will be built between all the tracks, so that passengers cannot get in the way of trains by any possible blunder.

The last set of tracks to the westward will be devoted as now to the regular suburban business. The same elaborate arrangements for meeting all requirements of a crush will be made here as on the east side. Wide platforms with "umbrella covers" will extend the entire width of the plaisance. Six broad stairways will lead to the north-bound trains through the piles. Passengers from the city will be landed on the platform west of the tracks.

Facilities at Van Buren Street.

At Van Buren street the arrangements will be fully as complete. The viaduct across the tracks will be divided into four passageways, separated by secure railings. One of these ways is for passengers who are to take the train, and one for those going to the park on the Henry syndicate steamers. The other two are for people coming from the park. In this manner the crowds will be kept separated, and there will be no struggle between those who want to go to the park and those returning. As soon as a train has been unloaded it will be pulled ahead to a point about Madison street and hauled back on the outgoing track. To make the turn the switch track will encroach for half a block on city property, and the Exposition authorities are endeavoring to have the City Council pass an ordinance giving the right of way until after the Fair. They will operate the tracks on their own account, doing the switching for the Illinois Central.

The platform between the tracks is twenty-four feet wide and will extend southward from the viaduct several hundred feet. It is likely that the ticket offices will be located at the head of the outbound platform, instead of the entrance to the viaduct as originally planned. The platforms will be tightly fenced in, the railway company being determined that there will be no grade-crossing disasters in its World's Fair business.

The regular suburban trains, which will run five minutes apart, will stop at Van Buren street much as they do now, but passengers will no longer have their present free-and-easy way of boarding trains. They will be compelled to pass through chutes, the same as on elevated roads. The only difference will be that they will show their tickets. The same plan will be followed at all the stations between Randolph street and Jackson Park.

On the express trains nothing but 10 cents in cash will secure a passage through the gates, but on the suburban trains all of the seventy-five different kinds of tickets the road provides for its patrons will be accepted. In fact, the present system will not be disturbed in the least.

Three Hundred Cars Ordered.

Three hundred of the gondola style of car have been ordered for express trains, and they are being constructed as rapidly as possible. After the Fair is over they will be converted into fruit and refrigerator cars. They are not handsome, but they will do for twenty minutes at a stretch in going between Van Buren street and Midway plaisance. Seats will run crosswise the full width of the car. The openings will be at the side. There are no steps, as the platforms come even with the car floors. The gondolas will be fully as comfortable as the open cars on the cable line, and there is not really much difference between them in most respects.

The big six-wheel locomotives the Illinois Central has been trying on its suburban trains have proved a great success. They lessen the time lost in stops to a remarkable degree. Ten of them have been ordered for the Fair, and the suburban coaches will be increased by thirty.

The capacity of the express line of gondolas is estimated at 18,000 passengers an hour, and that of the suburban trains at 12,000, making a total of 30,000 people an hour that the Illinois Central can carry to Jackson Park. It will be only on big days that this limit can be reached.

The original estimate as to the cost of elevating the tracks at Jackson Park was $1,360,000. The work is now 80 per cent done. Although the hard winter has added greatly to the expense, the estimate bids fair to be close to the mark. As soon as the tracklaying is done, work of arranging the great depot at the plaisance will be commenced. Many of the arrangements will be made subject to change after the Fair has opened. Outside of the experience last October with the dedication crowds, the officials have only theory to go by. They may plan and plan, but a single week's business may show that many beautiful schemes are of no account for active service. Crowds are peculiar, anyway, and if they don't like the depot arrangements the arrangements will be changed as far as possible to suit them.

When the workmen are through with the piles across the plaisance and Fair decorators have plied their craft, the station, it is said, will bear comparison with the magnificent depot facing the Administration Building in the park.

DESIGNS FOR GOVERNMENT BUILDING

Complete Drawings of the Decorations Have Been Submitted and Approved.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Completed drawings of designs for the interior and exterior of the dome of the Government Building at the Columbian Exposition have been submitted to the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department and approved. They are soft colored, running from brown into yellow and orange, with the dome in blue studded with white stars. All the columns are marbleized and upon the second story walls are eight receding panels to receive representative illustrations.

Four of these panels will typify East, West, North, and South and their specific industries, while the other four will represent liberal arts, such as metal industries, ceramics or pottery, tapestry, modeling, and architecture. These panels are ten feet high by sixteen feet in length. Above the second story and all around the inner dome is a children's freize ten feet high and 280 feet long allegorically representing the commerce of this country. There are two tympanums around the external dome on the first floor, ten feet high by thirty-two feet in length, these tympanums being typical of the North and South, illustrated by drawings respectively of the Declaration of Independence and the achievements of the United States since that period.

America is shown in the center, and at the right in the background is a representation of the Capitol Building at Washington. On the left is an illustration of commercial transportation by water. There are also two panels, ten feet high and twenty feet long, in the gallery fronts east and west to represent in allegory 1492 on one side and 1892 on the other. In the first panel will be portrayed the landing of Columbus and in the second an illustration depicting the Columbian Exposition. There will be nothing in the panels on the main floor, as they will be obscured by exhibits from the different branches of the government. It is expected that the entire wall space of the interior of this building, some 100,000 square feet, will be completed by the middle of March. With the exception of the panels the wall space will be in soft brown tones.

FOR THE TEMPERANCE CONGRESS.

J. N. Stearns Now in the City Making the Final Arrangements.

J. N. Stearns of New York, Secretary of the National Temperance Society, is now in the city making final arrangements for the World's Temperance Congress to convene in Chicago the week commencing June 5, 1893, under the auspices of the World's Congress Auxiliary. In submitting his report to Assistant Secretary Young Mr. Stearns gives every assurance that the congress will be the largest of the kind ever held. He states that papers have been solicited from some of the most eminent writers of the world. These papers will embrace the scientific, religious, social, political, medical, legislative, and economic aspects of the question, together with hours of work, coffee houses, the alliance, total abstinence, and other phases of the drink question.

Representatives have been invited from every great temperance organization on the globe. The Department of State of the National Government has been requested to send out a series of questions relating to the temperance cause and its extent and progress to every American Consul on the globe, and it has cheerfully responded to the request. Delegates have also been invited from every church and temperance society. The National Tavern Association of Great Britain has appointed sixty delegates, who will arrive in this city June 1 and are booked to stop at the Moody Institute. The National Division of the Sons of Temperance will meet in executive session at the South Shore Hall June 1, 2, and 3, with delegates from all North America. While Mr. Stearns is in the city he will meet the executive officers of the R. W. G. T. Lodge of Good Templars. The National Temperance Society has asked every church in Chicago to set apart Sunday, June 11, to be known as Temperance Sunday.

Don't allow yourself to trifle with a cold, and so encourage the development of some latent Pulmonary and Bronchial disease, which often ends fatally. You had better cure your cough or cold by promptly resorting to Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, an old-time remedy for all coughs, lungs, and throat affections.

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

MODEL OF ITS KIND.

HYDE PARK POLICE STATION FOR WORLD'S FAIR SERVICE.

It Is Built of Substantial Materials and Has Every Modern Appurtenance to Make It the Finest Station in the Country—The Various Rooms and the Barn—A Shower Bath for Tramps—The Sanitary Arrangements—The Structure Will Be Finished in a Few Weeks.

In a few weeks from now the police of Hyde Park will have the finest police station not only in this city but throughout the whole country. It will be a model one of its kind, embodying the latest improvements in its general design, in the matter of light, heat, and ventilation, and in its sanitary arrangements. The building has been erected by the World's Columbian Exposition authorities, and expense has been a consideration only second to the intention of putting up a model police station near the World's Fair grounds, and where it is likely to take a prominent part in the next year.

There is nothing particularly striking in the exterior appearance of the structure except its simplicity and solidity. The new station is located on the site of the old one, on the east side of Lake avenue, about twenty yards north of Fifty-third street. The building includes quarters for two patrol wagons and one ambulance. It is three stories in height with a pediment roof. The front is of white limestone up to the first story. Above that it is of red pressed brick, with a handsomely designed corner just under the roof. The height of the building is not imposing, being only fifty-four feet. It has a frontage of eighty-three feet and a depth of 121 feet, extending from Lake avenue to the boundary of the Illinois Central railroad tracks.

In the Interior.

The main doors to the general offices of the police station and to the two court-rooms overhead are located in the center of the building. A handsome porch or loggia, with pillars of limestone, the only attempt at ornamentation on the exterior of the building, marks the entrances. The entrance to the offices of the police station is through a double door and that to the stairway leading to the court-rooms is a wide single door. These are of solid oak.

South of these two doorways are two larger and wider doors of the patrol and ambulance barn. These are made of Georgia pine, stained to match the other two doors.

Immediately inside the principal doorway is the general office of the police station. On its north side and facing Lake avenue is the public office of the Captain, and inside of that, occupying the northwest corner of the floor, is the Captain's private office. Back of the Captain's rooms are those of the telegraph operators, and behind these again are the officers of the Lieutenants. In this quarter of the building also are lavatories, bath-rooms, and closets for books and papers. Directly behind the general office is that of the Desk Sergeant, and at the rear of this is the roll-call room, with lavatories, toilet rooms, etc.

Arrangements of the Barn.

The patrol and ambulance barn occupies the first floor on the south end of the structure. It can be entered by a doorway from the general offices as well as those on the front and has also a doorway on the alley, near to which is a carriage wash for the cleaning of the wagons, ambulances, and Captain's and Inspector's buggies.

One patrol wagon will occupy a position close to the door nearest to the police station entrance. The ambulance will be stationed at the door on the south side. On the north side of the barn are six stalls for horses. The Captain's buggy will occupy a place in front of the stalls and will be separated from them by a room which shall hold the feed for the horses. On the opposite or south side, corresponding with that of the place for the Captain's buggy, will be the place for the Inspector. Directly behind it is the harness-room and a stall for the Inspector's horse. The second patrol wagon will stand between the harness-room and the stalls on the north side.

At the rear end of the building are the cells, of which there are twenty-five. They are entered by a door at the far end of the general office. The cells are built of six-inch limestone and the flooring has a thickness of six inches of concrete. Four of the cells are for women. They are on the right-hand side of the doorway from the main office. At the head of the women's cells are the matron's room and a room for lost children. At the rear of the women's cells are three for boys.

Shower Bath for Tramps.

On the left hand side and separated by a corridor and thick party walls from the women's quarters are eighteen cells for men. As adjuncts to both departments are disinfecting rooms and shower bath rooms. Arrangements are made to overcome the objections of men of the genus "tramp" to come in contact with water. Once the tramp gets into the shower bath room there is no way out until he has been washed, head, neck, and heels in the deluge which the doorkeeper lets down on him from the ceiling. There are also nicely arranged water pipes within a circle of which he may be placed and from whose countless jets water will spray on every portion of his body from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet.

The disinfecting rooms are to be used for cleansing the clothing of men who will not be allowed to go into the World's Fair until the odor of stale beer is washed out of them.

Special attention has been given to the ventilation and general hygiene of the cells. Each one will have a separate water connection, with faucet, at which the prisoners may get a drink; and a basin to wash in. In each there will be a constant supply of running water, and each will have separate sanitary sewage connections. Light will be given through fifteen extra strong, grated windows, and there is a general lavatory for certain prisoners. The system for ventilation consists of a large flue, through which there will always be a current of fresh air. This is located so that all the cells will get the benefit of it. Between the cells and the patrol barn is the boiler-room. A dumb waiter connects the cells with the kitchen, which is overhead on the second floor.

The Court-Rooms.

At the head of the main stairway from the street are the two court-rooms. They occupy the whole floor on the north side from front to rear of the building. The front court-room is the larger of the two and the business of the greater number of the police districts on the South Side is intended to be transacted here. The bench is at the eastern end of the court-room. Behind it and separating it from the smaller court-room are the private rooms of the Justices and the clerks. All the fixtures of these rooms and also the stairways are of solid oak. The small court-room, so-called in contradistinction to the other one, is as large a room almost as any of its kind in the present police stations of the city. Between the two court-rooms are also located the "bull pens" for the prisoners. These are intended to hold about eighteen or twenty prisoners at a time. The women's pen is nearest to the large court-room and the men's pen looks into the smaller court. A narrow stairway between the two pens forms the connection with the cells.

In the southeastern corner of the building on this floor are the kitchen and pantry. They are separated from the court-room by a substantial wall, and on the same floor also is the "squad-room" of the policemen. From the alley at the southern side of the building there is an iron stairway. This leads to the squad-room and also to a public room for the Justices when not on the bench. Beside the Justices' room are two arranged for the safekeeping of police records. Outside of these facing Lake avenue are the public and private rooms of the Inspector. There is also a room on this floor for stolen property. Lavatories are placed conveniently for the use of the Justices and for the policemen and also others for the general public. All of these are made of marble facings.

On the top floor is a dormitory to accommodate at least 100 men, with lavatories, baths, and closets. Two small rooms occupy the north and street corner of the room. These are for the sergeants. There is also a gun room fixed up for the cleaning of weapons and storage of cartridges, shells, etc.

The new building will be lighted throughout by electricity, and all the improvements made in the system of heating buildings are to be adopted.

Inspector Hunt visits the new station from time to time to see how the work is progressing. He says that, in the way of a police station, there is nothing in the country to compare with it.

The contractor of the building is John Griffiths, and his chief foreman is Alfred Balaam. The work is done under the superintendence of C. F. Wickes for the Exposition officials.

EXHIBITS BY GREAT BRITAIN.

Six Hundred Thousand Square Feet of Space to Be Occupied.

Sir Henry Trueman Wood, Secretary of the British Commission, has made public particulars of the character and extent of the British exhibit at the Fair. The British section, he says, will cover 600,000 square feet, which is the largest space ever occupied by Great Britain at any international exhibition. Two-fifths of the space will be given to the colonies of Great Britain. There will be about 600 exhibiters in the industrial departments of the Fair, and great care has been taken to select exhibits which shall give the most adequate illustrations of Great Britain's commerce and art. The allotment of space is divided among the following departments: Agriculture, Electricity, Fisheries, Forestry, Live Stock, Machinery, Manufactures and Liberal Arts, Mines and Mining, Transportation, Fine Arts, and in the Woman's Building.

In the Manufactures Building there will be shown fine specimens of Worcester porcelain, Doulton ware, jewelry, furniture, silks, wall-papers, billiard tables, linen and old gold work from Ireland, chemical products, an extensive exhibit of photographs, including work by amateurs, newspapers, scientific instruments, and various educational appliances used by the School Board of London and the Science and Art Department.

In the Transportation Building the Britons will show engines and carriages from various English railways, bicycles, a model of the Forth bridge, carriages and vehicles, and an elaborate show of models of ships sent by the great shipbuilding firms of the United Kingdom. The latter exhibit attracted great attention at the Naval Exhibit in England, and, it is predicted, will be one of the most popular features of the British contribution to the great show, to view every exhibit in which, Sir Henry Trueman Wood says, will necessitate a walk of fifty miles.

In the Machinery Department a great number of miscellaneous mechanical devices will be in view. Printing and typesetting will be illustrated, there will be looms spinning frames, steam hammers, three steam engines at work, and specimens of cotton cleaning machinery.

English electricians, the Secretary states, have not contributed so liberally to the electrical section as the Commissioners have desired. The chief British exhibit will be a splendid collection of telegraph apparatus in use in the Postoffice Department.

Burdett-Coutts, M. P., will show a model of his stud farm in the Agricultural Building. There will also be a model dairy.

Of England's colonies Canada will hold the premier position, says Sir Henry Wood. Its exhibits will be large in the Agricultural, Mining, and Manufactures Building. New South Wales will show timber and merchandise and an enormous trophy of silver taken from the Broken Hill mine. Ceylon will show teas in native stall with native attendants. India will send specimens of Indian art, silks, and other articles. The Indian exhibit, though not decided upon till late, will nevertheless be creditable and interesting. South Africa will send exhibits, noticeable among which will be an illustration of the process of diamond mining, and the samples of clay sent over to show the operation of washing will be selected for their probability of containing diamonds.

Great Britain will have a handsome representation in the fine arts section. There will be between 800 and 900 works by some 300 painters who have been chosen out of 1,000 applicants. There will be few pictures from the public galleries, but nearly all of the royal academicians will have canvases at the Fair. The Queen has lent several pictures which will be sent over. In explanation of the limited number of pictures from public galleries, Sir Henry Wood states that the collections in the National Gallery and at South Kensington are precluded from being lent, a rule which is in contrast to the regulation on this point governing the public collections in France and Germany. These may be drawn upon with the assent of the government, which is not difficult to obtain.

Many of the British exhibits are now on the way to Chicago, and the organization of the section will be begun this month by Sir Henry Trueman Wood in person, assisted by a regular staff. He is confident that the entire exhibit will be complete and ready by May 1.

OPENING CEREMONIES TO BE SHORT.

There Will Be Neither Orators, Poets, Nor Prayers—The Program.

The opening exercises next May will be short and simple. The Executive committee has decided not to expend more than $5,000, and has outlined a brief program which omits poets, orators, and prayers. The entire services should be over in half an hour. All will be conducted in the open air.

First there will be music by the Exposition orchestra. Director-General Davis will then introduce the chiefs of the thirteen great departments. He will speak of them as the men who have filled the beautiful buildings with exhibits gathered from all corners of the earth. President Cleveland's address will be the event of the ceremonies, and at the close of his talk the President will press the button and start the machinery in motion. The official program as outlined by the Executive committee is as follows:

1. Music.
2. Presentation of chiefs of departments by the Director-General.
3. Music.
4. Address and opening of the World's Columbian Exposition by the President of the United States.
5. Starting machinery.
6. Official visit from the President of the United States and the officials of the World's Columbian Exposition and the World's Columbian Commission to the various departments, arrangements having been previously made with each chief to receive them.

SOLICITS FACTS RESPECTING WOMEN.

Board of Lady Managers Issues a Circular to Many Manufacturers.

The President of the Board of Lady Managers issued yesterday a circular to manufacturers asking for detailed information as to the amount of work done by women in a production of the display which is to be exhibited. Mrs. Palmer's circular asks twenty-two questions. The circular announces that the questions are not asked from an inquisitorial point of view, but in order to obtain, if possible, an accurate survey of the conditions under which women of the working world labor. The information is to be held in strict confidence. The circular continues:

> The Board of Lady Managers hopes for the sympathetic coöperation of all manufacturers in assisting it to take the opportunity which the World's Fair affords of acquiring and endowing the future with the information which may encourage women throughout the world and improve their means of obtaining an honorable livelihood.
>
> These returns will be published, either during or after the Exposition, in the form of a general report to Congress. An early reply will therefore greatly facilitate the work in hand.

Will Be a Crystal Cave.

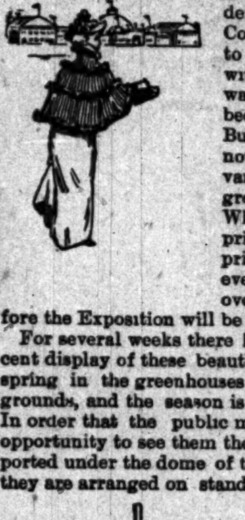
Beneath the dome of the Horticultural Building there is a mountain of flowers. Inside this mountain next summer there is to be a crystal cave. The idea of a cave was hit upon by F. T. Allabough of Dakota, and the Ways and Means committee yesterday granted him a concession for carrying out his project. The flower mountain was first constructed for the purpose of hiding from view the heating apparatus which had to be placed in the dome. The more the Exposition official looked at it the better they were pleased and became convinced that it should be a permanent feature. Mr. Allabough came along and couldn't find any place more suitable for his cave than under these walls of flowers. The heating machinery will be moved out in the spring. It is the intention to reproduce one of the underground passages discovered in the Black Hills. There will be long pointed shafts of stalactites and stalagmites and a wealth of crystals.

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

FLOWERS AT THE FAIR

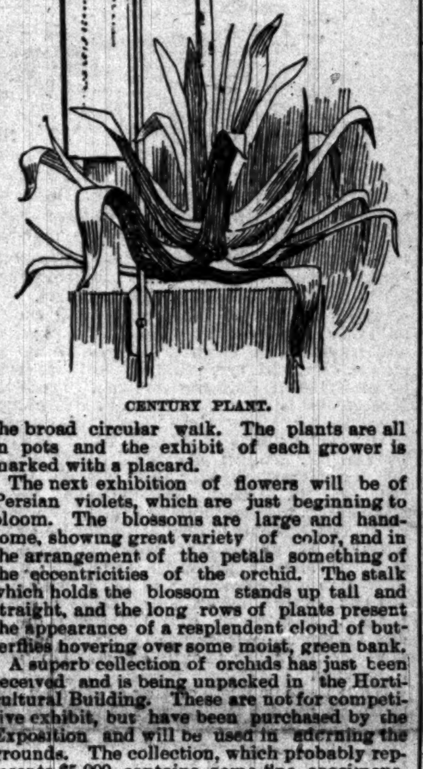
PRIMROSES WILL SOON BE REPLACED BY PERSIAN VIOLETS.

Nature's Beauties Even Now Make the Horticultural Building a Pleasing Sight—Novel Exhibition of Orchids—The Century Plant Will Blossom in Two or Three Weeks if Climatic Influences Are Favorable—The "Elkhorn" and Its Death Trap into Which Insects Wander.



IRST among the many departments of the Columbian Exposition to interest visitors with anything in the way of exhibits has been the Horticultural Building. Nature cannot be induced to advance or retard the growth of plants. When the season for primroses arrives the primroses will bloom even though it may be over three months before the Exposition will be formally opened.

For several weeks there has been a magnificent display of these beautiful forerunners of spring in the greenhouses at the Exposition grounds, and the season is now on the wane. In order that the public might have a better opportunity to see them they have been transported under the dome of the building, where they are arranged on stands on either side of the broad circular walk. The plants are all in pots and the exhibit of each grower is marked with a placard.



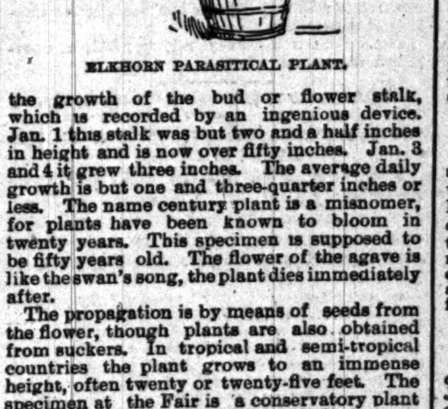
CENTURY PLANT.

The next exhibition of flowers will be of Persian violets, which are just beginning to bloom. The blossoms are large and handsome, showing great variety of color, and in the arrangement of the petals something of the eccentricities of the orchid. The stalk which holds the blossom stands up tall and straight, and the long rows of plants present the appearance of a resplendent cloud of butterflies hovering over some moist, green bank.

A superb collection of orchids has just been received and is being unpacked in the Horticultural Building. These are not for competitive exhibit, but have been purchased by the Exposition and will be used in adorning the grounds. The collection, which probably represents $5,000, contains some fine specimens, one of which is about four feet in diameter. The orchid, being a parasitic plant, admits of original treatment, and one of the designs which will interest visitors is the "Presidential Chair," made of different varieties of orchids, arranged upon a wooden framework, which when complete will resemble an imposing chair of state.

Century Plant to Bloom Soon.

An object of curiosity to most of those who visit the building is a century plant or agave in bud, which is expected to bloom in two or three weeks if the weather is favorable. Although an even temperature is maintained in the building the effect of the cold weather and lack of sunshine is to materially retard the growth of the bud or flower stalk, which is recorded by an ingenious device. Jan. 1 this stalk was but two and a half inches in height and is now over fifty inches. Jan. 3 and 4 it grew three inches. The average daily growth is but one and three-quarter inches or less. The name century plant is a misnomer, for plants have been known to bloom in twenty years. This specimen is supposed to be fifty years old. The flower of the agave is like the swan's song, the plant dies immediately after.



ELKHORN PARASITICAL PLANT.

The propagation is by means of seeds from the flower, though plants are also obtained from suckers. In tropical and semi-tropical countries the plant grows to an immense height, often twenty or twenty-five feet. The specimen at the Fair is a conservatory plant loaned by Mrs. Mark Reeves of Richmond, Ind. The plants grow best in a native state in Central America, though they are found as far north as Arizona and New Mexico. In old Mexico a fermented liquor is made from the juice, and a coarse cloth and ropes are made from the fiber.

One of the largest parasitical plants known is the elkhorn of Australia, so called from the peculiar form of its leaves. The plant, of which a number of examples are shown in the Horticultural Building, grows around the trunks of trees, its leaves growing close together in the form of an immense cup from three to five feet in diameter. This cup forms a sort of cemetery for bodies of small animals which may fall into it and which serve to manure the plant. The bones of lizards and small rodents were found in several of the plants exhibited here.

UNCLE SAM'S PROPOSED WAR EXHIBIT

It Will Be One of the Best Displays at the Park.

Uncle Sam will open up a big gun exhibit in the Government Building next summer. One-fifth of all the space in that structure has been set aside for the War Department and the entire area will be filled with the trappings of war. A gun foundry of huge proportions will be one of the features.

Here will be seen specimens of all munitions of war necessary for besieging a city, with rifled cannon capable of throwing twelve-inch iron shells of more than a thousand pounds weight. A big gun of fifty tons weight will be exhibited, and also many of the small pieces used in field service. Gun carriages of various descriptions will show the improvements made in the last few years. Small arms of all sorts and designs will form attractive groups by themselves, while the "stuff" with which to wound and kill in the way of smokeless powder, cartridges, torpedoes, and various kinds of fixed ammunition will have due prominence.

Several interesting features in connection with the manufacture of gunpowder will be shown. Only the processes generally known will be displayed, as the United States War Department is not disposed to impart secrets of so important a character. The Engineer Corps will make a fine exhibit of photographs of government works in various parts of the United States. In addition to these twenty-eight large transparencies will be arranged, representing certain panels, the windows in the southwest corner of the building being devoted to the purpose.

The signal service will make an imposing and pleasing display. A valuable collection of views of Arctic scenery, taken by the members of the Greely expedition, will be exhibited. A reproduction of a military hospital will be shown with wardroom, cots, pharmacy, operating-rooms, tables and all details required in a completely equipped United States army post hospital. The Quartermaster's department will embrace the various styles of camps and field equipage, flags, cooking utensils, etc. The Commissary Department will make an exhibit of prepared rations and the Geographical Survey Bureau will show models of harbor work, military bridges, and lines.

The exhibit of the War Department will be entirely separate from the Naval exhibit. The following staff of officers has been detailed by order of the Secretary of War to superintend the display: Maj. Clifton Comly, in command; Capt. J. F. Rogers, Quartermaster; Capt. W. L. Marshall, Corps of Engineers; Capt. La Garde, Medical Department; Capt. A. H. Russell, Capt. Borup, Ordnance; Capt. R. E. Thompson, Signal Corps; Lieut. H. L. Harris, First Artillery.

KENTUCKY TO BEGIN ITS BUILDING.

Ground Has Been Secured and Plans Have Been Submitted and Approved.

The Kentucky Board of Commissioners of the World's Fair has been in Chicago this week arranging for the State Building, upon which work will be begun immediately. The ground has been secured and the plans decided upon. The building will be located at the extreme northwest of the section occupied by the State buildings and in form will represent an old-fashioned homestead, with the leaning toward the Greek forms of architecture frequently displayed in early times.

Miss Enid Zandell has submitted a design for the pediment which has been accepted by the commission. The space to be covered is 6x24 feet. There will be a small irregular window in the center and on each side of this will appear the bas-relief in which Miss Zandell will symbolize the chief products of the State. Maize and tobacco will be employed in the ornamental molding of the window and will also be used in the body of the design, as typifying two of the chief products of Kentucky. Women and horses will be represented by a mythological figure, half woman and half horse.

The Filson club will make a complete display of pioneer and Indian relics and an heroic statue of Daniel Boone, also to be designed by Miss Zandell, will adorn this exhibit. Miss Zandell will begin upon her figure immediately and will have the hunting shirt, gun, shot-pouch, and other accouterments of the pioneer to model from.

Will Have a Fine Display.

The fine arts section of the German Women's committee has completed its collection of pictures for the Woman's Building. Among the most notable canvases will be a portrait of Vilma Parlaghi, painted by herself; a Venetian scene by Begas Pamentier, still life by Hedinger, Gräfin Marie von Kalkreuter's "Christ and Simon," and the "Oeschinnensee" of Marie von Kendell. The collection includes a number of portraits of celebrated women, conspicuous among which is one of Angelika Kaufmann. This collection also includes a portrait of Marie von Alfers by Elizabeth Strempel, and one of Frau von Helmholz by Sabine Lepsius-Graef. The Board of Lady Managers has received official notification by cable that the women of Spain will be active participants in the Exposition and that they will make an exhibit in the Woman's Building.

Contract for Tickets Let.

Five million tickets of admission to the Exposition next summer were contracted for yesterday by the Bureau of Admission. The American Bank Note company of New York was given the job. The first 5,000,000 are to be delivered by April 1. Then if three times as many more are required they will be furnished by the same company. The tickets are intended to be of an artistic character and will be printed on a fine quality of heavy paper. There will be two colors on one side and a single color on the other. The designs to go on the ticket have not been decided upon, but assurance is given that they will be fine. Columbus' head has been barred out. The tickets will be 2¼x4 inches, and will cost approximately three-fourths of a cent each. Should there be 10,000,000 issued the American Bank Note company expects to get $75,000 for the work.

Looking for More Funds.

Funds for the Children's Home at the World's Fair are not coming in as the managers of the enterprise anticipated. Contracts for the construction of the building were awarded yesterday and Mrs. George L. Dunlap made another request for additional contributions from those who might wish to give. Little children in the public schools have contributed a great many thousand pennies and Mrs. Dunlap hopes that people of means will help out the project. The scheme with the children has been to give a certificate with the seal of the Board of Lady Managers to every child who contributes $1. The plan for the penny subscriptions is to give a copy of the seal to the children who jointly contribute $1.

Pennsylvania's Appropriation Intact.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 3.—Gov. Pattison passed through Pittsburg today, en route to Franklin, and during an interview denied that there was any truth whatever in the recently circulated report of a deficit in Pennsylvania's World's Fair appropriation. Said he: "Why, there is $170,000 yet remaining, of which $140,000 is in the treasury and $30,000 in the hands of the subtreasurer. The calculations made still leaves $1,000 that, as far as is now seen, will not be needed at all." Continuing, Gov. Pattison said he would not sign any bill making a larger appropriation for Pennsylvania's exhibit at the Fair.

To Accommodate Women.

The President of the Dormitory Association has signed the contract for the dormitory building, which will be located at Fifty-third street and Ellis avenue. It will be built around a square court, will be two stories in height, and will contain 1,000 rooms, capable of accommodating as many women. The shares, which were sold at $10 each, have been disposed of with the exception of a few that have been reserved by the association for transient and non-shareholding visitors.

Exposition Notes.

The first shipment of the Krupp gun exhibit, consisting of fifteen cars, is expected to reach Jackson Park Monday. Owing to the great weight of some of the guns special cars were built for their transportation.

The Illinois Woman's Board met yesterday and discussed the details in connection with the arrangement of the corn kitchen, where it is intended to prepare a variety of corn dishes to be served to visitors. Mrs. Sarah L. Rorer will take charge of the cuisine.

The Watchmakers' and Jewelers' Association of Illinois has secured Marble Hall, on the fifth floor of the Masonic Temple, where, during the World's Fair, it will entertain the jewelers and watchmakers of the world. The hall has a floor area of 1,500 square feet.

Mr. Cummings of New York, from the Committee on Library, reported favorably to the House yesterday the Barter bill, extending the powers of the United States Government Board of the World's Fair by authorizing it to expend $50,000 in the preparation of an exhibit illustrating the progress of the colored race since 1863.

The Committee on Ceremonies will hold another meeting or two before the final announcement of its plans can be made. The original intention was to have a poem by Oliver Wendell Holmes, an orator of national renown, and a doctor of divinity of like prominence. But the business-men of the Executive committee thought a great deal of time would be consumed by such a program.

German women intend to emulate their English sisters by sending to the Exposition a library of the books written by German authors. The library has been collected and is ready for shipment. It consists of over 300 handsomely bound works, representing the most famous literary productions of the women of that country. The books will become the property of the lady managers at the close of the Exposition.

The members of the jury on fine arts to pass upon pictures submitted by intending exhibiters who are not residents in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, or Massachusetts will meet in Chicago in the first week of March. The session will be held at the new Art Institute Building on Michigan avenue. A large number of pictures from all parts of the country will then be shown and selections will be made by the jury of those to be exhibited in the fine arts section.

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

PLEA FOR FREEDOM.

Memorial for a Sunday Fair Adopted at Springfield.

COL. BRYAN'S GOOD WORK

He Makes an Eloquent Appeal for the People's Rights.

COUNTRY MEMBERS OPPOSED.

Resolutions Finally Passed by a Vote of 63 to 48.

THE BALLOT GIVEN IN DETAIL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—But for the good offices of Speaker Crafts and the energetic work of Col. Bryan of Du Page, "Dan" Paddock, Donnelly, and a little knot of Cook County members the resolutions in favor of Sunday opening of the World's Fair would have been defeated in the House today. More than half of the Cook County members had gone home or were absent for other reasons. The rural members were present in large numbers and were zealous against the resolutions, which were brought up by Capt. Farrell soon after the reading of the journal. Representative Bryan supported them in a strong speech, saying:

> The opening of the Columbian Exposition Sunday is neither a local nor an unimportant question. In its educational and elevating influences on those tens of thousands who cannot visit the Exposition on other days the benefit will be incalculable. A college professor recently said that he would rather have his son spend a season of studious observation at the World's Fair than four years at the great university in which the father is an intellectual leader.
>
> The little band of men of moderate means, but untiring energy who selected Chicago as the proper site for this vast educational undertaking and who at sacrifice to themselves of strength and money succeeded against tremendous odds in wrenching the prize from Gotham's grasp had first of all in view the education of those people of America who cannot afford to travel. Some 30,000 wageworkers hold stock in this Illinois corporation. It is they and their comrades throughout the land who petition Congress to rescind its action. Will religion suffer? It will if the gates are kept closed, because the multitudes who most need the consolation of the Nazarene's teaching will associate church and aristocracy, church and austerity, religion and rum-selling. I respect the sincerity of the Puritan. But in this matter he has become the catspaw of the Sunday-thriving dive-keeper.
>
> **Would Increase Congregations.**
>
> The open Fair Sunday may become a nuisance to some of us who can go other days, but it will certainly increase the congregation of able and earnest preachers who will officiate in and near the Exposition grounds. That great pillar of Catholicism, Cardinal Manning; the noble patriot, Archbishop Ireland; the erudite Protestant, Bishop Potter; the brilliant Collier, and Thomas, and Spaulding will be heard there, for they favor Sunday opening. Under no condition must the compact with Congress made in accepting the gift be broken, but if it will rescind its action I for one would favor making the entrance fee that day as small as possible, so that every man, however poor, make take in his wife and children, and so that many an humble toiler may for the first time see and exclaim: "How wonderful are thy works, O God."

Col. Bryan did not content himself with this little speech in advocacy of the resolution. He worked among his colleagues for it, and Crafts and Donnelly labored with the Southern Democrats who were opposing the resolutions through prejudice against Chicago. Donnelly induced Mr. Murphy to make his little speech in which he said:

> I understand the groggerykeepers of Chicago want the Fair closed Sunday so that their business may thrive. For that reason I want to vote for it.

This influenced some waverers. The Speaker withheld the announcement until changes could be made, and finally the resolution was adopted—63 to 48.

How the House Voted.

The vote in detail follows:

YEAS.

Ambrosius,	*Gleeson,*	*Murphy,*
Anderson (J.J.),	Hawley,	Nohe,
Baldwin,	*Henning,*	*Novak,*
Barton,	*Johnson (C. C.),*	*O'Loughlin,*
Berry,	*Jones (N. L.),*	Paddock,
Black,	*Kelly,*	Painter,
Bryan,	Kent,	*Preston,*
Cahill,	*Lyman,*	Reed,
Carlin,	McCrone,	*Rohrer,*
Carson,	*McGinley,*	*Smith (J. A.),*
Carter,	McMurdy,	*Smith (W. S.),*
Claggett,	*May,*	*Stringer,*
Clark,	*Merritt,*	Thiemann,
Dazey,	Meyer (C. F.),	Tice,
Dearborn,	*Meyer (E.),*	*Warren,*
Donnelly,	Meyer (J),	Weckler,
Drury,	*Miller,*	*Whitley,*
Erickson,	*Moore,*	*Wilkening,*
Farrell,	Muir,	Wilson (H. C.),
Forsythe,	*Mulligan,*	*Wisel,*
Gill,	Murdoch,	*Mr. Speaker*—63.

NAYS.

Anderson (J. O.),	*Fowler,*	*McMillan,*
Beals,	*Goodall,*	Martin,
Brandt,	Gower,	*Mounts,*
Callahan,	Guthrie,	Murray,
Campbell (A),	Hanker,	*Myers (W. H.),*
Cherry,	Hanna,	Noling,
Creighton,	Hawks,	Payne,
Casey,	*Herdman,*	Ramey,
Dean,	*Holmes,*	Ramsey,
Dow,	*Holstlaw,*	*Rottger,*
Duncan,	Hopkins,	*Seawell,*
Dyer,	*Kroh,*	Spellman,
Edmiston,	Leavitt,	Straight,
Ellsworth,	*McKinlay,*	*Taggart,*
Ferns,	McKinzie,	Wallace,
Fletcher,	McKnight,	Warder—48.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING.

Armstrong,	*Hayes,*	*O'Connor,*
Beck,	Johnson (R. M.),	*O'Donnell,*
Bish,	Jones (A. M.),	*Parrott,*
Bonney,	Kaiser,	Snedeker,
Burke,	King,	*Snyder,*
Caughlan,	*Kwasigroch,*	*Sparks,*
Carmody,	Langhenry,	Stubblefield
Conway,	Lewis,	Talbot,
Deneen,	*McClure,*	Wheelock,
Douglas,	*McGee,*	*Watson,*
Griggs,	*McInerney,*	*Wilson (J. P.),*
Guffin,	*Mitchell,*	*Zimmerman.*
Higgins,	*Morris,*	—40.
Hastings,	O'Connell,	

[Summary: Republicans in Roman; Democrats in *italic*. Yeas, 63; Republican, 20; Democrats, 43. Nays, 48; Republicans, 32; Democrats, 16; absent or not voting, 40; Republicans, 21; Democrats, 19.]

The Resolutions.

The resolutions as adopted are as follows:

WHEREAS, There is now enjoyed by the people of the State of Illinois the reasonable liberty of devoting the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, either to religion exclusively or to religion and rest, or to religion, rest, and recreation, without undue restraint, and any attempt by the Congress of the United States by compulsory legislation or otherwise, to determine which of those modes of Sunday observance shall prevail anywhere within the limits of this State is deemed by our citizens entirely beyond the jurisdiction of Congress, an encroachment upon their liberty, and direct and dangerous position to the genius of American institutions; and

WHEREAS, The vast majority of the wageworkers of this and adjoining States insist that unless the gates of the coming World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago be opened on Sunday they will be barred the proper and reasonable enjoyment and elevating influences of the World's Fair accorded those having the means and facilities of such enjoyment on other days of the week, now therefore be it

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, that the Congress of the United States is hereby respectfully appealed to in this behalf to rescind its action concerning the Sunday closing of the World's Columbian Exposition, leaving to the officers of the Exposition discretion in stopping machinery on that day or otherwise by proper means to indicate that the American people believe in rational observance of Sunday;

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be engrossed and enrolled and transmitted to the Clerk of the House of Representatives and to the Secretary of the Senate in Washington.

To Close the Canadian Section Sundays.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 3.—John Charlton has given notice in Commons of a motion in favor of the closing of the Canadian section of the World's Fair Sundays.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

ANTI-SNAPPERS MOVE.

WILL MEET CLEVELAND TO CLAIM IMPORTANT PLACES.

They Now Think That Cleveland Does Not Know What Is Political Gratitude—Turned Down Continually—Why Former Members of the Cabinet Are Not Inclined to Again Enter Cleveland's Family—The President-Elect Wants Canada—Sensational Divorce Case.

New York, Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Mr. Cleveland's week of receptions ends tomorrow, and from this time on until he goes to Washington it is his intention to see no one with whom he has not made appointment by letter or who has not been invited by him to come to Lakewood. The best opinion here is that he has practically decided upon his Cabinet, and that before the end of another week it will be possible pretty accurately to suggest the names of those who will aid him in his administration. His interview with Mr. Carlisle, which may be prolonged over Sunday, he expected to take place last week, but it was postponed for mutual convenience. Mr. Carlisle either assumes indifference when he has been asked if he has any idea who his fellow-members of the Cabinet are to be or else that is a matter which gives him little concern.

He seems to be wholly absorbed with the financial problems which he will have to consider, although those who have talked with him say that he is not so greatly alarmed over the silver situation as Mr. Cleveland seems to be. The Senator seems to his friends here to be in better health than he has been for a long time. He is perfectly well, stronger than he has been at any time since he became Speaker, has adopted some rules for preserving his health, and, all in all, appears to look forward to his service as Secretary of the Treasury with great enthusiasm. When Mr. Cleveland announced that he would give this week to conferences with any responsible persons who wanted to see him he said that he would not be compelled to deny himself one day. He thought he should be able to finish his work of this sort today and that he could have Saturday for seclusion.

But there came a few days ago an appeal to him, formal, persistent, and perhaps as sharp as courtesy would permit it to, be for an audience with some of those who have felt themselves peculiarly bound to him and who believe now that the time has come when he should recognize or repudiate these obligations. Mr. Cleveland after considering this request for a day or two sent word to those who made it that he would see them on Saturday. He put off the interview as long as possible and gave up a day which he hoped to have entirely to himself. This interview may be of very great consequence. It may determine whether Mr. Cleveland will accept the offer of his old friends to destroy the regular Democratic machine in New York State and create a new one in his interest or whether he will decline to take advantage of this opportunity.

Anti-Snappers Who Will Talk.

The most earnest of those who created what is colloquially called the anti-snapper movement, but is referred to with more dignity as the Syracuse convention party, were Oswald Ottendorfer, Charles S. Fairchild, Ellery Anderson, Robert G. Monroe, and ex-Mayor Grace. The political experience, the organizing ability of some of these men, and the great wealth which they are able to command made it possible for them to crystallize the opposition to Hill, make it formidable, and barricade the rapidly growing movement in other States in favor of Hill's nomination on the plea that he was the strongest Democrat in New York. These men and their following were commonly reported to have been turned down by Mr. Whitney at the Chicago convention. Yet last spring I pointed out that these anti-snapper leaders had foreseen the possibility of just such emergency as might arise in Chicago and had determined that if Mr. Cleveland could be nominated without any other demonstration on their part than a model one they would consent to stand one side.

That was exactly what happened, excepting they had no idea that Mr. Whitney would take to himself the prestige of this thing. They have never forgiven Whitney for it, he is no longer on terms of political intimacy with any of them, and his personal relations with some are strained to the point of cold courtesy.

Are Again Turned Down.

Last fall these men and their following being anxious to serve Cleveland and distrustful of the regular Democracy hoped to keep up their organization. After Mr. Cleveland had his peculiar Victoria Hotel dinner with men whom he despised politically his anti-snapper friends were amazed to hear him say that they must abandon all organized effort, for they would injure rather than help him if they tried to aid him in that way. Some of them were deeply humiliated. His old Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Fairchild, has never recovered from the wound. Some of the others have scarcely seen Mr. Cleveland since the election. A few of them are brave enough to admit that their experience justified the assertions of those who have said that Mr. Cleveland is unfamiliar with political gratitude, and that it is his belief that politics is not gratitude but power.

Some of them have been brave enough to suggest the matter of patronage to him and even to insist that the important Federal offices ought to be filled by appointments from the anti-snapper organization. Mr. Cleveland has listened with dismal courtesy to these propositions. He has not invited opinions or confidences from a single one of these people. His treatment of them has been that of indifference, which is more than can be said of his relations with some of those who have been associated with the other faction. Patience has ceased to be a virtue in the opinion of some of these men, and they have determined to find out exactly what Mr. Cleveland's purposes are. They have recently held several meetings at one of the up-town hotels, when this matter was fully discussed, and at last decided to make formal request of Mr. Cleveland for an audience, and if this should be granted to talk to him with such plainness as their command of English permits.

These men are not disposed to be satisfied with frigid politeness. They will tell Mr. Cleveland that if he desires organized following in this State he must do those things which will enable his friends to create it, and if he then seems indifferent they will bid him good day, and permit him in his own way and from the plain people whom he professes to love, to create such a machine as in his opinion will best serve him and his administration. It is apparent that those who control the State offices have determined to build up a new organization as it seems now in the interest of Gov. Flower. Perhaps after Mr. Cleveland becomes President he will undertake to carry out that threat which he made last winter of crushing these people if they put stumbling blocks in his path. But the wonder is where he is going to find the men of ability and experience who will enable him to crush this machine, since he seems disposed no longer to trust his friends, while he is as bitter in enmities as he ever was.

Cabinet Making Experiences.

The strangest stories are told among the abler politicians, especially those who gather at the Manhattan club, of Mr. Cleveland's experiences with some men with whom he has consulted regarding Cabinet places. Not one of the members of his former Cabinet was willing to take any post in the new one, and some of them have not hesitated to say in private that business-men and public men of long experience and high character hesitate to enter into an association which suggests the master and his pupils. The story which was told of Judge Lamar, who when a member of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet said after a Cabinet meeting one Tuesday that "I am glad that we do not have to meet the master again until Thursday," is true.

Mr. Whitney, whose relations with Mr. Cleveland had not become strained until the beginning of the new year, was expected by the President-elect to take the post of Secretary of State, and Mr. Cleveland was amazed when his old friend declined it. He could not understand why Don M. Dickinson, who was offered any post in the Cabinet excepting the Treasury Department, should have declined over and over again, but he would have understood it had he heard Mr. Dickinson say that his earlier experience was sufficient. He would serve Mr. Cleveland loyally and at some personal sacrifice, but he could not become a member of his official family. Senator Vilas could not be prevailed upon to return to the Cabinet, and Mr. Bayard's hesitation was not entirely due to the fact that he thought he could not afford it.

However, Mr. Cleveland will not be embarrassed on this account, but he has been amazed that any man or group of men should have forgotten, as he believes, their self-respect so far as to make persistent campaigns in behalf of Cabinet offices. Mr. Cleveland has said that he thinks a person might just as properly try to force himself into the private family of a President.

Cleveland Is After Canada.

I was told today that the prestige which it was hoped would go to Mr. Cleveland's administration by reason of the sudden and dramatic acquisition of Hawaii was not the only diplomatic prize which Mr. Cleveland and his friends have been hoping they would be able to win. They did not expect to secure Canada by one brilliant stroke after the manner which they had in contemplation to gain the Sandwich Islands, but Mr. Dickinson certainly has led Democrats here to believe that before the close of Mr. Cleveland's administration Canada would be found, if not in the Union, at least about to come in. The resolution offered by Congressman Cummings may have been inspired by the knowledge that it is Mr. Cleveland's purpose to set in motion those agencies which would bring Canada to us, and the Hawaiian diplomacy having been prematurely revealed, Mr. Cummings may think that it is just as well no longer to hide the coveting glance that is turned towards the St. Lawrence.

The action of the New York delegation in Congress, which, it is said, will be taken speedily to bring about a repeal of the Sherman law, is not due so much to any regard for the wishes of Mr. Cleveland as to the pressure brought by powerful banking interests in this city, and especially by bankers who have been of secret though unrecognized influence with Tammany Hall. These men have brought all the influence they could command—some of them secret and subtle and some direct—to bear upon the Democratic delegation from New York, and it is these influences which are forcing these Congressmen into action.

A Sensational Divorce Case.

At the Manhattan club a great deal of exciting comment has been heard lately respecting an action for divorce which it is said is about to be brought against one of the most prominent and lively members of the club. The case when it reaches the courts in a day or two will cause general comment not only on account of the wealth of the parties to the action but because it is very unusual to have public scandal in the wealthier Hebrew circles.

Charles L. Bucki has been for years regarded as the King of the lumber trade in this city. He is reputed to be a multi-millionaire, has been a successful contractor, and recently built that marvel of cable railroads, the one which surmounts the Catskill Mountains. He has been as persistent in his pleasures as in his business. He is one of the gayest members of the Manhattan club. Everybody there likes him.

Mr. Bucki lived for some years in a beautiful home in the aristocratic section west of Central Park, but for some time he has abandoned domestic life, he living at one of the uptown hotels while his wife and family remain in the old home. She is a beautiful woman, a leader in the Hebrew aristocracy of New York, which commands quite as much wealth in the aggregate as do the 400. Mrs. Bucki brings a petition for divorce, but on what grounds will not be revealed until the lawyers appear in court. The great wealth of the family, their high social standing, Bucki's brilliant repute as a club man will combine to make this a sensational case.

Railway Rates to the Fair.

Railway managers here are still consulting about the rates of fare to the Columbian Exposition next summer, and their concern has been recently increased by the evidences they have received that traffic will pass far beyond the greatest estimates made by the managers last fall. It now seems likely that every trunk line running from the Atlantic coast will be tested to its utmost capacity. One of the companies has ordered $1,000,000 worth of new rolling stock, and all of them are putting everything that may be used in safety in readiness for this traffic. It is not likely, however, that fares on the first class or limited trains will be decreased. The managers tell me that the different trunk lines are now running as many trains at high rates of speed as can be done with safety.

They believe, too, that many persons will be entirely willing to pay for these exclusive accommodations and that to cheapen the rates on limited trains would be only to create a demand for other and more expensive service. It is probable, however, that arrangements will be made possible for daily excursion service at a low rate of fare. But those who take advantage of such opportunity must expect to dispense with parlor cars, dining cars, porters, and the other incidentals which increase the expense of travel. These trains will be slow and carry no sleepers, but they will be of a better grade than the immigrant trains. One thing is certain, and that is there will be no cutting of rates, no mighty rivalries, since the managers are convinced that every road instead of seeking business will be more greatly concerned with the problem of handling it.

Opera and Grand Opera.

The pleadings of the maidens and the sighs of the matrons are likely to avail, so that now instead of indifference two committees are at work in competition to secure the ruins of the great opera-house so that it may be rebuilt and grand opera, mainly for the benefit of society, produced here next winter. It is going to cost not far from $2,000,000. So much money must be raised, but modern financiering seems to be equal to the emergency, and has provided a way by which the opera itself may possibly pay off such obligations. It is only by private subvention that grand opera is possible in New York. The only season when any money was made was in the last weeks of Mr. Abbey's company's presentations last winter, and it was the old and somewhat over-familiar "Faust" which saved that season and gave Mr. Abbey a few thousand dollars profit, but he had an extraordinary cast for it.

Opera that is not grand does not pay here at all. Attempts at summer seasons, which have proved successful in other cities, have caused misery to managers. This winter, with a good company in a new opera-house singing favorite operas in English, the manager has turned with sad eyes upon his backers for relief, and may be compelled to close at the end of two weeks a season which was expected to run for twelve. Comic opera, however, pays well, as Reginald De Koven has to his joy discovered, so that he is understood to be writing another one.

Holland.

RECEIVER FOR A LITTLE ROCK RAILWAY.

Capitalists Watching Chancery Proceedings in the Arkansas Capital.

Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—In the Pulaski Chancery Court today the case of The Thomson-Houston Electric Company of New York and Chicago vs. The City Electric Street Railway Company was taken up. Walter J. Ballard of Chicago and several local attorneys appeared in behalf of the plaintiffs. The application is for a receiver, and the bill alleges that the street railway company is insolvent; that it is encumbered with $600,000 bonds and a floating debt of $60,000; that it has issued $200,000 of income bonds, which are void because not properly authorized by the Board of Directors.

The defendants owe the Thomson-Houston company $170,000. The suspension of the First National Bank, the former President of which institution was also President of the City Electric Street railway company, has greatly complicated matters, and the Thomson-Houston people have prepared an amended petition in which it is alleged that the President of the street railway company, the Vice-President, and Secretary and Treasurer, and a majority of the directors are insolvent, and for that and other reasons improper to be left in charge of the property; that the President has shown himself utterly reckless and unscrupulous.

In addition the Atlantic Trust company alleges that the interest upon the bonded indebtedness of the railway company amounts to $36,000 per annum, while its income is less than $31,000, so that it is impossible for it to pay the interest out of its earnings; that the intervener has recently learned that the installments of interest heretofore paid upon its bonds have not been paid out of the earnings, but with money borrowed for the purpose. Chancellor Carroll issued an order that pending the application for a receiver the defendant railway company be restrained from taking any steps by which the situation of affairs would be changed and from doing anything further than the mere routine operation of its cars and machinery and the collection of fares and payment of current bills. The case went over until Thursday next. Capitalists from New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, and St. Louis are here awaiting the result.

Text and Application.

In the dining-room of an English hotel a scriptural text is hung on the wall, as follows: "Wait on the Lord and he shall exalt thee to inherit the land," and alongside of it is a warning from the landlord, reading: "Watch your hat and overcoat, as the proprietor is not responsible for them."

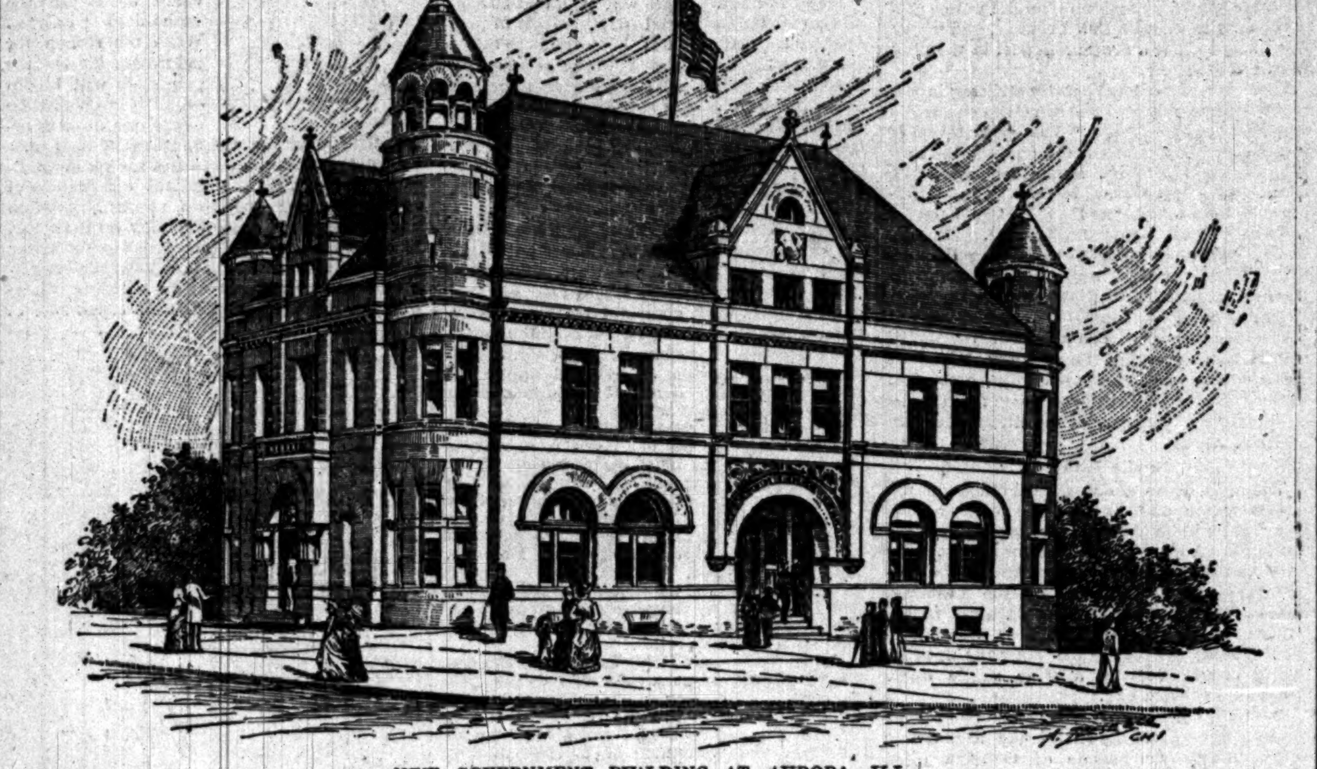
All about Cinderella tomorrow.

FEARS FOR FUTURE.

MUCH SPECULATION INDULGED IN THE FIELD OF TRADE.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review—Despite More or Less Uncertainty, Actual Business Has Been Surprisingly Large—Large Distribution of Products to Consumers—Western Trade Interrupted by Storms—Weekly Review of Wall Street—Returns of the Clearing-Houses.

New York, Feb. 3.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Actual business is surprisingly large for the season and yet fears about the future are also large. Congressional uncertainties cause the fears, but the prosperity and needs of the people make business what it is, and never before has the distribution of products to consumers been larger than it has been thus far this year. Yet it is probably safe to say that rarely if ever, except in a time of panic, has business been more cautiously and conservatively regulated. Monetary uncertainties are excused by the continued outgo of gold, but the passage of the anti-option bill by the Senate had no effect on the markets as yet.



NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING AT AURORA, ILL.

At Pittsburg the glass trade is fair, but trade in iron and its products weak. Business at Cleveland is fairly good, and at Cincinnati the demand for lumber exceeds the supply, and prospects are bright for trade in woolens. General trade is improving at Indianapolis, and at Detroit exceeds that of last year. At Chicago receipts of cured meats and wheat are more than three times those of last year, and considerable increase is seen in corn, cheese, oats, and rye, while in hogs, lard, and dressed beef the decrease is large. Trade at Milwaukee is increasing, though collections are retarded. The storm checks retail trade in the region about St. Louis. At Minneapolis and St. Paul trade is fair, and similar conditions appear at Kansas City, but at St. Joseph and Omaha trade is generally good and money in good demand. At Denver business is fair, at Louisville prospects are encouraging, at Nashville business is good, and at Knoxville improving with money in better demand; at Little Rock collections are slow, but at Mobile trade is satisfactory. Business at New Orleans is quiet, with money in good demand and easy, cotton more active, sugar strong, and trade in rice improving.

While there is much cutting of rates by the railroads, and the movement has been greatly interrupted in the West by severe storms, the volume of traffic astonishes managers. The movement of cotton is not large, but the great accumulation of stocks is felt in a decline of an eighth, with sales of 1,000,000 bales. The wonderful demand for textile fabrics is unabated, for brown and bleached cottons the market is said to be the best for twenty years, and some makes of sheetings have advanced. The trade in low and medium grades of men's woolens is about closing at the time when it is usually opening, and while the demand for fine grades is less strong, possibly because of anticipation of tariff changes, the general tendency is clearly toward greater economies in manufacture. Trade in boots and shoes is active. Prices for manufactured products of iron and steel are depressed beyond all precedent, but nevertheless the sales continue remarkably large and the volume of business greater than in any previous year. The stagnation in steel rails has been broken by the placing of orders for 60,000 tons by the Pennsylvania railway, and in plates orders for 20,000 tons have been placed for the Cramps at the Pittsburg mills, though at low prices. Large structural contracts have also been placed for buildings in New York.

While $2,500,000 gold has been ordered for shipment today and the amount may be larger receipts from the interior were so heavy that money markets were not disturbed and foreign exchange is slightly lower. Produce exports are $10,000,000 less than last year since Jan. 1 and there is also a decrease at cotton ports in spite of the advance in prices. The uncertainty about the monetary future retards business engagements, but in other respects trade is most satisfactory and perhaps all the more safe and healthy for the feeling of caution that prevails.

The business failures number 301, as compared with totals of 295 last week.

RETURNS OF THE CLEARING-HOUSES

Chicago Stands Second, Half a Million Ahead of Boston.

New York, Feb. 3.—The following table compiled by *Bradstreet's* gives the clearing-house returns for the week ending Feb. 2, 1893, and the percentage of increase or decrease as compared with the corresponding week in 1892:

Clearing-houses.	*Clearings.*	*Inc.*	*Dec.*
New York..............	$861,272,062	4.8	....
Chicago..............	105,808,377	23.2	....
Boston..............	104,115,138	2.1	....
Philadelphia..............	81,365,355	5.5	....
St. Louis..............	23,366,122	2.3	....
San Francisco..............	15,542,154	....	....
Baltimore..............	14,611,493	....	10.0
Pittsburg..............	15,590,403	7.8	....
Cincinnati..............	14,719,300	....	6.3
Kansas City..............	10,488,371	16.6	....
New Orleans..............	13,153,543	4.1	....
Minneapolis..............	5,944,579	....	16.1
Buffalo..............	8,932,378	12.2	....
*Louisville..............	8,057,198	....	....
Detroit..............	7,458,353	13.5	....
Milwaukee..............	9,858,406	37.5	....
Cleveland..............	6,085,609	16.0	....
Omaha..............	7,124,045	21.5	....
Providence..............	5,665,200	12.0	....
Denver..............	4,814,017	....	8.3
St. Paul..............	4,863,253	5.0	....
Indianapolis..............	4,021,466	....	14.5
Columbus, O..............	3,044,700	3.2	....
Houston..............	6,059,990	76.0	....
Memphis..............	2,768,001	....	10.9
Richmond..............	2,530,680	5.2	....
Hartford..............	2,373,100	....	....
Portland, Ore..............	1,795,938	....	18.9
Washington..............	1,806,291	....	14.6
Dallas..............	2,197,588	8.8	....
Peoria..............	1,791,000	....	11.8
*Nashville..............	2,213,538	....	....
Salt Lake City..............	1,475,918	....	....
St. Joseph..............	2,999,930	13.5	....
Duluth..............	2,018,237	13.4	....
Rochester..............	1,518,166	....	4.6
Atlanta..............	1,483,444	....	19.2
New Haven..............	1,515,425	....	8.5
Springfield, Mass..............	1,337,644	....	20.0
Worcester, Mass..............	1,363,446	9.1	....
Portland, Me..............	1,250,757	17.5	....
*Fort Worth..............	1,427,562	....	....
Seattle..............	878,006	....	1.2
Sioux City..............	1,317,897	14.0	....
Waco..............	1,855,206	29.5	....
Des Moines..............	916,600	....	15.4
Grand Rapids..............	915,690	....	21.0
Norfolk..............	767,126	....	16.1
*Syracuse..............	1,052,800	....	....
Wilmington, Del..............	867,421	....	....
Tacoma..............	968,073	8.1	....
Lowell..............	730,394	....	6.2
Los Angeles..............	675,056	....	2.1
Lincoln..............	617,120	....	17.0
Wichita..............	531,823	....	....
Birmingham..............	586,503	16.7	....
Lexington, Ky..............	427,232	9.2	....
New Bedford..............	853,113	45.0	....
Topeka..............	411,026	....	6.3
Binghamton..............	247,100	9.8	....
Savannah..............	1,437,320	....	18.5
Helena..............	716,020	....	....
Spokane..............	917,897	....	....
Saginaw, Mich..............	399,640	....	....
Jacksonville..............	419,420	....	....
Great Falls..............	129,314	....	....
Emporia, Kas..............	50,060	....	....
Fall River..............	870,454	....	....
Charleston..............	1,038,390	....	....
Sioux Falls..............	95,403	....	....
Akron..............	292,445	....	....
Springfield, O..............	194,952	....	....
Albuquerque..............	153,473	....	....
Galveston..............	7,065,949	25.1	....
Total United Sta's.	$1,390,815,788	5.0	....
Cities excluding New York..............	529,543,725	5.1	....
DOMINION OF CANADA.			
Montreal..............$	9,704,234	7.1	....
Toronto..............	5,434,231	....	9.5
Halifax..............	1,078,139	....	1.8
Hamilton..............	650,952	....	6.8
Total..............$	16,867,556	....	....

*Last week's totals.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF WALL STREET.

Speculation a Game Between Two Sets of Professional Operators.

New York, Feb. 3.—*Bradstreet's* Wall street review says: Stock speculation has degenerated for the time being into a game in which one set of professional operators are pitted against another section of the same element. Public interest of any real character is lacking, the outside participation being furnished only by speculative followers of the current manipulation. It is true that the demand for bonds and high grade stocks is fair in its proportions, though such business seems to be as devoid of real relations to the active market as the customary dealings in municipal securities. The excessive ease of money, which conservative interests do not regard as an indication of the most favorable nature, renders the market apparently indifferent to the progress of gold exports and supports the artificial bullish activity which has been maintained in the industrials, and even negatives the effect of the disastrous break which this week overtook distillers, one of the most prominent of the group in question. Apart from the eccentric performances of the industrials the general market has lacked interest.

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

EVERYBODY TAKES THE BOVINE VIRUS.

Reports of Smallpox Cases Keep the Vaccinating Physicians in Employment.

Because of the recent article in The Tribune about smallpox cases in the city there has been much vaccination done by the Department of Health.

Room 8 in the City Hall has been cleared and assigned for purposes of free vaccination. The room is thronged daily by persons who wish to be vaccinated. All classes of people call there. They speak all languages, and are of all ages.

Most of them are vaccinated on the arm, but every day there are young women who insist on being vaccinated on the lower limbs, as they move in society and do not want the anti-epidemic scar on the arm.

The children of the public schools are vaccinated free by physicians of the Health Department who visit the school buildings. Many of the children from these schools visit the doctors' room at the City Hall. Children of the parochial schools, which are not visited by representatives of the Health Department, call at the City Hall.

To make the work thorough the Health Department has inaugurated the vaccination of public officers. They are being vaccinated by precincts. Almost all the Central detail officers have been cared for. When a friend of any of the down-town officers on crossings salutes them the officers shy around and hold their left arm away out of reach of a friendly hand. Some of the officers have been made sick and unfit for duty by this preventive operation. Last evening two Health Department physicians visited Maxwell Street Station and vaccinated sixty officers. Lieut. Byrne drew the men up in line for roll-call, then they were ordered to strip off their coats and bare their left arms, and the two physicians went to work.

Thirty-three tramps, who had sought shelter for the night in the station, were taken up into the drill-room, formed in line, and vaccinated. They formed a motley crew. Most of them were ragged, there were but six overcoats in the crowd, several were crippled, and a dozen were drunk. Almost all of them objected to being vaccinated, but a few stern words from Lieut. Byrne, and they submitted, though with poor grace, to the operation.

When a case of smallpox breaks out in a neighborhood agents from the Health Department at once make a house to house canvass in the vicinity and vaccinate all who have not been operated upon before. This has had a salutory effect on checking the spread of the malady.

The number of persons vaccinated since The Tribune recently gave the alarm as to two or three cases of smallpox in the city has reached far up among the thousands. The statistics are not compiled yet, but the aggregate number is large.

Dr. Wells, one of the city physicians, said yesterday: "No large city in the United States is so free from smallpox today as Chicago, and this is because of the gratuitious and general vaccination in vogue here. Every day this room is crowded. Hundreds are served daily. The vaccination is free to all and office hours are from 9 a. m. to 12 and from 2 to 4 p. m.

AN OHIO PRESIDING ELDER RESIGNS.

The Ministers of His District Decide He Is Guilty of Unministerial Conduct.

Lima, O., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The Rev. L. R. Henderson, presiding elder of the Lima district of the Methodist Episcopal Church, resigned today under sensational circumstances. Henderson was charged with writing several letters to Miss Mertie German, the pretty daughter of Moses German, President of the Commercial Bank at Delphos, requesting the privilege of seeing her privately. She turned the last letter over to her father, who decided to trap the divine and he had her answer the letter. Henderson appeared and was met by German, who kicked him off the premises. An effort was made to hush up the affair, but it got out and the ministers heard of it and held an investigation, at which Henderson penned his resignation from the presiding eldership and the church. He is 70 years of age and was cowhided at Van Wert about ten years ago for insulting a young lady.

Ore Shipped from Southern Wisconsin.

Galena, Ill., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The shipments of ore from Benton, Southern Wisconsin, in 1892 were: Galena, 800,000 pounds; black jack, 8,000,000 pounds; dry bone, 5,000,000 pounds. Five carloads of mineral were shipped from here yesterday by Jefferson Crawford of Hazel Green.

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

ON AURORA'S ISLAND.

WATERS OF THE FOX WILL HAVE A PUBLIC BUILDING SITE.

Work to Shortly Begin on a Fine Federal Edifice in the Capital of Kane County—Through Congressman Hopkins' Enterprise Appropriations Aggregating $100,000 Have Been Secured—Building to Be Erected Between Aurora and West Aurora on Neutral Ground.

Aurora, Ill., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Aurora people are just now congratulating themselves because the dream of many years is about to become a reality. The city is to have a government building. The appropriation has been made, a lot purchased, the contract for the foundation let, the old buildings incumbering the ground sold, and the actual work of construction will commence in a few days. Representative Hopkins of this city could not have found a better way of endearing himself to his fellow-townsmen than by getting through Congress a bill for a postoffice building in Aurora. The original bill introduced two years ago called for an appropriation of $100,000, which was cut down in committee to $75,000 and passed. This was not considered sufficient, but the Congressman accepted it and bided his time. Last June when the sundry civil bill was sent from the Senate to the House it had two riders attached in which Aurora felt particularly interested. One was for an appropriation for the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, the other appropriating $25,000 more to complete the government building in this city. This was the only public building appropriation made at that session of the economical House of Representatives.

When Col. Lowe of the Treasury Department came to Aurora to decide upon a site for the building, he personally desired to see it located on the east side of the Fox River, where three-quarters of the population reside. He found, however, that there was but one available site, which would be acceptable to the people, and that site was "the island."

The unwritten law that the postoffice must be located on the island, which Col. Lowe found to exist, dates back to early times. Before the city was incorporated Aurora and West Aurora were two separate towns with an intense rivalry between them. The postoffice was originally on the east side, much to the disgust of west siders.

Island as a Site of Peace.

Finally when Franklin Pierce was President R. C. Mix was appointed Postmaster. He was a west side man and at once moved the office to River street, on his own side. Great was the rejoicing of west siders when this was accomplished. Nearly the whole population gathered on the river bank in the evening in full view of east siders and there showed their joy by firing off cannon and shooting off fireworks. One man even had his hand blown off, so fierce was the celebration. Mad would not express the feelings of patriotic east siders. They refused to have anything to do with the new postoffice. They employed a man named Frank Reynolds to go after their mail and bought their stamps at Montgomery, two miles away. This course brought Mr. Mix to time. To establish peace, and at the same time regain his commissions, he built a frame postoffice on an island in the river midway between the warring factions, and on the island the postoffice has remained to this day. That same building is now standing on the site of the proposed new structure. A few years later the City of Aurora was incorporated under a special charter and it became necessary to build a city court-house. It was designed to contain a room for the postoffice, and the State Legislature was asked to determine its location. By a special act of the Legislature, therefore, it was located forever on the island. This alleviated in a measure the feeling between the two divisions of the city, although Col. Lowe found enough left to make any other site impossible.

As can be seen from the picture taken from the architect's plans, the new postoffice will be a handsome two-story stone structure, an ornament to the city. The site cost $20,000. Nearly $80,000 will therefore be available for the building itself. E. D. Briggs has been appointed supervisor of construction and W. C. Estee dispersing agent. The next Postmaster seems to have been already selected by local politicians, and if plans do not miscarry his name will be Jacob Marx. Mr. Marx is a young German merchant who, as President of the Hickory club, has been especially active in advancing the cause of Democracy in Aurora.

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

Judicial Reprimand for "Stormy" Jordan.

Keokuk, Ia., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—"Stormy" Jordan was brought before Judge Woolson in the Federal court on the charge of failing to cancel the international revenue stamps on liquor barrels and kegs. He pleaded not guilty and when asked if he wanted a lawyer answered that he had no money to buy a lawyer with. Judge Woolson severely reprimanded him for this language. Jordan is the notorious violator of the Iowa prohibition law, against whom more than $30,000 in fines is outstanding. He formerly conducted a saloon in Ottumwa, which he called "The Road to Hell." His case was continued.

The Marked Success

of Scott's Emulsion in consumption, scrofula and other forms of hereditary disease is due to its powerful food properties.

Scott's Emulsion

rapidly creates healthy flesh—proper weight. Hereditary taints develop only when the system becomes weakened.

Nothing in the world of medicine has been so successful in diseases that are most menacing to life. Physicians everywhere prescribe it.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE

The first
Crinoline
On Chicago thoroughfares.
How it took
On State street.

Heroes
Women like
as seen by
Jerome K. Jerome.

All about
Cinderella
Tomorrow.

French thieves
Are clever.
They know
A thing or two.

Gen. Clarkson has written a stinging letter on the results of the last campaign. It will first see the light tomorrow and will create a sensation. It will be printed as a matter of news, and "The Tribune" disclaims responsibility for the attack on the President.

BROTHERS OF SILENCE—
Monks who believe that words are vain and live accordingly.

HINDRANCE OR HELP—
Some married men are discussing the question about their own wives.

DISRAELI'S OLD HOME—
Scenes about Hughenden Manor, where "Dizzy Junior" now reigns.

FIELD TRENCH DRILL—
What can be accomplished in the field by a few active soldiers.

WISDOM FOR MASSES—
Interesting details concerning a famous institution for poor people.

CURIOUS BOOK PLATES—
Little bits of paper which have great value in the eyes of collectors.

FASHIONS FOR DOGS—
They are as inexorable as those for their mistresses, and cost money.

MIGHT MEANT RIGHT—
Curious revival of an old legal fiction of the "wager of battel."

"The Sunday Tribune's" circulation is climbing rapidly every week. This is the reason for the constant complaint that newsdealers are "just sold out." They cannot keep pace with the demand, because this is always on the move. The only safe way is to leave your order in advance.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE

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METROPOLITAN E
ROAD CO.
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GILBERT B. SHAW, Pres
and Savings Bank.
CHAS. H. DEERE of Dee
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WM. D. PRESTON, Cash
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GRANGER FARWELL,
EDWIN L. LOBDELL,
CHARLES C. W
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TACOMA BUILDING,
316 63d-st., adj. W

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In amounts from $2,500
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$175,000.00, ten years
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JOHN FEATHERST
354 and 356

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J. GRAFTON PAR
Room 701, 100 Wa

Office of the Baltimo
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To the Stockholders of the Il
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ANNUAL STOCKHOLD
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Chicago and Nort
Railroad Com
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LOBDELL,
FARWELL
& COMP'Y
INCORPORATED,
Southeast Cor. Dearborn and Adams-sts., Chicago, Ill.
COMMERCIAL PAPER,
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MORTGAGE LOANS.

We make a SPECIALTY of the SECURITIES of the CHICAGO & SOUTH SIDE RAPID TRANSIT CO. (ALLEY "L") and METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

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GILBERT B. SHAW, President American Trust and Savings Bank.
CHAS. H. DEERE of Deere & Co., Plow Manufacturers, Moline, Ill.
WM. D. PRESTON, Cashier Metropolitan National Bank.
GRANGER FARWELL, } Managers.
EDWIN L. LOBDELL, }
CHARLES C. WHITACRE, Manager Mortgage Loan Dept.

HOTELS
FOR RENT
Down-town and at World's Fair Grounds. Most complete list in the city.
H. O. STONE & CO.
206 LA SALLE-ST.

EDWARD L. BREWSTER & CO.,
Cor. Dearborn and Monroe-sts.,
STOCK BROKERS
And Dealers in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Members Chicago Stock Exchange.
Private wires to New York and Boston.
We carry securities on margins and Loan money on approved collaterals.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON IMPROVED
Chicago Real Estate.
Building Loans on Approved Security.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
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HOTELS
FOR RENT
In the Vicinity of World's Fair.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON
TACOMA BUILDING. Branch Office, 318 63d-st., adj. Woodlawn Station.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE,
In amounts from $2,500 upwards, paying investor 6% net. Principal and interest payable in gold.
Metropolitan Investment Co.,
103 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT.
Large Corner Basement,
Washington and Dearborn-sts.
Also OFFICES on Second Floor.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN
At Current Rates
On Chicago Real Estate.
MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st., Suite 801.

WATER BONDS
FOR SALE.
$175,000.00, ten years, 7%, semi-annual; security over $2,000,000.00. Full particulars by addressing or calling on
C. W. SELFRIDGE,
Room 51, 175 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

TO LEASE.
Finest piece of Dock Property in Chicago, 300x400 feet; accessible by river and rail; long lease if desired; on five years' revaluation.
JOHN FEATHERSTONE'S SONS,
354 and 356 N. Halsted-st.

Money to Loan
On Improved Chicago Real Estate
H. A. HURLBUT,
88 Washington-st.
REED & HURLBUT,
11 Pine-st., New York

MONEY TO LOAN
On Chicago Real Estate at Lowest Rates of Interest. Building Loans promptly made.
MASONIC TEMPLE STOCK
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO.,
Room 701, 100 Washington-st.

Office of the Baltimore & Ohio Connecting Railroad Company,

CHICAGO, January 9th, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Connection Railroad Company, held at the General Superintendent's Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in Chicago on the 9th day of January, 1893, the name of said Company was changed to read: "The Baltimore and Ohio Connecting Railroad Company," and that certificates of such change have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State and in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in the County of Cook, State of Illinois, as provided by law.

R. B. CAMPBELL, President.
G. A. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company

Notice is hereby given that the fourth regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company, for the election of Directors and such other business as may be presented, will be held in the office of said company in the Rookery Building, corner of Adams and La Salle-sts., in the City of Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, the 8th day of February, 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m. The stock transfer books will be closed from [illegible] Jan. 28, 1893, to the opening of business on the 10th day of February, 1893.

H. A. GRAY, Secretary.

ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Davy Clay Ballast [illegible] will be held at the Office of said Company, [illegible] in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, on Thursday, February 23d, A. D. 1893, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

CHICAGO, Illinois, February 2nd, A. D. 1893.
JAMES CAVANAGH, Secretary.

Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Company will be held at [illegible] on Wednesday, March [illegible], 1893, [illegible] Room 304 Grand Central Passenger Station, Chicago, Jan. 27, 1893.

HENRY S. BOUTELL, Secretary.

We offer the following estates for sale on the Broadway of Chicago:

STATE-ST., opposite Siegel, Cooper & Co.'s—60x100 feet, with good improvement. Leased to May 1, 1898, at $20,000 per annum. $360,000.

STATE-ST., just south of Harrison-st.—25x100 feet, with stone front building. $8,000 per foot.

STATE-ST., north of 12th-st.—Over 500 feet at $1,500 per foot.

STATE-ST., north of 12th-st.—Corner of 60 feet at $2,750 per foot.

We have to lease for 99 years several properties on State-st., north of 12th street.

T. G. DICKINSON & CO.
Dearborn and Washington-sts.

ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK.
"ROOKERY" BUILDING.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS,
$3,250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

HOMESTEAD
Loan and Guaranty Company.
Temporary Offices: No. 85 Dearborn-st.
MORTGAGE LOANS ON MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS
IN CASE OF DEATH MORTGAGE CANCELED.
Loans on Improved Property and Building Loans at Current Rates.
JAMES S. NORTON........President.
HENRY W. BISHOP.....Vice-President.
AUGUSTUS H. BURLEY.....Treasurer.
THOMAS HUDSON..........Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Owen F. Aldis, Walter F. Cobb, John R. Lindgren,
Henry W. Bishop, Henry Dibblee, James S. Norton,
George M. Bogue, H. H. Kohlsaat, Norman Williams

FOR RENT.
New Lake Street Store.
Seven floors, 57x80 feet, on corner. Mill construction and suitable for wholesale merchandizing or machinery.
B. W. THOMAS & CO.,
154-156 Lake Street.

F. G. LOGAN & CO.,
Rooms 4 and 5 Board of Trade.
General
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Merchants.
Customers afforded every facility for obtaining quotations and information in Room 4, ground floor.

JAMIESON & CO.,
STOCKS—BONDS,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
Chicago Stock Exchange.
187-189 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.
Private Wire to
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I. & S. WORMSER, NEW YORK.
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Stocks Bought and Sold or carried on margins.

TO RENT—9 and 11 North Canal-st. (between Randolph and Lake-sts.), brick building, 4-story and basement, size 40x100, with shed 40x50 in rear. M. Greenebaum's Sons, Owners, 373 The Rookery.

BECKROEGE BROS.
Established at Bremen, Germany, and New York. Branch Offices: Hamburg, Berlin, Germany; Copenhagen, Denmark; Brussels, Belgium; Rotterdam, Netherland; Vienna, Austria; and representatives in most all the principal cities in Europe. Want to get first-class houses in LARD, PORK, Canned Meats, etc., to sell for in Europe. Bank Conti: Bernh. Loose & Co., Bremen, Germany; Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., New York. Address all communications to New York office, 175 Chambers-st.
Weekly Lard shipments exceed 50,000 pounds.

CORPORATIONS.
For company promotion and detailed information concerning corporations address The United States Corporation Bureau, 606-7-8 The Temple.

EXECUTION OF A WIFE MURDERER.

Wallace W. Holmes Hanged at Springfield Mass.—Story of His Crime.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 3.—Wallace W. Holmes, the wife murderer, was hanged at 10:25 this morning. The crime for which Holmes paid the penalty has been regarded as peculiarly atrocious. On election day in November, 1891, the body of his wife, who had been missing two months, was found in the cellar of his house on a lonely road near the outskirts of Chicopee. According to the testimony of his 9-year-old son Harry, Holmes became incensed at his wife early one morning over some trivial matter. In a rage he dragged her out of bed and kicked and beat her until she became unconscious. Believing her to be dead he dragged the body to the cellar and buried it in a shallow grave. At the post-mortem examination of the body sand was discovered in the lungs, indicating, the surgeons said, that she had been buried alive. When the neighbors made inquiries as to what had become of his wife, Holmes told them that she had eloped with a former admirer. But as he had often made threats against her life the neighbors became suspicious, and on instituting a search found the body buried in the cellar.

He was then arrested and in the following June tried and convicted. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, which sustained the finding of the lower court. The death sentence was pronounced Oct. 28. Since then Holmes has admitted his guilt. He was born at St. Albans, Vt., and served in the Fifth Vermont Infantry in the war.

Land Suit That Affected a Senatorship.

ASHLAND, Wis., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The case of A. L. Osborne et al. vs. Col. John H. Knight, both Ashland parties, being argued at Washington, D. C., before the Secretary of the Interior, is of special interest now, as it played an important part in the Senatorial contest when Knight was accused of using his official influence for personal gain. H. H. Beaser, John Prince, R. Y. Prince, H. Snyder, and several others are interested with the plaintiff in this case against Knight. The latter is endeavoring to get possession of Wisconsin Central land, suburban to Ashland, valued at $100,000, using the innocent purchaser act as his support. The plaintiffs all have filings on the land. Whoever loses in the contest before the Secretary of the Interior will carry the case to the United States Supreme Court.

Saloon Crusade in Columbus, Ind.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The clergymen of this city organized a ministerial association four weeks ago and made an onslaught on the saloonkeepers for violating the law by preaching on the subject, and demanding of the Council the passage of an ordinance compelling the removal of all screens and frosted glass from saloons. The saloon men opposed this violently, but said they would be willing to accept as a substitute an ordinance requiring such restrictions after 11 o'clock at night and Sundays. Two weeks ago the passage of this ordinance was defeated, and this so emboldened the liquor men that they will now oppose any ordinance.

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

CABLE STOCKS BOOM.

SHARP ADVANCE IN BOTH NORTH SIDE AND WEST SIDE STOCKS.

Traders in the Produce Markets Are Anxiously Waiting for Action on the Part of Congress in Regard to the Anti-Option Matter—A Little Better Feeling Prevails in Most of the Pits—General Commercial and Financial News from Other Centers.

There is every appearance of a genuine and vigorous boom in the street railway stocks. North Side stock again advanced yesterday and once more passed all previous records. West Side stock advanced sharply, selling up from an opening at 220 to a close at 225, with the market strong from start to finish. The buying of the cable stocks is general, but it seems to have for a foundation the support of strong insiders. The boom seems to be principally based on an appreciation of the value of the rights. It is argued that when these stocks are ex-rights they are certain to look very cheap to the public, and quotations are likely to be advanced to about that point they are now. If the present prices can be maintained after the stock sells ex-rights it is evident that the rights are valuable.

One thing that will be likely to interfere with the steady progress of the boom is the unanimity with which traders are expecting the market to keep on advancing. About every one on the floor is bullish. The money market is not yet so easy that everybody can obtain an unlimited supply of funds at a narrow margin between the amount borrowed and the amount of collateral put up. A great deal of account is being taken on by not particularly strong traders, and there is a possibility that it might not be easy for them to take up the stock when this account ends Feb. 23. The buying is mainly in strong hands, however, and it is not at all improbable that the prediction of the bull leaders that West Side stock will sell at 230 before the close of the account will be more than verified.

American Strawboard stock is decidedly strong. It sold up yesterday to 89¾ for the account and closed firm. The insiders seem to have much faith in the future of the property and they are talking decidedly higher prices. Diamond Match stock sold at 160. Calumet Dock continues to advance, although the trading was not nearly so active yesterday as it was Thursday. The stock got up to 73¾ yesterday and closed at the highest for the day. The indications are that there is a pool to put the stock up. Officers of the company insist that there is no reason to be found for the advance in any new developments regarding the company's affairs and it seems likely that the present quotations are entirely the result of clique manipulation.

The brewery stocks were firm in the morning, but scored no special advance. Edison stock continues at 210 bid, with none offered. There are bids of 118 for Arc Light and Power, and it is likely some one stands ready to take all that is offered at that price on the assurance of the deal being carried through for the absorption of the company by the Edison people on the basis of 120.

Lake Street Elevated stock is heavy. It sold down to 31¼ yesterday. Stock in the Metropolitan Elevated can be had in a limited way at about 40, and the friends of that stock declare that there is no comparison to be made between it and Lake Street Elevated. They say that the financial future of the Metropolitan is assured, the construction definitely arranged for, and that it is entirely free from legal entanglements and the one hundred and one complications that surround the other company. On the other hand the believers in Lake Street stock declare that they have a road almost finished and in shape where operation can begin in a short time after the active work of completing it is started in earnest, and they believe that this offsets the advantages which the Metropolitan people claim. Some Rapid Transit stock sold yesterday at 97. The market for the bonds is at 95, with bids for practically unlimited amounts at a fraction below that.

The list of sales is as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

100 W Chi St R R act..220
350 do act......221
100 do act......221½
100 do......220½
50 do act......221¾
50 do act......221¾
5 do......220¾
150 do act......221¾
50 do act......221¾
55 Am S Bd Co......88
50 do......88½
200 do act......89½
50 C & C C & D......72½
100 C & C C & D......72¾
150 do act......73
50 C B & M Co act..39
52 D M Co Ill......160
100 N C S R R Co. act 292½
100 do act......293
100 do......291¾
14 Chi City Ry Co..452
15 St's W Car Line..30¾
50 do act......30¾
100 do act......30¾
100 do......30¾
150 do act......30½

BONDS.

$20000 Chi Gas Lt & Coke Co 5s......91

SALES BETWEEN CALLS.

250 W C S R R act...221¾
50 do act......221¾
10 do......220¾
50 C & C C & D act..73
1 Dia M Co Ill......159¾
12 do......160
50 C B & M Co......38¾
50 C B & M Co act..39
50 do......38¾
10 Chi City Ry Co..452
50 St's W Car L act..30¾
65 Chemical N Bk..100
50 Am S Bd Co......88¾
50 N C S R R C act.293

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

74 W C S R R......221
50 do act......222
2 do......221
50 do act......222
100 do......221
50 do......222
150 do act......223¾
50 do act......223¾
100 do act......224
50 W C S R R act......224¾
100 do act......224¾
50 do act......224¾
100 do act......224¾
220 Dia Mich Co Ill. 160
50 N C S R R Co......292
100 do act......294
50 Am. S B'd Co act 89¾
50 C & C C & D act..73¾

SALES AFTER CALLS.

48 Dia M Co Ill......160
55 M & C B Co act..34¾
50 Am S B Co......89
100 do act......89¾
50 do act......89½
7 Chi City R'y Co..452
50 N C C R R Co act 295
50 do act......294¾
50 do act......295
100 do act......294¾
50 W C S R R Co act 224¾
17 do......223
150 do act......225
100 do......224
50 St's W Car L act. 30¾
50 C & C C & D act..73¾
3 L St El R R......33
50 do b 30......32
50 do b 30......31¾
20 do......31¾
50 do......32
100 do......31¾
70 do......31¾
50 do b 30......31¾
50 do......31¾
50 do s 60......31¾
10 C & S S R T Co.. 97

BONDS.

$5000 Chi & S S Rap Tran Co 5s... 95
$2000 C G L & C Co 5s. 91

There was no progress in the direction of easier money yesterday. Commercial paper brokers report that the local demand for money has fallen off in the last day or two. At some of the banks it was said that 6 per cent loans had been refused during the day simply because they did not have the money to supply the demand, but at other banks there was no shaking of cashiers' heads at any applicant with the proper standing. Bankers are looking forward to a decidedly profitable year. They say that the great number of World's Fair schemes in the way of hotels and amusement enterprises have now reached a point where the actual cash has to be put up and that the demands of that nature will absorb a great amount of capital from now until the opening of the Fair. They believe that this will prevent rates getting below the present figure materially. The money that is put into these enterprises will not come back until the close of the Fair, and so these bankers who are taking a cheerful view of the outlook think it not improbable that money will remain in good demand all summer, with rates at a more than ordinarily remunerative basis.

The sterling market was a shade firmer yesterday. Somewhere between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 will probably go out on today's steamers.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Feb. 3.	Jan 27.
New York	$136,181,746	$146,358,664
Boston	17,663,006	15,351,058
Chicago	15,685,596	15,308,549
Philadelphia	14,225,674	12,876,282
St. Louis	3,589,473	3,563,933
Baltimore	2,732,936	2,520,553
New Orleans	2,229,265	2,164,908

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 10c discount; Boston, 5@10c discount; St. Louis, par.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Two general neutralizing conditions overshadowed the market today and left prices free to follow their particular bent. The adverse circumstance was the withdrawal of gold for a consignment of some magnitude by tomorrow's steamships, $2,500,000 being the amount that is expected to go. There had been a belief that the weakness of exchange would obviate the necessity for the shipment. The favorable circumstance was the report that a large shipment of American securities would go also by tomorrow's steamships, and it was asserted that this would in a measure offset the gold shipment in its influence on the money market. At any rate dealings were not dampened by the gold shipment as they have been many times in the past. That the present temper of the market is such that it responds more quickly to favorable than to unfavorable conditions was again shown today when on a variety of reports several stocks easily moved upwards, imparting by sympathy strength to the general list. The opening was firm, with prices generally higher. The features in the early trading were Reading, New England, and Richmond Terminal. Both the former stocks moved upward on reports that a combination had been formed to secure control of the Old Colony road. Reading was in active demand and New England had a return to prosperity, the opening bid being more than a full point above yesterday's close. Richmond Terminal was exceptionally strong and in active demand on the assurance of a prominent banking house that it might undertake the reorganization of the property. The stock opened one-half point above yesterday's close, with the quick advance of another half point. The buying clearly indicated a belief that better times were in store for the properties that have experienced such vicissitudes. Distillers' certificates opened firm, and although there were fluctuations within a narrow range, the stock maintained its strength by the skillful operations of the new pool that has apparently come to its support. Manhattan and Sugar certificates both were strong at fractional gains. The balance of the list was steady. The strength of the market during the early part of the day was more than maintained in subsequent transactions when many stocks were buoyant and scored unusual advances. Manhattan, which opened at 162, closed at 168. Chesapeake and Ohio, on the assumption that it would be favorably affected by the Richmond Terminal reorganization, moved up from 23⅞, the opening bid, to 25½, and Omaha again showed the effect of skillful management, as the price moved easily from 54⅜ to 57⅜. Distillers' certificates fluctuated somewhat, but on the whole held their strength in an encouraging manner. New England and Reading each were firm and generally unchanged from the early prices. The grangers and coal stocks were less active, although not weak. A feature of the market was a demand for low priced stocks, especially of railway shares, with the result that transactions were usually well distributed, and many stocks that have been for a long time dormant were again active. The market relapsed into positive dullness at the close, although there was no perceptible yielding in prices.

Money on call easy at 1½ to 2 per cent, last loans 2, closed offered at 2. Prime mercantile paper 4½@6.

Sterling exchange quite but firmer with actual business in bankers' bills at 486⅝ for sixty days and 487¾ for demand. The total sales of stocks today were 363,288 shares, including: Chesapeake and Ohio, 49,300; Burlington, 5,300; Distilling, 52,800; East Tennessee, 3,600; Manhattan, 8,800; New England, 13,400; Northwestern, 3,200; Reading, 63,600; Richmond Terminal, 70,700; St. Paul, 14,100; St. Paul and Omaha, 22,500; Sugar, 21,400.

Bonds were again largely dealt in. But there were the usual small changes, except among the Richmond and West Point, Richmond and Danville and Chesapeake and Ohio issues, all of which showed marked strength. The Richmond and Danville 5s rose from 73¼ to 78, but gains among the others were more moderate.

Government bonds, dull and steady. State bonds, dull and steady.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Feb. 3	Closing Feb. 2
Atchison	937	35	34¾	35⅛	34¾
Am. Cot. Oil	700	46¾	46	46	46¾
Amn. Sugar	21,415	130¾	129¾	130	129¾
Do pfd	600	103¾	103	103	103¾
Am. Tob	10,300	118	114	114¾	116¾
C., B. & Q	4,175	102¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
C. & N. W	5,273	115¾	115	115	115
C., M. & St. P	12,710	81¾	80¾	80¾	81¾
Do pfd	300	124½	124	124	
C., R. I. & P	1,367	87¾	87¼	87¾	87¾
C., St. P., M. & O	20,324	57¾	54¾	56¾	54¾
Do pfd	750	121	119¾	120¾	119¾
Can. So	100	57¾	57¾	57¾	57
Ches. & Ohio	17,565	25¾	23¾	25¾	23¾
Col. Fuel	5,300	66¾	65¾	66¾	65¾
C., C., C. & St. L	900	57¾	57¾	57¾	57
Cen. R. R. of N. J	200	129	129	129	127
C. & E. Ill	200	70	70	70	70¾
Do pfd	200	104¾	104	104¾	104¾
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	720	136¾	136	136	135
Chicago Gas	3,400	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
D., L. & W	2,032	154¾	153¾	154¾	153¾
Del. & Hud	1,200	135¾	134¾	135¾	134
D. & R. G. pfd	600	56¾	55¾	56	56
Dist. & C. F. Co	51,340	41¾	39¾	40¾	41¾
D., S. S. & A	300	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
East Tenn	1,320	5¾	5	5¾	
Do 2d pf	900	11¾	10¾	11¾	10¾
Gen. El	400	111¾	111	111¾	110¾
Hocking Valley	100	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Hock. Coal	200	22	22	22	21¾
Ill. Cent	300	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
Iowa Cent	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
Louis. & Nash	2,112	75¾	75¾	75¾	78
Long Island	100	115	115	115	113
L. E. & W	300	24¾	24	24¾	23¾
Do pfd	600	79	78¾	79	78
Mo. Pac	300	58	58	58	58
Mich. Cent	500	105¾	105¾	105¾	106
Manhattan	15,900	168	162	168	161¾
Minn. & St. L. pfd	100	48¾	48¾	48¾	
N. Y. & N. E	13,520	49	47¾	48¾	47¾
Nor. Pac	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Do pfd	1,345	49¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
N. Y., L. E. & W	1,705	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Do pfd	200	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
N. Y. Cent	200	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
Nor. & W	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	
N. Y., Sus. & W	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Nor. Amn. Co	300	11	11	11	
N. Y., O. & W	800	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Nat Linseed	400	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Nat. Lead	300	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
Do pfd	300	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Nat. Cordage, pfd	800	116	115	116	116
Ogn. S. Line	300	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Ohio So	750	46	44	45¾	44
Phil. & Reading	62,123	50¾	49¾	50¾	49¾
Pac Mail	713	25¾	24¾	25	26¾
Peo., D. & E	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	17
P. C. C. & St. L. pfd	200	60	60	60	
Rich. Terminal	25,700	12	11¾	11¾	11
Do pfd	9,300	41¾	39	41¾	38¾
So. Pac	400	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
St. L. & S. W	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	
St. P. & Duluth	300	46	45¾	46	
Tex. Pac	400	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Tol., A. A. & N. M	560	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Tenn. Coal	800	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
U. P., D. & G	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Union Pac	2,733	41¾	40¾	41	41¾
U. S. Rubber	309	45¾	45	45¾	46¾
W. & L. E	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Do pfd	100	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
Wabash	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Do pfd	300	25	24¾	24¾	24¾
Western Union	1,409	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	157	Fargo	147
American	119	United States	67

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg	113¾	U. S. 2s reg	100
U. S. 4s coup	113¾		

MINING STOCKS.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 3.—Allouez Mining company (new) 75c; Atlantic, $9.75; Boston and Montana, $34.50; Calumet and Hecla, $307.00; Franklin, $13.00; Kearsarge, $12.50; Osceola, $37.50; Quincy, $138.00; Santa Fe Copper, $5.00; Tamarack, $160.00; Centennial, $7.75; Butte and Boston Copper, $11.25.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Crown Point, 65c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.40; Deadwood, $1.30; Gould & Curry, 80c; Hale & Norcross, 85c; Homestake, $12.00; Mexican, $1.45; Ontario, $13.75; Ophir, $1.85; Plymouth, 50c; Sierra Nevada, $1.25; Standard, $1.40; Union Consolidated, $1.00; Yellow Jacket, 70c; Iron Silver, 45c; Quicksilver, $3.50; do preferred, $17.00; Bulwer, 15c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 3.—Alta, 15c; Bulwer, 15c; Best & Belcher, $1.35; Bodie Consolidated, 15c; Chollar, 65c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.45; Crown Point, 70c; Eureka Consolidated, 55c; Gould & Curry, 90c; Hale & Norcross, 75c; Mexican, $1.60; Mono, 10c; Ophir, $1.85; Potosi, $1.35; Savage, $1.15; Sierra Nevada, $1.30; Union Consolidated, 95c; Utah, 15c; Yellow Jacket, 70c; Belcher, 85c.

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

WHAT TRADE GOSSIPS WERE SAYING.

Interesting Bits of Information Picked Up on the Floor of the Exchange.

A good deal of the time yesterday was spent on the Board of Trade in standing around wondering what the fate of the Hatch bill would be. There seemed to be little inclination to trade in the face of the uncertainty of the future and the pits generally were dull. The signal service showed that the sleet-storm had covered the greater part of the country, and the probabilities were that almost any sort of weather might be expected during the next few days. The weather undoubtedly furnished most of the bull energy of the morning. The feeling after the close was steady. Puts on May wheat sold at 77⅜@77¾c and were 77⅞c late. Calls sold at 78⅛@78⅜c and were 78⅛ late. Puts on May corn sold at 47⅜@47½c and calls at 47⅝c.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 160 cars; corn, 270 cars; oats, 145 cars; and 9,000 hogs.

It seemed to be the opinion of most of the traders that there was little chance for the Hatch bill to get through the House. Many of them are pinning their faith to this belief, while others are nervous and apprehensive. All are anxious for the agony to be over, as it is believed there can be no general trading until the bill is out of the way.

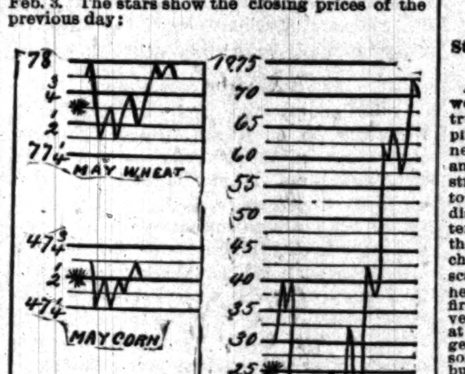
After the session was well advanced a number of brokers who buy corn for elevator concerns were withdrawn from the market, especially so far as No. 3 mixed was concerned. The theory was expressed that with the present cold weather corn will speedily grade, and elevator men expect it will come to them naturally, without the necessity of their buying it on the open market.

Ream was a seller of everything on the floor. Hately sold lard early, but bought it freely after the market broke. Schwartz-Dupee-McCormick sold more pork than any one else, possibly 20,000 brls. Floyd and the Anglo-American were other notable sellers. Cudahy was a buyer of pork. Armour was a buyer of pork. Baldwin, Farnum, Roloson, and the Chicago Packing company were on the buying side in lard.

With the exception of wheat the out-inspection of grain has been exceedingly small all the week. There was no outward movement of corn reported in the inspection sheet of yesterday or the day before, and only 22,547 bu for the three days immediately preceding. Last Monday's sheet indicated 12,000 bu oats sent out; since that day nothing has been reported. Of rye and barley the outward movement has been insignificant.

The belief is anything but universal among barley men that reserves of good barley are about exhausted. Said a dealer yesterday: "I believe there are still liberal quantities of good barley in the Northwest. Farmers and small holders are bullish through sympathy. They observe that the more desirable grades are commanding good prices, and this serves to make them hold back what they have. But they will get left. They will keep the barley until the season is well advanced and then all of them will want to sell at about the same time and more than enough will come forward."

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of May wheat, corn, oats, and pork Feb. 3. The stars show the closing prices of the previous day:



WORRYING ABOUT THE HATCH BILL.

Traders Disturbed and Business on the Board Seriously Interfered With.

The sleet-storm and reports from the winter wheat belt might have given the market a boom yesterday had it not been for the situation at Washington. Outsiders did not care to do anything and local traders spent a good deal of their time talking it over with each other. Cables were easy, both private and public, and outside markets were inclined to be rather easy. Second cables quoted an advance at Antwerp and Berlin, with other continental markets easier. Receipts in the Northwest were light, lighter than usual, because of the weather. There was no export demand for wheat, but millers were after the better lots of low grades at an advance over the previous day. May opened at 77⅞c, sold at 78c off to 77⅝c, up to 78c, and closed at 77⅞@78c, with July ½c discount. The volume of trade was light, everything considered. There was some buying during the morning that was supposed to be for the so-called clique, but it attracted little attention. Receipts at principal Western points were 321,400 bu, and at Eastern points 58,600 bu, a total of 380,000 bu. The shipments from Western points were 139,100 bu, and from Eastern points 147,800 bu, a total of 287,000 bu. The export clearances, wheat and flour, from the chief Atlantic ports aggregated 296,000 bu, and the local out-inspection was 247,000 bu. New York reported no engagements there for export. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 73⅛c for No. 2 red, 66⅛c for No. 2 hard, 73¾c for No. 2 spring, and 61@63c for No. 3 spring. Free on board sales were at 56c for No. 4 red winter, 63@66c for No. 3 do, 56@62c for No. 4 spring, and 63@72c for No. 3 do.

Receipts of corn were under the estimates, but the feeling at the opening was rather easy. Offerings on the part of some of the commission houses were quite liberal and scalpers were inclined to take the short side. Cables were easy and outside markets were also lower. The range for the morning was a narrow one, and at the close the price was just where it was when the bell tapped the previous day. In a general way it followed the action of wheat in narrower limits. There was not much of a demand for car lots of low grades to go to store, and the cash market was easy, while contract grades were in fair request and barely steady. Selling by Baldwin-Farnum and Bryant was the only conspicuous trading of the morning. Receipts at principal points aggregated 443,600 bu and the shipments were 388,800 bu. The export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports were 120,700 bu. There was no local out-inspection and nothing was reported taken at New York for export. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 44c for No. 2, No. 2 white, and No. 2 yellow, 40¾c for No. 3 white, 39¾c for No. 3, and 40@40¼c for No. 3 yellow. Free on board sales were at 38⅝@40c for No. 4 mixed and 40@40½c for No. 3 grades. Through billed sold at 37½@39c for No. 4 and 38½@41c for No. 3 and No. 3 yellow.

Oats leaned to weakness, yet there was little actual change in the situation, and final figures were just where they rested the day before. Buying orders at the opening placed May at 34⅞c and at 34¾@34⅞c together, which was a shade better. But Norman Ream came in and sold about 200,000 bu, Bestor taking 100,000 bu from him, and the month named receded to 34⅜c, barely touching the split below. The close was 34⅞c paid and asked, with February dull at 31⅜c. Speculative trade was larger than a recent average and usually well distributed among brokers. There was no special news, with No. 2 regular dull, while samples of white oats were in fair request. Free on board sales were at 30½@33c for No. 3 mixed, 32¾@34½c for do white, and 35@35½c for No. 2 white.

Rye recovered in part from the previous day's weakness, the price finally moving up 1c and closing at the outside. Offerings were light and there was a good demand for good samples, with 54c paid for No. 2 free on board and 52c to go to store. After being 56½c bid nearly all day May finally sold at 57c, with no business reported in near deliveries. There was only a small in and out movement. Barley was in about the same position as for a week past, with a ready outlet for desirable grades at full prices. Poor and common lots were slow, though feed barley would sell. Free on board transactions were at 44@67c for No. 3 and 38@48c for No. 4.

Receipts of hogs were light and the market at the yards was higher. There was a little better inquiry at the opening in the speculative market, but offerings were liberal, and a decline was started that caught a good many stop orders before it was stopped by purchases by influential traders. When it was seen that the leaders were buying the list at the lower range of prices there was a rush to take hold again, on the theory that the time was ripe for another big advance. The light stocks of lard for the world were also suggestive. The competition for the offerings carried prices to the top notch for the day, and the close was at nearly extreme figures for everything. Outside markets were steady and cables irregular, lard being 6d lower, while bacon was unchanged. May pork opened at $19.30, sold off to $19.00, up to $19.70, and closed at that, cash being $19.25@19.37½ for regular. May lard opened at $11.35, sold off to $11.22½, advanced to $11.70, and closed at $11.67½, cash being $11.25@11.70. May ribs opened at $9.92½, sold as low as $9.80, as high as $10.25, and closed at the outside, cash being the same as May. Cash sales included 300 tcs lard at $11.25, 25,000 lbs green shoulders, New York cut, at 9¼c, and 25,000 lbs short ribs at $9.95.

Not a sale was reported in the flour market. The feeling was barely steady, with traders holding off waiting for something to turn up.

Millstuffs remained scarce, and bran was again 25c higher, with sales at $14.00@14.75.

Flaxseed was more active, yet there was no noise, and prices little more than steady. There was fair buying in a quiet way with Seckel the leader on that side of the market, and perhaps 100,000 bu changed hands. May opened at $1.19¼ and sold chiefly at $1.20, closing ½c higher at that, with February inactive and nominally $1.16¼. No. 1 on track sold at $1.16¼@1.17 and closed ½c higher at $1.17. Receipts, 13 cars; shipments, 11,528 bu. Timothy was inquired for, but buyers and sellers were too far apart in their views to permit business. March was offered at $4.56 per cental, and $4.54 was bid. Sales by sample were at $4.30. Clover sold by sample at $14.15@14.85 per cental, indicating firmness, with March about $15.10 or $9.00@9.05 per bu.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Thursday.	Range yesterday.		Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.				
February	$ 73¾	$....@....		$ 74
May	77⅞	77⅝@	78	77⅞
July	77	76⅞@	77⅜	77½
CORN.				
February	$ 44	$ 43¾@	44	$ 44
May	47½	47⅜@	47⅝	47½
July	47⅜	47⅜@	47⅝	47⅝
OATS.				
February	$ 31	$ 31⅛@....		$ 31⅜
May	34⅞	34⅜@	34⅞	34⅞
MESS PORK.				
February	$18.90	$....@....		$19.35
May	19.25	19.00 @19.72½		19.70
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
May	$11.20	$11.20 @11.70		$11.70
July	11.07½	10.95 @11.42½		11.42½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.				
February	$ 9.90	$....@....		$10.20
May	9.90	9.80 @10.25		10.22½

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	February.	May.	July.
No. 2 wheat	$ 87¾	$ 91¾	
No. 2 corn	41¾	42¾	
No. 2 oats	28⅜	31⅜	
Mess pork	11.62½	11.92½	
Lard	6.42½	6.65	
Short ribs	5.75	6.00	

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in the city Thursday by carloads:

	Contr'ct grades.	No. 3.	L'w grades.	Total
Winter wheat	22	33	1	56
Spring wheat	55	63	5	123
Corn	39	179	19	237
Oats	26	94	1	121
Rye	7	3	....	10
Barley	....	40	20	60
Total	149	412	46	607

Inspected out: 162,514 bu wheat. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 160 cars wheat, 270 cars corn, 145 cars oats, and 9,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Thursday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1893.	RECEIPTS. 1892.	SHIPMENTS. 1893.	SHIPMENTS. 1892.
Flour, brls	27,924	13,721	18,084	17,981
Wheat, bu	130,538	72,742	27,273	25,723
Corn, bu	182,540	104,570	108,424	215,231
Oats, bu	207,370	149,809	121,698	313,385
Rye, bu	9,865	9,121	8,022	10,496
Barley, bu	90,046	43,835	35,572	42,549
T. Seed, lbs	....	126,336	102,992	190,578
C. Seed, lbs	15,615	10,925	49,062	83,993
Oth. S'd, lbs	2,800	....	20,050	6,285
F. Seed, bu	5,850	19,840	20,180	9,262
B. Corn, lbs	59,000	17,000	70,040	11,884
Cheese, lbs	255,038	163,229	145,735	134,840
Butter, lbs	461,991	336,183	353,255	496,052
Hides, lbs	285,945	449,855	1,084,195	882,876
Wool, lbs	150	27,200	47,540	45,484

The Price Current gives the following as the packing of the West to date:

Nov. 1 to Feb. 1.	1892-'93.	1891-'92.
Chicago	1,290,000	2,410,000
Kansas City	515,000	770,000
Omaha	332,000	515,000
St. Louis	194,000	288,000
Cincinnati	174,000	252,000
Indianapolis	175,000	288,000
Milwaukee	107,700	285,000
Cedar Rapids	86,800	184,600
Sioux City	125,100	121,000
St. Joseph	90,250	92,500
Ottumwa	70,900	123,400
Cleveland	120,000	90,000
South St. Paul	70,000	113,000
Keokuk	29,200	69,800
Nebraska City	36,000	88,000
Hutchinson	16,100	23,100
Des Moines	17,500	51,500

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Street Produce in Light Supply and Firm—General Merchandise Active.

A walk through South Water street yesterday would suggest a quiet market. And in fact that was true in the main, yet a fair business was accomplished as retail merchants were obliged to secure needed supplies in spite of severely cold weather and bad condition of the highways. The receipts of street produce were small, this being due chiefly to the low temperature and heavy snows in country districts. Prices averaged steady to firm, with butter a little slow at top quotations. Poultry sold at the highest figures of the winter with choice chickens touching 13c. This because of the scant offerings and good demand. Eggs were held at a slight advance and cheese was quotably firm in tone. Houses with orders to ship fruits and vegetables were afraid of frost, hence trade was dull at former quotations. In the wholesale markets for general merchandise fair activity was the rule, and some jobbers reported a largely increased January business over that of a year ago. Sugars were steady. Coffees and teas firm, drugs and chemicals in good demand, and oils fully steady, with best lard oil held at the highest prices in a long time.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Fancy separator goods, 28@29c; fine, 27½@28c; fair to good, 26½@27c; fancy dairies, Cooley's, 25@27c; medium to good, 24@25c; packing stock, fresh, 18@20c; roll, good to choice, 18@22c.

BUTTERINE—Extra fancy creamery, 23c per lb; fancy creamery, 21c; extra dairy, 19c; dairy, 16@17c, rolls and small pails ¼c additional.

BEANS—Hand-picked, navy, and pea beans, $2.00@2.10 per bu; hand picked mediums, $1.85@2.00; low grades, $1.00@1.50; California lima beans, $3.75@4.50 per 100 pounds.

BROOMCORN—Green-hurl, 4½@5½c per pound; red or yellow tipped hurl, 4@4½c; choice green carpet brush, 5¼@6¼c; green self-working, 4¼@5¼c; inside and covers, 4¼@5½c; crooked, 2@3¼c.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels, 62½@65c; lard tierces, 80@82½c.

CHEESE—Finest full cream cheddars, 11@11½c per lb; flat shapes, 11¼@11½c; Young Americas, 11¼@11½c; slightly skimmed, 9@10c; imitation Swiss cheese, 11½@12¼c; brick cheese, 11@12c.

DRIED FRUITS—Evaporated apples, 9@11c per lb; Northern sun-dried apples, 6@7c; peaches, 4½@5½c; blackberries, 6½@8c; raspberries, 21@23c. California dried fruits—Apricots, 17@19c per lb; unpeeled peaches, 13½@15c; peeled peaches, 25c; prunes, 9@14c; raisins, London layers, $1.45@1.65 per box; muscatels, $1.35@1.50, with ditto loose, 4½@5½c per lb.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Borax, 9@12c; citric acid, 54@57c; tartaric, powdered, 37@39c; carbolic acid, 23@28c; castor oil, cold pressed, $1.16@1.24; balsam tolu, 38@40c; Tonka beans, $2.75; cubeb berries, 50c; calomel, 92c; camphor, 52@57c; cantharides, $1.25@1.30; cassia buds, 18@20c; chloroform, 59@60c; ergot, 65c; glycerine, 15@24c; gum arabic, 30@75c; morphine sulph, $1.60@1.95; gum opium, $1.95; quinine, 19@33c; refined alcohol in brls, $2.24 per gal.

EGGS—Fine to fancy fresh laid stock, 31@32c per doz; ice-house stock, 26@28c.

GAME—Mallard and redhead ducks, $5.50@6.00 per doz; partridges, $5.50@7.25; plover, $1.50@1.75; jacksnipe, $1.75@2.25; small ducks, $2.00; teal ducks, $2.50@3.00; dark prairie chickens, $5.50@5.75; light birds, $5.00@5.50; quail, $1.50@2.00; antelope, 10@12c per lb; venison saddles, 12@14c per lb; do carcasses, 9@11c per lb; rabbits, 90c@$1.25 per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, fine to choice, $3.25@4.00 per brl, and fair to good, $2.00@2.75; bananas, 75c@$2.00 per bunch; Cape Cod cranberries, $9.50@10.50; Wisconsins, $8.00@8.25 per brl; lemons, $2.50@3.75 per box; Florida oranges, $2.00@3.75 per box; California navel oranges, $3.75@4.25 per box.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Cut loaf, 5¾c per lb; cubes, 5.35c; powdered, 5⅛@6⅛c; granulated, 5.11c; confectioners', 4.99c; extra C, 4⅞@4¾c; yellow, 4⅛@4¾c; N. O. sugars, 3⅝@4c. Coffee—Java, 29@35c per lb; Mocha, 27@30c; Rio, choice, 20⅛@22c; fair to good, 19@20c; common Rio and Santos, 17@18c. Rice—Fancy Carolina, 5⅜@6⅛c per lb; choice do, 4⅞@5⅛c; fair do, 3⅞@4⅛c; Japan, 5⅜@5¾c. Sirups—Corn, 19@28c per gal; standard sugar, 16@23c; fancy, 28@43c; New Orleans molasses—O. K., 35@45c; centrifugal, 21@25c.

HAY—No change of importance took place with quiet trade the rule. Sales were: On track—2 cars No. 1 timothy at $11.25; 15 cars upland prairie at $7.00@8.50. Receipts, 1,056 tons; shipments, 233 tons.

HIDES—No. 1 green salted, 4¾c per lb; No. 2 do, 3¾@3¾c; No. 1 calfskins, 8c; No. 2 do, 6½@7c; No. 1 country tallow, 6@6½c per lb; No. 2 do, 4¾@5¼c.

OILS—Standard white carbon, 7c; prime white, 150 deg., 7¼c; snow white, 150 deg., 7½c; headlight, 175 deg., 8¼c; Eocene, 8¾c; Kenejene, 11c; Elaine, 13¾c; benzine, 6¾c; 74 degree gasoline, 8c; 87 degree gasoline, 12c; linseed, raw, 48c, and boiled, 51c; turpentine, 37½c; extra W. S. lard oil, $1.02; No. 1 lard oil, 60c; No. 2 do, 55c; whale oil, 58c; cooking oil, 63c; salad oil, 74c; paraffine, 28 deg., 10c; do oil, 25 deg., 13c; black, summer, 6¾c; 25 cold test, 6¼c; do, 15 cold test, 8¼c; do zero, 9¼@10¼c.

POTATOES—Fair to choice mixed on track Wisconsin rose, 65@72c; Hebrons, 68@72c; Wisconsin Burbanks, 73@76c. Sweet potatoes—Illinois, $3.75@4.25 per brl.

POULTRY—Dressed hen turkeys, good to choice, 12@13c per lb; fancy, 13½@14c; dressed chickens, 12@13c; roosters, 6@7c; dressed ducks, 12@14c; dressed geese, 11@13c; live geese, full feathered, $10.00@12.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—Beets, $2.50@2.75 per brl; cabbage, per 100, $10.00@15.00; cauliflower, $1.50@2.00 per doz; celery, 25@35c per dozen bunches; onions, $3.25@4.00 per brl; carrots, $1.00@1.25 per brl; parsnips, $2.00@2.50 per brl; turnips, $1.25@1.50 per brl.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.17.

WOOL—Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse or dingy tub, 25@27c per lb; good medium tub, 28@30c; fine unwashed fleeces, 14@21c; medium unwashed, 22@24c; coarse unwashed, 21@22c; light and heavy Cotswold, unwashed, 19@21c; fine washed fleeces, 24@25c; medium do, 26@30c; coarse, 25@27c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed fleeces, 13@18c; medium do, 18@20c; coarse, 17@19c. Colorado and Territory wools—Lowest grades, 15@17c; medium, 20@22c; fine, 14@17c.

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK.

Advance in Native Cows—Best Grades of Hogs Sell Higher.

Following are Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Jan. 30	17,316	669	21,576	11,289
Tuesday, Jan. 31	6,725	1,125	22,032	6,573
Wednesday, Feb. 1	15,155	582	27,542	10,033
Thursday, Feb. 2	10,030	413	13,550	5,903
Friday, Feb. 3	7,000	400	12,000	4,000
Totals	56,226	3,189	96,700	37,798
Shipments—				
Monday, Jan. 30	4,325	240	6,550	2,006
Tuesday, Jan. 31	2,354	1	5,794	1,385
Wednesday, Feb. 1	3,673	91	7,257	1,434
Thursday, Feb. 2	4,232	18	7,713	635
Friday, Feb. 3	2,500	100	8,000	1,000
Totals	17,084	450	35,314	6,460

January receipts with comparisons at four markets:

Markets.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	281,244	595,312	200,873
Kansas City	111,313	193,258	30,493
Omaha	87,200	119,600	18,000
St. Louis	51,794	100,242	8,965
Totals	531,551	1,008,412	258,331
Jan., 1892	455,953	1,560,263	205,686
Jan., 1891	427,480	1,641,088	260,589

Chicago receipts of cattle for January, 1893, were over 5,000 smaller than a year ago. Arrivals of live stock this week, estimating today, will reach about 58,000 cattle, 105,000 hogs, and 39,000 sheep, against 51,735 cattle, 162,689 hogs, and 31,854 sheep a year ago. Compared with the first of the week prices show about 5@10c advance on desirable cattle and 10@15c on good grades of sheep. Best grades of hogs are 20@30c higher than a week ago, while common grades advanced only 10@15c.

Today's receipts are estimated at 8,000 hogs, 1,500 cattle, and 1,500 sheep, against 8,644 hogs, 520 cattle, and 332 sheep one week ago, and 12,588 hogs, 784 cattle, and 2,940 sheep one year ago.

CATTLE—Native cows advanced 5@10c, making 20@30c advance this week. Native steers opened firm and higher, but later weakened and closed 10@15c lower than Thursday. The finish was decidedly weak, with a good many unsold. Quotations:

Choice to extra steers, 1,500@1,750 lbs	$5.50@6.15
Good to choice steers, 1,300@1,500 lbs	4.55@5.40
Fair to good steers, 1,050@1,300 lbs	4.10@4.85
Poor to medium steers, 900@1,000 lbs	3.60@4.30
Choice to fancy cows and heifers	3.20@3.80
Inferior to good cows and heifers	2.25@3.10
Stock steers, 630@800 lbs	2.50@3.40
Feeding steers, 900@1,200 lbs	3.25@4.30
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs	2.50@6.25

HOGS—The market was fairly active and best grades sold 5@10c higher, while common grades closed weak. Rough to good heavy sold at $7.75@8.40, principally at $7.95@8.25; mixed at $7.65@8.25, bulk at $7.90@8.10; and light at $7.30@8.10, largely at $7.65@7.90.

SHEEP—Trade was active and all desirable sheep and lambs sold fully 5c higher.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

New York, Feb. 3.—BEEVES—Receipts, 287 head, including 39 cars for sale; market dull but steady; native steers, $4.25@5.25 per 100 lbs; bulls and cows, $1.60@3.60; dressed beef steady at 8@9½c per lb. Shipments tomorrow, 1,359 beeves and 4,900 qrs of beef. CALVES—Receipts, 281 head; market firm; veals, $7.00@8.50 per 100 lbs; grassers, $2.75@3.15; Western calves, $2.50@3.25. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 6,589 head; market dull and ¼c per lb lower; sheep, $4.50@5.80 per 100 lbs; lambs, $6.00@6.75. HOGS—Receipts, 970 head, consigned direct; nominally steady at $7.80@8.25 per 100 lbs.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,300; shipments, 2,600; market firm; fair to good native steers, $3.25@4.60; choice shipping, $4.75@5.00; fed Texas steers, $3.40@4.40; grass Texas steers, $2.20@3.00; do cows, $1.75@2.60. HOGS—Receipts, 5,300; shipments, 3,000; market 5@10c higher; heavy, $7.75@8.10; packing, $7.50@8.00; light, $7.60@7.80. SHEEP—Receipts, 600; shipments, none; market firm; fair to good natives, $3.25@4.65; choice muttons, $4.75@5.50.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,500; shipments, 1,600. Market opened strong to 10c higher for steers and cows, closed dull and weak. Dressed beef and shipping steers, $4.00@5.35; cows and heifers, $1.65@5.00; stockers and feeders, $2.95@4.10. HOGS—Receipts, 6,200; shipments, 600. The market opened strong, closed dull and weak; extreme range, $6.50@7.85; bulk, $7.60@7.75. SHEEP—Receipts, 500; shipments, 300. Market strong; muttons, $4.25@4.75.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,200; 10c higher; steers, $3.50@5.30; cows, $1.50@3.75; feeders, $2.30@3.60. HOGS—Receipts, 2,500; opened firm; closed 10c lower; heavy, $7.80@8.00; light, $7.70@7.85; bulk, $7.75@7.90. SHEEP—Receipts, 1,800; steady; $3.50@5.00; lambs, $4.00@5.50.

FOREIGN FINANCE AND PRODUCE.

Leading Quotations from London, Liverpool, Paris, and Berlin.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The stock market was again inactive and dull on the whole. Consols are 1-16 easier for the account and Indian rupee paper ⅛, following the course of the continental bourses. Foreign government securities are tolerably strong for international descriptions, and moderate improvements are established in Greeks and Spanish. Most Turkish issues, on the other hand, and Italians have given way 3-16 and Portuguese ⅛. Argentine customs loans and Buenos Ayres cedula bonds are flat, with a decline of ¼ to ½. Home railways close somewhat irregular. There is a future advance of 1 in Midland on the declaration of a dividend. London and Southwestern improved 2, Brighton deferred, Chatham, North British preferred, Northeastern London, and Northeastern and Southeastern deferred ¼ to ⅝, while several others show a moderate decline. Americans were more or less dull all day, buying having been checked and sales renewed on fears of heavy gold shipments from New York. A decline of ⅜ has taken place in Norfolk Western preference, ¼ in Lake Shore, and ⅛@¼ in nearly all others. Canadians were neglected and in sympathy with Americans, Grand Trunk securities, ditto guaranteed, and Canadian Pacific show a decline of ⅛@⅜. Mexicans have been rather freely offered, which resulted in a fall of ¼@3 in ordinary preferences. Argentine lines are weak. The money market is quiet, short loans being obtained at ⅞ per cent. Two and three months' bills are quoted at 1⅜ per cent. Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today, £29,000.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3.—PROVISIONS.—Close—Pork—Demand fair; unchanged. Lard—Demand poor; spot dull at 57s. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Demand fair; No. 2 red winter steady at 5s 9½d. Flour—Demand poor and unchanged. Corn—Demand fair; February steady at 4s 7d; March steady at 4s 5d; April steady at 4s 4d.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—Three per cent rentes 97f 80c for the account.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 840,000 marks.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Grain and Provision Movement, Together with Closing Quotations.

New York, Feb. 3.—[Special.]—COTTON—Declined 14 to 17 points and closed barely steady, with sales of 230,400 bales. Liverpool declined 2 to 2½ points and closed easier, with spot sales of 6,000 bales. In Manchester yarns were scarce and firm, but cloths were dull. In New Orleans futures declined 16 to 18 points. Spot prices here were 1-16c lower, at 9⅝c for middling uplands, with sales of 143 bales for spinning and delivery of 100 bales on contract. The Southern markets were generally quiet and unchanged. Savannah and St. Louis declined 1-16c and New Orleans was easy. Receipts at the ports, 11,277 bales, against 8,502 this day last week and 22,281 this day last year; total for the week, 88,141 bales, against 70,444 last week and 165,152 last year; interior receipts for the week, 25,532 bales, against 22,581 last week and 50,024 last year; shipments, 32,396, against 40,069 last week and 75,723 last year; stocks, 388,022, against 382,691 last week and 507,280 last year. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
February	400	9.21	9.21	9.15@ 9.16
March	84,500	9.37	9.25	9.25@ 9.26
April	68,900	9.45	9.34	9.34@ 9.35
May	57,700	9.53	9.43	9.42@ 9.43
June	2,000	9.59	9.48	9.48@ 9.50
July	1,600	9.63	9.53	9.53@ 9.53
August	6,300	9.35	9.33	9.53@ 9.54
September	....	....	....	9.33@ 9.36
October	1,000	9.28	9.16	9.16@ 9.18
November	1,000	9.10	9.10	9.10@ 9.12

COFFEE—Advanced 15 to 30, closing barely steady with sales of 39,500 bags. Rio Janeiro receipts, 5,000 bags; United States deliveries, 13,409 bags; Havre, without decided change; Hamburg, ¼ pfennig lower; London, 3d higher; shorts covered. Prices reacted on a report that Johnson & Co. estimate the next Brazil crop at 5,750,000 bags. Spot Rio firm and quiet; No. 7, 18c. Sales of 9,500 bags No. 7 at 18c; 3,500 bags to go to arrive at 18@18¼c; and 2,500 bags Santos No. 5 to arrive at 17¾c. Mild grades dull and firm. Sales of 165 bags Central America on private terms. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High'st.	Lowest.	Closing.
February	3,500	17.60	17.45	17.50@17.55
March	8,500	17.45	17.20	17.35@17.40
April	5,500	17.05	16.85	17.00@17.05
May	14,000	16.80	16.55	16.80@16.75
July	5,000	16.55	16.35	16.45@16.50
September	1,750	16.50	16.35	16.40@16.45
November	250	16.35	16.35	16.30@16.35
December	1,500	16.40	16.20	16.30@16.35

GRAIN—Wheat—Was at one time rather weak, but rallied later and closed ⅛c higher. Spot sales, 26,000 bu, including 2 loads for export here; also 4 loads at out ports. No. 2 red sold at the May price f. o. b. at store, and No. 1 Northern at 84¼c f. o. b. afloat. Option sales, 865,000 bu. Corn—Declined ⅜@½c on most futures. Spot sales, 54,000 bu, including 3 loads for export. No. 2 mixed, 3c over May afloat, or 55⅝c; No. 3 mixed, 52c steamer, 54⅝c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 white, 55⅝c; option sales, 220,000 bu. Oats—Were steady for white on the spot, weaker for mixed. Spot sales, 60,000 bu. No. 2 mixed, 39c afloat; No. 2 white, 40¼@41c; February, 41c; March, 41⅜c; No. 3 white, 39¾c. Option sales, 25,000 bu.

SUGAR—Raw quiet and steady; 89 test, 3 1-16c; 96 test, 3 7-16c; sales of 1,000 bags centrifugals, 96 test, at 3 7-16c and 500 bags molasses sugar, 89 test, at 2 13-16c; refined quiet and unchanged.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—The market is quiet and steady for berth freights, with little demand for tonnage on charter. Berth engagements hence, 28,000 bu grain to Antwerp at 1¾d; 8,000 bu grain to Copenhagen at 1s 9d; 32,000 bu grain to Liverpool at 1¾d. Nominal grain rates to other ports: 1¾d to London, 1¾d to Glasgow, 2d to Bristol and Leith, 2¼d to Hull, 2¼d from store to Newcastle, 4¼d to Rotterdam, 2d asked to Antwerp, 35@40 pfennings to Hamburg, 1s 9d to Marseilles, and 2s 3d@2s 6d to Barcelona.

BUTTER—Best, 28@30c.

CHEESE—Best, 12c.

EGGS—32@40c.

COTTON SEED OIL—Quiet, steady.

PETROLEUM—The speculative movement in certificates showed a further contraction today, being entirely neglected at the Stock Exchange, while only 5,000 brls changed hands at the Consolidated Board. They opened weak at 55, which was the highest figure of the day, and further declined to 54⅛, closing weak offered at 54¼. At Oil City, Pa.—National Transit certificates opened 55⅛; highest, 55⅛; lowest, 54⅛; closed, 54⅜. Sales, 52,000 brls; clearances, 326,000 brls; shipments, 72,281 brls; runs 78,530 brls. At Pittsburg, Pa.—National Transit certificates opened at 55⅛; closed at 54⅝; highest, 55⅛; lowest, 54⅛.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 3.—GRAIN—Wheat—Opened firm; advanced ⅛c, then lost the gain, but rallying later, and closed ⅛@¼c above yesterday, except for cash, which closed ⅜c lower, at 68⅝c. May closed at 73⅛c, July 74⅛c. Corn—Cash fell ⅛c, closing 39⅛c; options opened ⅛c lower, but advanced later, and closed the same as yesterday; May, 43⅛@43⅜c; July, 44c. Oats—Cash higher, at 32c; May easier and dull, 34⅜c. Rye dull; 54c asked, 52½c bid. Barley—More doing; Iowa sold at 60c; Minnesota at 54@58c. PROVISIONS—Were dull and only a moderate job trade was done at previous quotations. Receipts—Wheat, 33,000 bu; corn, 97,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu; rye and barley none. Shipments—Wheat, 59,000 bu; corn, 104,000 bu; oats, 28,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 3.—GRAIN—Wheat firm under light offerings; export demand light; No. 2 red in export elevator, 77¾c; No. 2 red, February, 77@77¼c; do March, 78@78¼c; do April, 79¼@79¾c; do May, 80@80¼c. Corn—Prices of spot and February firm under small supplies; futures beyond this month declined ¼@½c in sympathy with other grain centers. Local carlots dull, with ample offerings; No. 2 yellow in elevator, 52c; No. 2 mixed and yellow in grain depot, 53c; No. 2 mixed in export elevator, 53c; do March, 51¼c; No. 2 mixed, February, 52@52¼c; March, 51¼@51¾c; April, 51¼@51¾c; May, 51¾@51¾c. Oats—Carlots dull; futures dull and unchanged; No. 3 white, 41c; No. 2 white, 41¼c. Receipts—Wheat, 7,800 bu; corn, 13,300 bu; oats, 13,400 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 10,400 bu; corn, 45,600 bu; oats, 9,400 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 3.—WHEAT—May opened and closed at 70¾c, with only a small fluctuation from these figures; July opened at 72⅞@73c, and closed 72¾c. The cash market was quite firm, No. 1 Northern selling principally at 69c and No. 2 at 67c. Receipts wheat here were 122 cars and at Duluth and Superior 8 cars. Close: February, 68¾c; May—Opened, 70¾c; highest, 70¾c; lowest, 70⅛@70¾c; closed, 70¾c. July—Opened, 72⅞@73c; highest, 73c; lowest, 72⅛c; closed, 72¾c. On track—No. 1 hard, 70¾c; No. 1 Northern, 69c; No. 2 Northern, 66c.

Toledo, O., Feb. 3.—GRAIN—Wheat—Dull, steady. No. 2 cash and February, 72c; May, 77¼c. Corn—Quiet. No. 2 cash, 44c; May, 46¾c; No. 3, 43¼c; No. 4, 41¾c. Oats—Quiet. Cash, 36c. Rye—Dull. Cash, 55c. CLOVERSEED—Quiet. Prime cash and February, $9.10; March, $9.15. Receipts—Wheat, 15,118 bu; corn, 37,900 bu; oats, 1,300 bu; cloverseed, 69 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 8,300 bu; corn, 16,400 bu; rye, 400 bu; cloverseed, 533 bu.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 3.—WHEAT—The market opened weak today, but trading began late at ⅛c lower on May wheat. The afternoon session ruled firm but sluggish. Close: No. 1 hard, cash and February, 80c; May, 75c; July, 77¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash and February, 67¼c; May, 72¼c; July, 75c; No. 2 Northern cash, 61¾c; No. 3, 56¼c; rejected, 50¼c; on track: No. 1 hard, 69c.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 3.—GRAIN—Corn active, steady; No. 2, 41¾c; No. 3, 40¾c; new, 40½@40¾c. Oats slow, irregular; No. 2 white, 33¾@34c; No. 3 white, 32@32½c. Rye scarce, nominal; No. 2, 52@54½c. WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.17; spirits, $1.19. Receipts—Wheat, 2,400 bu; corn, 22,750 bu; oats, 18,700 bu; rye, 600 bu; barley, 3,500 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 6,550 bu; corn, 21,000 bu; oats, 20,900 bu; barley, 2,100 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 3.—GRAIN—Wheat—Dull and easy; No. 2 red, spot, 76¾c; March, 78¼c; May, 80¼c. Corn—Dull and easy; mixed spot, 51¼c; March, 50¾c; May, 51¼c. Oats—Dull; No. 2 white Western, 41c; No. 2 mixed do, 38c. Rye—Quiet; No. 2 in elevator, 64c.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 3.—WHEAT—No. 1 hard, 81¾c; No. 1 Northern, 77¾c; No. 2, 76¼c; winter, dull; No. 2 red, 76c; No. 1 white, 38¾c. Receipts—Wheat, 1,400 bu; corn, 30,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 18,000 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 3.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 31c.

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

SUBJECTS OF EXTENSION LECTURES.

Program Arranged for the Various Centers for the Coming Week.

The following lectures will be given next week under the auspices of the University of Chicago. In every case the particulars of information are given in the following order: Center, location of hall, lecturer, subject. The hour is 8 o'clock p. m. except when it is otherwise stated. Where no State is named the center is in the City of Chicago.

MONDAY.

Austin, Ill.—Library Hall, H. B. Grose, "A Century of English History, 1792-1892."

Newberry Library—North State and Oak streets, Prof. W. H. Mace, "Growth of Domestic Union."

Plymouth—No. 2535 Michigan avenue, Prof. R. G. Moulton, "Shakespeare's 'Tempest' as a Study of Providence."

Ravenswood—M. E. Church, Commercial and Sunnyside, Lorado Taft, "Representative Names in Modern German Art."

Union Park—Monroe and Laflin streets, Prof. E. W. Bemis, "Some Labor Legislation."

TUESDAY.

Drexel—Drexel boulevard and Fortieth street, Lorado Taft, "Modern English Art."

La Porte, Ind.—H. B. Grose, "A Century of Italian and Spanish History, 1792-1892."

Kenwood—Prof. R. G. Moulton, "The Use of Stories as a Mode of Thinking."

Sinai—Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street, Prof. E. W. Bemis, "Immigration."

WEDNESDAY.

Shurtleff College—Upper Alton, Ill., Prof. W. H. Mace, "Declaration of Independence and War of the Revolution."

University—Ellis avenue and Fifty-eighth street, Prof. R. G. Moulton, "The Ninth Book of Paradise Lost—A Study of Plot"; 4:30 p. m.

THURSDAY.

All Souls'—Oakwood boulevard and Langley avenue, Prof. Frederick Starr, "Tales and Traditions—Myths."

Association—Warren and Ashland avenues, Lorado Taft, "Representative Names in Modern German Art."

Decatur, Ill.—Prof. E. W. Bemis, "Profit-Sharing."

Hull House—No. 335 South Halsted street, O. J. Thatcher, "The Migration of Nations."

Hyde Park—Presbyterian Church, Washington avenue and Fifty-third street, Prof. R. G. Moulton, "The Literary Study of the Bible."

Peoria, Ill.—Edward Bensly, "David Copperfield."

Quincy, Ill.—H. B. Grose, "A Century of English History, 1792-1892."

Round Table, Kankakee, Ill.—Prof. R. D. Salisbury, "Lakes: Their Origin, Their Activities, Their History."

Springfield, Ill.—Prof. W. H. Mace, "Declaration of Independence and War of the Revolution."

St. Paul's—Prairie avenue and Thirtieth street, Prof. Nathaniel Butler Jr., "Robert Browning."

FRIDAY.

Flint, Mich.—Prof. E. W. Bemis, "Profit-Sharing."

Memorial—Oakwood boulevard, near Cottage Grove avenue, Edward Bensly, "George Eliot: Adam Bede."

Monmouth, Ill.—O. J. Thatcher, "The Migrations of the Nations."

Newberry Library—Unity Church, Dearborn avenue and Walton place, Prof. R. G. Moulton, "The Literary Study of the Bible."

Rockford, Ill.—Prof. H. P. Judson, "American History."

Sterling, Ill.—Charles Zeublin, "Kingsley, Alton Locke, and Chartism."

South Evanston, Ill.—Lorado Taft, "American Painters."

Tracy, Ill.—Hall at station, Dr. T. J. Lawrence, "Sir Robert Walpole."

Lafayette, Ind.—Prof. Nathaniel Butler Jr., "Historical Survey of Early English Literature."

SATURDAY.

K. A. M.—Indiana avenue and Thirty-third street, H. B. Grose, "A Century of Italian and Spanish History, 1792-1892."

REPRESENTATION FOR BAR CONVENTION.

Wisconsin Lawyers to Again Meet in Milwaukee Feb. 16.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—According to the official call for the State bar convention to be held in this city Feb. 16 for the nomination of a candidate for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court there will be 372 delegates. The representation by counties will be as follows:

Adams, 1; Ashland, 5; Baron, 3; Bayfield, 3; Brown, 7; Buffalo, 3; Burnett, 1; Calumet, 3; Chippewa, 5; Clark, 4; Columbia, 7; Crawford, 3; Dane, 14; Dodge, 10; Door, 3; Douglas, 6; Dunn, 4; Eau Claire, 6; Florence, 1; Fond du Lac, 10; Forest, 1; Grant, 8; Green, 5; Green Lake, 3; Iowa, 5; Jackson, 3; Jefferson, 8; Juneau, 4; Kenosha, 4; Kewaunee, 3; La Crosse, 9; La Fayette, 5; Langlade, 2; Lincoln, 3; Manitowoc, 7; Marathon, 6; Marinette, 4; Marquette, 2; Milwaukee, 50; Monroe, 5; Oconto, 3; Oneida, 3; Outagamie, 8; Ozaukee, 3; Pepin, 1; Pierce, 4; Polk, 3; Portage, 5; Price, 2; Racine, 9; Richland, 4; Rock, 11; St. Croix, 5; Sauk, 7; Sawyer, 1; Shawano, 4; Sheboygan, 9; Taylor, 6; Trempealeau, 4; Vernon, 5; Walworth, 7; Washington, 4; Washburn, 1; Waukesha, 7; Waupaca, 6; Waushara, 3; Winnebago, 12; Wood, 4. Total, 372.

The place of holding the next convention of the National Association of Master Plumbers of the United States has been changed from Indianapolis to Milwaukee. The convention will meet on June 13, 14, and 15.

The Chicago Curling club, twenty strong, will arrive here tomorrow morning and will play a series of games with the Milwaukee club during the afternoon.

"When pain and anguish wring the brow
A ministering angel thou"—Bromo-Seltzer

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

The Tribune.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1893.

THE FREE TRIBUNE NEWSPAPER BOX.

The Chicago Tribune gives to every new subscriber in the city upon payment of one month's subscription (seventy-five cents) a Colby Lock Box, which guarantees him against newspaper thieves and also keeps his paper dry and clean. *These boxes are put up by* The Tribune *company without charge.* All new subscribers will receive a box free of charge and old customers can be supplied at 25 cents each. The boxes can be had at the City Circulator's office, Room 4 Tribune Building. Leave 75 cents at home, send a postal to The Tribune, and the thing is done.

FEATURES OF TOMORROW'S TRIBUNE.

The women of America are waiting and watching for the crinoline. They may not be aware of what it looks like and will be interested in the experiences of a woman reporter, as detailed in tomorrow's Tribune.

Gen. Clarkson has written a spicy letter in which he charges that President Harrison was alone responsible for the Republican defeat in November. It will create a political sensation after its appearance in tomorrow's Tribune.

Jerome K. Jerome has a funny story about the heroes women like for their novels. He finds that soldiers are the favorites, and this prompts him to tell some queer tales on this subject which will be printed with illustrations in tomorrow's Tribune.

The Cinderella mystery will be dispelled in tomorrow's Tribune.

In the back streets of Paris the slick French thieves ply their trade. Some of their tricks will be illustrated in tomorrow's Tribune.

There are fashions for dogs as well as for their mistresses, and they are to be followed only at large expense. Some of the latest things in dog finery will be shown in tomorrow's Tribune.

Some men continue to wonder whether wives are a help or a hindrance so far as actual success in business or professional life is concerned. The subject will be discussed in tomorrow's Tribune.

Curious side lights on English manners of the last century are to be found in a novel which has been reviewed by Mrs. Abbott for tomorrow's Tribune.

In the days when might meant right a suitor at law could demand a trial of his case by the "wager of battel." This strange precedent was cited in a recent case in this city as told in tomorrow's Tribune.

Senator Morrill, the dean of the Senate, has given Gath an interesting interview, which will appear in tomorrow's Tribune.

In Beaconsfield's old residence, Hughenden Manor, "Dizzy Junior" now rules. A description of the famous old place will be given in tomorrow's Tribune.

Following up the series of articles on strange religious communities, the Trappist monastery near Dubuque, Ia., will be written up in tomorrow's Tribune.

The truth about Venice has at last been told. A returned traveler describes the City of Canals in breezy fashion. He found little poetry there, and was sorry he had his organ of smell with him. His story will be told in tomorrow's Tribune.

Smash the glass trust.

Uncle Horace Boies, if he is to be the Secretary of Agriculture, will see the propriety of starting out his whiskers at once.

Gov. Flower of New York has become indignant again and the tears of the recording angel have had to do some more blotting out.

Certain Canadian papers are calling Goldwin Smith a traitor because he advocates annexation. Canada is becoming crowded with such traitors.

If Hawaii were a part of this country the winter weather of the United States would show a warmer average. Let the movement for annexation go on.

The gentleman whom President Harrison has appointed to be successor to Justice Lamar is one to whom the late Andrew Jackson himself could not object.

As the only Democrat who has been elected Governor of Illinois in forty years and the only Democrat likely to hold the office for another forty years, Mr. Altgeld naturally attracts a great deal of attention as he travels about the country.

In simple justice to John Bull let it be said that if any other power sought to poach on his rightful preserves there would be a terrific fight and somebody would be hurt. Due consideration of the subject will convince John that Hawaii is not among his preserves.

There is nothing bigoted or illiberal about the members of the Missouri House of Representatives. They have declared their entire confidence in the course of Senator Cockrell in supporting the anti-option bill and of Senator Vest in opposing it. It must be a great comfort for a Missouri Senator to know that no matter how he votes he has the warm support of his constituents, who believe that their Senators are right, even when they disagree.

Gov. Pennoyer of Oregon is the gentleman who refused two years ago to meet and welcome President Harrison when he made his Pacific coast journey and bombastically announced that he could be found at Salem. A short time since Gov. Pennoyer refused to allow the use of some State artillery with which to celebrate the election of Mr. Cleveland, saying that he had no use for "a Wall street plutocrat." It is needless to say that Gov. Pennoyer is a Democrat in good standing.

The New York stock market opened strong and a number of securities advanced sharply. The market was affected unfavorably by considerable engagements of gold for export by today's steamers. The local market was extremely strong, especially for the street railway stocks. Sterling rates were a shade firmer. New York exchange sold at 10 cents discount.—There was not much activity in the grain and provision markets at Chicago yesterday. Traders were waiting for news from Washington. The cold wave advanced the price of wheat and provisions were higher on the belief that strong local traders were buying again. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day May wheat closed ½ cent higher, corn and oats steady, cash rye 1 cent higher, barley steady, flax ½ cent higher, May pork 45 cents higher, lard 47½ cents higher, and ribs 37½ cents higher.

The sensational stories set afloat regarding the wealth of the late Phillips Brooks are pronounced as entirely without foundation by one of his friends, who states that at the time of his death he had not sufficient income outside of his salary with which to support himself, though he lived in a very simple way. Besides the expense which social etiquette always entails upon one occupying an official position, the good Bishop was one of the most sympathetic and generous of men and was constantly engaged on errands of charity and relief. This is sufficient of itself to explain why he had not accumulated wealth, and will relieve his beautiful memory of any suspicion that he had used his extraordinary talent for the vulgar purpose of hoarding up money.

The briefs which have been sent to the Attorney-General by the lawyers of the Drainage Board set forth concisely and clearly the reasons why the Canal Commissioners should turn over to the trustees that part of the canal they have asked for. The arguments in these briefs are unanswerable. If the Attorney-General says he is not convinced by them it will be because he chooses to sin against the light. He should lose no time in notifying the Commissioners that there is nothing in the trumpery points raised by them, and that it is their duty to obey the law and let the Drainage Trustees set their contractors at work. The Commissioners are hopelessly in the wrong, and the sooner they abandon their obstructive policy the better for them.

JUSTICE LAMAR'S SUCCESSOR.

It was President Harrison's duty to make a nomination for a vacancy on the Supreme Court bench which occurred before his term expired. Consequently he has sent to the Senate the name of Judge Jackson of the United States Circuit Court as the successor of Justice Lamar, and though he has taken less time than usual to make a selection he has not fallen short of the high standard of qualifications which he has observed from the beginning in making judicial appointments.

The nomination of Judge Jackson, proper in itself, is also a politic one. Few question the ability of the appointee. The only fault-finders are the two Republican Congressmen from Tennessee, who say that Judge Jackson is a "State's rights Democrat" and will be anti-national in his views regarding questions which may come before the court. On the other hand President Harrison served in the Senate with the Judge. They have been personal friends for some years. The President has known what the Judge's decisions have been while on the Circuit bench. If he is satisfied Republicans need not be alarmed. On the money question he is unquestionably sound. He was elected to the Senate by anti-repudiation Republicans and Democrats.

The Fifth Judicial District, to which the new Justice will be assigned, embraces the States of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. It is better in many respects that a man reared in the South should hold court there. Where it is possible vacancies in the Supreme Court should be filled by promotion. After looking the field over carefully the President could not find a more suitable man than Judge Jackson.

When the Appellate Court Judges were appointed President Harrison departed from all precedents by putting some Democrats on the bench. He has gone farther still in non-partisanship by appointing a Democrat to the Supreme Court when he could, had he seen fit, have given the position to a Republican. There may be some Republicans who will find fault with him for acting thus and who will say with truth that no Democratic President would have given any office to a political opponent. It is not likely that if one of the present Republican Judges were to die just before the expiration of Mr. Cleveland's term he would select a Republican as his successor. And yet President Harrison's course needs no defense. It has disarmed all opposition. Had he sent in the name of a Republican it is quite possible that there would have been a dispute over the confirmation. The Democrats would have fought against and might have defeated action, thus enabling Mr. Cleveland to make the appointment.

Instead of pursuing a course which might have led to unseemly wrangling and contention the President has risen superior to all party considerations and has endeavored to take the Supreme Court out of politics. That is one of the many acts which will make his administration notable for its excellence.

THE CRY FOR MUNICIPAL GAS.

A number of citizens of Chicago have endeavored this week to impress upon a Senate committee at Springfield the alleged importance of empowering this city to erect and maintain a municipal gas plant. This is part of a scheme which is admitted to include electric plants and telephone establishment, and understood to be intended to pave the way for other municipal ownership and operation. The aim and intent are to make the city government a paternal one, providing light, heat, and power, transportation, electric and telephonic communication, etc., thereby constituting it a vast machine with powers far greater than any ever wielded by Tammany, and giving opportunities for corruption on the biggest conceivable scale.

It was stated by one of the speakers that ten cities in the United States now own and operate gas works, but the fact that if allowance be made for difference in cost of fuel the cost to consumers is as great in each case and in some of them greater than in this city was quietly ignored. The visitors also seem to have no conception of the fact that gas gradually is dying out as an illuminant, giving way to electricity, so that the probabilities are the city would be saddled with a gas plant that would not pay expenses a few years hence. But they were boiling over with ideas concerning the cost of manufacturing gas and with the notion that their fad would be the means of an immense saving if adopted. One of them asserted that "fuel gas could be sold for 15 cents" per 1,000 feet, but did not say under what conditions. It is true that a good article of fuel gas has been manufactured not far from this city at a net cost of about 10½ cents per 1,000 feet, but it was done by use of slack and with country scale of pay for labor in addition to rural valuations of real estate. And that was the cost for the gas put into the holder, not including cost of distribution or what many companies have found to be an important loss by leakage and condensation, the former having amounted to 14 per cent in Philadelphia one year. The fuel gas thus produced is far from equal in value to natural gas, which some consumers here have recently alleged to be dear at 25 cents per 1,000 in comparison with coal. The gentleman admitted that it costs about 10 cents per 1,000 extra to make illuminating gas, but did not seem to be aware that the expense of distributing it would also be greater, if a smaller quantity were delivered in proportion to the area served by the pipes and mains of the company.

No doubt the gas companies are making a big profit out of the people of this city. They could well afford to supply at a less price the enormous quantities they serve each year to the people. But other things being equal the city would not make nearly so much out of it as the companies do. As a rule the men employed by the companies understand the work they are paid to perform and have an abiding interest in doing their duty by fairly close application through each of the number of hours that constitute a fair day of labor. It need not be said these conditions could not be secured under political domination in a big city like Chicago. That "both the city and consumers would be greatly benefited" by such an arrangement is much more easily said than assured. Probably the twenty thousand citizens who have signed a petition urging favorable consideration of the bills know nothing of the facts, and it is likely that very few of them are sufficiently prominent as users of gas or otherwise pecuniary contributors to the support of the city government to give their petition much weight. Certainly it should be of no value when used to back up statements in which the cost of gas distribution under economical management is terribly underrated and the claim made that a municipal gas service "would do away with a great deal of corruption."

THE SAVAGERY IN TEXAS.

The negro Henry Smith, who was burned to death after the most horrible tortures at Paris, Tex., had committed a most inhuman crime and deserved to die as swiftly as justice could bring about that richly merited penalty. He was an inhuman, bestial monster and his crime one of the most appalling on record. But even this statement of the case does not excuse or even palliate the inhuman crime perpetrated by a mob of people calling themselves civilized. Their crime was as fiendish as his and every man concerned in it deserves condign punishment. It was a display of barbarism that would have disgraced the Apaché Indians. It adds to its barbarity that it was not the result of a sudden mad and revengeful impulse. It was planned coolly and deliberately several days in advance of its execution and public announcement was made of it. Hundreds of white savages flocked into Paris to witness this revolting and fiendish display of cruelty, and every detail of the horror was carried out with deliberate, cold-blooded, and diabolical delight. Though forewarned of what was coming not a step was taken in the line of their duty by the officers of the law. The officials who are sworn to keep the peace and execute the law were either too timid to interfere or they were in collusion with the fiendish mob in a deed the description of which even makes one sick with horror.

Now that the deed is done, however, and the mob satiated with cruelty has dispersed, the Governor of Texas has instructed the County Attorney of Lamar County to prosecute every person engaged in the lynching and the Sheriff to make complaint against them and report the names of witnesses. In one of his dispatches the Governor says:

> In the lynching of the negro Smith in Paris yesterday the laws of the State have been openly defied. Every good citizen is interested in maintaining and enforcing the laws of the land. Either law and order or anarchy must prevail, and there can be no compromise or middle ground. Mob law in Texas must be stamped out. It is believed and expected that you will promptly, diligently, and persistently inquire into and ascertain who are the guilty parties and faithfully and fearlessly prosecute them. Any assistance needed will be promptly rendered.

Accompanying the Governor's dispatches is another from Paris which says: "There exists little serious belief that any real steps will be taken to bring people to the bar of the courts," and this undoubtedly reports the correct condition of public sentiment at that place. During the last two years similar orders have been issued by Southern Governors without result. No steps have been taken by the authorities to enforce them. No one has been prosecuted, no one punished, and the law remains impotent. Meanwhile these outrages continue without the shadow of justification, since there never has been a case on record in which a negro convicted of any offense in the courts of that section has escaped the extreme penalty of the law.

It goes without saying that the inhuman deed perpetrated by the people of Paris will have no effect on checking crime, but on the other hand will tend to increase it. It is tantamount to a public notification that the laws cannot be administered, and in any community where such a condition of justice exists it will invite fresh outrages. The desperate and criminal portion of the community will be encouraged and sooner or later will dominate the few law-abiding persons and chaos will ensue. But apart from this view of the subject if the Governor of Texas has any respect for the reputation of the State he will not rest until he has brought every man connected with it to justice and thus avoid the repetition of a similarly horrible crime. If the Sheriff of Lamar County cannot do his duty then let the Governor call out the whole militia force. If that organization cannot enforce his orders then let him call upon the United States and let Paris be placed under martial law until these white savages are punished and the operations of law are respected. They are not a whit superior to the brutal monster they so brutally dispatched. His savagery was even exceeded by theirs. Their crime reflects not alone upon the civilization of Texas but of the whole country. Let the civil law be enforced or promptly acknowledge it cannot be and let martial law take its place.

TRANSPORTATION THROUGH CANADA.

The message from President Harrison to Congress in regard to our Canadian trade relations is a timely one. Business conditions have undergone important changes since the treaty of Washington was concluded, and provisions which then were well adapted to the requirements of foreign trade require to be altered in common fairness to the people of the United States. The President holds that Art. 29 of the treaty has been abrogated, but that even if it were in force there is no law to execute it, and that "treaty or no treaty the question of sealing cars" containing merchandise imported through Canadian ports for the use of our citizens or passing from one place in the United States through Canada "is and always has been one to be settled by our laws according to our convenience and our interests as we may see them." The law authorizing the sealing of such cars in Canada does not apply to merchandise imported by our citizens from countries not contiguous, such as China and Japan, and carried through Canada for delivery to such owners. The law did not contemplate the passing of sealed cars to any place not "a port," nor their delivery to be opened without the supervision of a revenue officer, such a practice being inconsistent with the safety of the revenue. The Treasury regulations have given to these laws a construction and scope not contemplated by Congress.

The President says that a policy adapted to the new conditions growing in part out of the construction of the Canadian Pacific railroad should be declared and the business placed upon a basis more just to our people and the transportation companies. If we continue the policy of supervising rates upon the railroads of the United States and require that they be just and reasonable, we cannot, in fairness, at the same time give those unusual facilities for competition to Canadian roads that are free to pursue the practices as to cut rates and favored rates which we condemn and punish if practiced by our own railroads. The question thus opened by the President is a vexed one and might be found very difficult to settle, but it demands investigation as an act of justice to American carrying companies, which allege they find it impossible to operate in competition with Canadian lines without granting to large shippers rates they could not afford to make general. The inquiry is all the more needed, as it is claimed to be the settled policy of the Dominion Government to favor the lines under its control in their efforts to absorb undue quantities of traffic away from roads that are south of the border. It is hardly probable that these matters will be acted upon by the present Congress, but it is of so much importance that it may well command the attention of the incoming administration at an early day as one that vitally concerns the commercial and transportation interests of the people.

ENGLAND NOT CONCERNED ABOUT HAWAII.

When the news of the Hawaiian revolution and the proposed annexation of the islands to the United States first reached England many of the leading London papers announced that that would not do at all and that Great Britain must not permit anything of the kind. There has been no repetition of such offensive remarks. The reason probably is that they did not represent the sentiment of the country, and that these journals discovered speedily the English did not care much if Hawaii did fall into the hands of the United States.

Nor does the English Government seem to be in any haste to mix itself up in the matter. In reply to inquiries made in the House of Commons the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office said that no protest whatever had been made to the government at Washington regarding the Hawaiian Islands, and that the government as then advised did not intend to send any warships to Honolulu, believing "the lives and property of British subjects in Hawaii were safe under American protection." That was courteous and true.

The truth is that the English Government lacks a decent pretext for interfering. It has no special rights whatever in Hawaii, not even a shadow of a right. It has no treaties with Hawaii which require it to do anything. Nor has any English colony such an interest as would induce it to make a fuss as Canada did about the seal question. Hence it is not astonishing that the English people take things so quietly.

Nor is this a suitable time for the English Government to hunt for pretexts for interference. A row in the Pacific might stir up a row in Europe, which might result disastrously for England. Furthermore, there are matters for the present government to attend to at home. It is of much more importance for the Liberals to settle the Irish question than it is to get into a dispute with the United States.

These things ought to reassure those timid souls who have been saying that Hawaii must not be annexed because England would object and there would be a war with that country, which would be a very expensive one. The United States is too big now to listen patiently to such unmanly, cowardly reasons. If the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands at the request of their legitimate government must needs be followed by war with England then the war must be fought out no matter what the cost. It would be economy in the long run to do that rather than let England get the islands. From present appearances, however, there is no reason why any one should be worried. England seems to be taking the proposed annexation very easily.

COUNCILS AND STREET RAILROAD ORDINANCES.

The general law governing cities, villages, and towns says that a City Council or a Board of Trustees shall not grant the right of way on any street or alley to any steam, electric, cable, or horse railway except upon the petition of the owners of more than one-half the frontage of each mile. Two bills have been introduced in the Legislature to amend that provision by limiting the power the city authorities now enjoy of refusing to grant a franchise even though the company asking it has the necessary petition. These bills say that when the petition signed by more than half the owners of the frontage of each separate mile or fraction of a mile is presented the Council must grant the right of way "under reasonable and just conditions."

The object is, no doubt, to meet some special case, where a Council in the exercise of its discretion has refused to grant a franchise, for it is stated that—

> The construction of certain railroads is now being obstructed which are in process of construction, therefore an emergency exists, and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

It may be that some street railroad company somewhere in the State has not been fairly treated and that property-owners may have been denied a road they have asked for and need. Nevertheless, it is not wise to amend a general law to meet some special case before becoming satisfied as to the effect of that change in cities where the law has not worked badly. If the law is amended the amendment will apply to Chicago as well as to the smallest town in the State. That being the case, it would be well to know who is to decide what are "reasonable and just conditions." Supposing the Aldermen are asked for a right of way and they insert in the ordinance provisions which they deem reasonable and just, such as a mileage rental, for instance, but which the company does not, who is to decide? The Council or the courts?

If the Council is to be the judge then the law might as well stand as it is. If the courts are to settle a dispute, then the Legislature ought to give them some specific directions as to what constitutes justice and reasonableness, for the words are rather vague. The lawyers of the General Assembly should look into the matter carefully before passing such a bill.

IT IS NOT A MIND CURE.

In the January number of the *Arena* Henry Wood asks the question: "Does bichloride of gold cure inebriety?" and answers it to his own satisfaction. He admits "there is overwhelming evidence that a large number of radical and positive cures have taken place" under the Keeley treatment for drunkenness and the opium habit, and that "many who for years have bravely battled in vain with their insatiable and intangible foe come forth after a few weeks' treatment free and reliant, with all craving for stimulants eradicated." He concedes that not much if any more than 5 per cent of the Keeley graduates have fallen back, and says that even if twice that proportion had lapsed the record would be a remarkable one. But he claims it has been proved both by expert testimony and the experience of the ages that "no drug or material remedy can cure drunkenness." As it is axiomatic that two truths cannot be in conflict, Mr. Wood argues that the only solution of the difficulty is to assume that the so-called gold cure is in reality "unconscious mind cure." He thinks the gold is only a fetich but a necessary one, since if Dr. Keeley had named his establishment a mind cure institute or a metaphysical sanitarium, leaving out the gold, he would have received such an amount of popular ridicule that few would have entered the institution. He says the cure through the voluntary worship of the gold fetich is greatly preferable to the slavish abstinence due to hypnotic influences as exerted by some other reformers.

Mr. Wood insists that Dr. Keeley's own strong personal faith and pure ideals, "which are winged with great power," are impressed upon the mentality of the patient, and that water might as well be used for hypodermic injection by him as the bichloride. That is as much as to say Dr. Keeley *does* hypnotize his patients, though not by the process used at Nancy. But it is unfortunate for this theory that more than ninety Keeley institutes are scattered over the United States, all of them curing dipsomaniacs, opium-eaters, and tobacco-users, who are slaves to those habits to the extent of being mental and physical wrecks. A thousand per week of drunkards and narcotic victims who never saw Dr. Keeley are cured simply by taking the medicines sent to those institutions by the case—prepared by his chemist and delivered to them by express.

If Dr. Keeley can cure these three diseases, caused by alcohol, opium, and tobacco, thousands of miles away, by some sort of theosophy or astral projection of his mind to each of nearly one hundred institutes and to thousands of men and women of whom he never heard and who never saw him, why can he not also cure by the same process other diseases, such as cholera, yellow fever, typhoid, diphtheria, pneumonia, consumption, or catarrh, or even a common cold? While admitting the fact that myriads of cures are being performed Mr. Wood gives a foolish reason therefor. Simply because he does not believe that alcoholism, morphinism, and narcotism can be cured by any medicine, and because some persons who wrote without the knowledge gained through recent researches asserted it could not be done, Mr. Wood refuses to admit what is to many thousands a patent and most welcome truth. But who cares whether he believes or not, so long as the solid fact of cure exists? His position is equally illogical and untenable with that of the lawyer who told a prisoner: "They cannot arrest you for that," and received the reply, "But they *have* arrested me, and I am in jail."

A complete answer to the theory of mind cure in these cases is furnished by the fact that several persons have been cured without knowing that they were under treatment. The very first person to whom the double chloride remedy was applied by Dr. Keeley was thus cured, and others have been entirely weaned from the tobacco habit when they supposed themselves to be under treatment for alcoholism only. In the face of such facts as these the mind cure theory is an explanation that does not explain. It must be classed with the now evidently absurd reasons given by some of the ancients for certain natural phenomena. The wonder is that an educated man should deem it wise to seek for obscure and occult reasons where plain and simple ones are open before him. The fact that the Keeley treatment works a physical cure by physical agency can no more be denied than that the cures are performed, which is admitted by the writer of the article in the *Arena*.

A dispatch states that the Harney Peak Tin Mining company has shut down its works and dismissed its employés for an indefinite period. This is the mine to encourage which a duty of four cents per pound was imposed on block tin, to go into effect July 1 of this year. Congress was told that the Black Hills contained tin deposits of great richness, which would furnish all of that metal the United States needed if a little tariff protection were given. The Temescal tin mines of California, of which so much was said at one time, have petered out, and the Black Hills ones seem to have followed suit. If there is as much tin there as has been claimed, and if as much money has been invested in the Harney Peak mines as has been alleged, it is a little odd that the company should stop operations at this moment when the heavy duty on tin will soon go into effect if not repealed. For several years the public has been regaled with stories about the richness of these Black Hills mines. It has been stated scores of times that "within a few weeks" or a "few months" their owners would begin turning out tin in great quantities. And now comes a shut-down for an indefinite period. The probabilities seem to be that while there is tin in the Black Hills no process has been discovered yet of handling profitably the intractable ores. If no tin is to be produced in the United States the sooner the provision for the imposition of a duty next July is repealed the better. From a protectionist point of view the duty is indefensible.

Massachusetts is working early and earnestly in the movement to secure good roads. It has created a State Highway Commission, which has submitted a report to the Legislature recommending the appointment of a permanent State commission for the care of the highways. The report estimates the economic losses from present generally bad conditions at five to ten million dollars per year, this not including indirect loss by damage to animals, vehicles, and harness. It discusses methods of road construction, and states that more than 600 miles of road have been photographed under the oversight of the commission. Twenty-three per cent of the towns in the State spend less than $1,000 per year each on their roads, and 50 per cent less than $2,000 each. The seventy-five towns which expend less than $1,000 each average $15 per mile per annum of expenditure. The ninety-three towns which spend from $1,000 to $2,000 average $26.70 per mile, and fifty-seven spend from $2,000 to $3,000 averaging $19.30 per mile. In all these towns the best that can be done is to struggle against a further depreciation of the highways. There are 257 towns, covering 82.5 per cent of the town area of the State, which are financially unable to keep their roads in good condition. There are twenty-two towns which spend each from $4,000 to $5,000 per year, averaging $94.30 per mile, and in these alone is it possible to secure reasonable improvement of the public highways. Four-fifths, and perhaps as much as 90 per cent, of the bad roads are directly connected with the manufacturing places.

The Michigan Legislature has repealed the law providing for the choice of Presidential Electors by Congressional districts, and the vote of the State will be cast as a unit in 1896. The senior Democratic organ thinks that the passage of the repealing measure by Republican votes is a "notable change of front" on the part of that party, which in 1880 repudiated the unit rule and ordered that delegates be elected by Congressional districts. The facts do not warrant the charge. The action of the Republican convention in 1880 applied to all the States. It did not lay down one rule for Michigan and another for the other States. If the Legislatures of Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, New Jersey, Maryland, etc., had provided for the choice of Electors by districts the Republicans would not have been so unanimous in their opposition to the action of the accidental Democratic Legislature from Michigan. They saw that what was done in Michigan was done merely because the Democrats were convinced they could not carry the State in 1892, and they saw also that in other States which the Democrats felt they could carry no such law was to be adopted. The Michigan Legislature did not pass its district law to secure a closer representation of the people, but to gain an unfair partisan advantage. Hence the Republicans did not change front when they repealed that law.

Isaac Pusey Gray of Indiana seems to be having a heap of trouble at the Mills Building. It will be remembered that Isaac Pusey sold out to Cleveland last June on the understanding that he should have the nomination for Vice-President. It is needless to say the goods were not delivered. Upon the suggestion of Chairman Harrity, however, he went to Gray Gables in September, and upon the understanding that he should be appointed Postmaster-General agreed to "whoop her up" for Cleveland. Now he has been to the Mills Building only to be informed by the Prophet that the best he can do for him is to give him the place of Secretary of Agriculture. Isaac Pusey is mad and says he will not take it, but as it is either that or nothing he may conclude not to be left out in the cold and to accept the charge of the national garden seeds and entomology. It goes without saying that the Hill snappers are chuckling at the predicament in which the man who sold them out finds himself.

The State of Illinois, by the action of both Houses of its Legislature, the Common Council of the City of Chicago by the passage of resolutions, and the Board of Directors of the World's Fair by its memorial, have placed themselves on record asking Congress to rescind its action concerning the Sunday closing of the Fair, "leaving to the officers of the Exposition discretion in stopping machinery on that day or otherwise by proper means to indicate that the American people believe in the rational observance of Sunday." The action of these various bodies correctly represents the opinions of the people of Illinois in this important matter. Were the resolutions passed at Springfield yesterday submitted to popular vote they would be adopted by an overwhelming majority. The great State of Illinois is now on record, and as the party most directly interested and bearing the heaviest burden of responsibility for the outcome of the Fair, its declaration should carry great weight and engage the serious consideration of Congress in coming to its decision. The members from Illinois, in view of this record, will have no doubt how the majority of Illinoisans feel in this matter and should act accordingly.

Earthquakes are interfering seriously with the currant of business in Zante.

Any new fashion in winters will be accepted without complaint hereafter.

The high price of imported German snuff is not surprising when we remember that a great deal of it is made from tobacco stems that have to be freighted all the way to Germany from Kentucky.

After today and until he has completed his inaugural Mr. Cleveland will be in retirement at Lakewood, and ignoble skeptics who do not believe that Mr. Cleveland is a great man, accustomed to familiar intercourse with the Spirit of Liberty and the Genius of our Free Institutions, will please keep away from Lakewood. They are likely to disturb the conditions.

Four years is a short enough term for a good Mayor, but two years is too long a term for a poor Mayor.

Since groundhog day the anti-option majority in the House has seemed to be afraid of its own shadow.

The prosperous citizen may need to be reminded now and then that this is a cold winter and there are plenty of poor little children in the city that have not had their Christmas gifts yet.

The New York *Recorder* has undertaken to raise money for a Blaine status. In New York.

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

IN A MINOR KEY.

A Literary Want.

Clerk (at the book store)—"Here it is, Mr. Spotcash. Magazine for a busy man. The *Review of Reviews*."

Mr. Spotcash (looking at it)—"Hum—too much of it for a busy man. Haven't you got a *Review of the Review of Reviews?*"

She Came Not.

Her fairy-like fingers swept over the keyboard—
Her fingers so shapely and slender—
"O, mother, come back to me!" softly she sang,
In a voice, O, so soulful and tender!

In vain from her lips came the yearning refrain,
In vain were a daughter's fond wishes,
For her good old mother was out in the scullery
Washing the supper dishes.

Queen of the Realm.

Shadbolt (in the crowded car)—"McStab, this is the first time I ever saw you rise and give your seat to a woman."

McStab (of the suburbs in an awe-struck whisper)—"'Sh! That's our hired girl!"

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Custer attended her husband in his camp-life for twenty years, moving from fort to fort, but she says he never confided his military plans to her.

Adlai Stevenson, erstwhile so garrulous, is suspiciously silent just now. He is in training for the innocuous desuetude that will claim him for its own a month hence.

William Walter Phelps has been appointed by Gov. Werts of New Jersey a Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals. The salary is $1,000 a year, so that the present Minister to Germany will not be altogether left by the change of administration.

Mrs. M. A. Anderson, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the Arkansas House, acts as Doorkeeper in the absence of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and can do more with her smile in seating an obstreperous member than her chief can do with his official mace.

André Gaertner, founder of the Mechanical Museum at Dresden, who was born in 1654, is said to be the inventor of the elevator. In 1717, having become infirm, he made a machine which enabled him to go up and down the three stories of his house.

Instead of using a new Bible, according to the general custom, Mr. Cleveland was sworn in at his inauguration in 1885 with his mother's Bible, a small morocco bound copy, and it is understood he will use the same one in the approaching ceremony.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has made a magnificent gift to Yale College, which will take the form of a dormitory that will cost not less than $450,000, and perhaps double the amount. Mr. Vanderbilt will name the architect himself, and the building will be the finest of its kind in the country.

Esek Saunders of Saundersville, Mass., who died a few days ago, was a successful manufacturer of cotton goods, but he took most pride in the fact that when he was a stage-driver he carried such distinguished passengers as John Quincy Adams, Daniel Webster, and Gen. Lafayette.

Mrs. Peary, who shares in the fame of her husband, Lieut. Peary, the famous explorer of Greenland, said in conversation a few days ago that she thought she felt the cold more here during our recent siege of severe weather than she did last year up where a zero temperature is considered moderate.

CURRENT NOTES.

"What I am looking for," said Bliggins just after he had rented a telephone, "is the man who said that talk is cheap."—*Washington Post.*

"Today was prize-day at my school," said Jimmie. "And did my little boy get anything?" asked papa. "Yep. Got kept in."—*Harper's Bazar.*

About the first thing one has to do when he starts out to attend to his own business is to leave the business of other people alone.—*Galveston News.*

Jiggles—"I hear Scribberly has gone blind. How'd it happen?" Jaggles—"Lost his sight trying to find his articles in print, poor fellow."—*Troy Press.*

Suitor—"Mein fräulein, I love you!" Rich Young Lady (pointing with her fan to her father)—"Excuse me, yonder is my business manager."—*Wiener Luft.*

Miss Peart—"Did you ever look at yourself in the glass when you were angry?" Rival Belle—"No, I'm never angry when I look in the glass."—*New York Weekly.*

Young Bride (on train)—"I do hope that the passengers won't find out that we have just been married." He—"I can fix that. When we near a tunnel I'll go into the smoker."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Friend—"How is it you don't doctor yourself instead of having that young Dr. Gravely?" Eminent but Mean Physician—"I can't afford it. My charges are $10 a visit, while Dr. Gravely only charges $1."—*Puck.*

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

SHALL WE ANNEX?

New York *Recorder* (Rep.): A midocean station in the Pacific is essential to our national and commercial independence.

Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.): Canada and Hawaii are sitting in Uncle Sam's barber shop impatiently waiting the call of "'nexed."

Philadelphia *Inquirer:* We want these islands. They can be made useful to us, and a great mistake will be made if the proffer is rejected.

Columbus *Journal* (Rep.): We do not want Hawaii, but, by jingo, if we do, we've got the ships, we've got the men, and we've got the money, too.

Nashville *American* (Dem.): The possession of the Hawaiian Islands would prove to be of the utmost importance to American commerce in the Pacific.

Boston *Journal* (Rep.): The mere suggestion that the United States may intervene in Hawaii causes the British lion to show his teeth. Let him busy himself with his Egyptian bone.

New York *Recorder* (Rep.): Every law of self-preservation for our interests in the Pacific, for the security, welfare, and well-being of the republic, demands that we should annex Hawaii.

Indianapolis *Journal* (Rep.): The whole American people, except a few mugwumps who are not Americans, speak with one voice to other nations regarding the Hawaiian matter, "Hands off!"

Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.): The United States will under no circumstances consent to the acquisition of Hawaii by any European power. But that can be prevented without annexation to this country.

Terre Haute *Express* (Rep.): Almost any political or economic reason which makes it desirable for other countries to occupy Pacific islands can be urged in favor of our taking Hawaii now or later.

Buffalo *Express* (Rep.): If the United States should annex Hawaii its 20,000 Chinese citizens would come under the provisions of the exclusion law. China has a better right to protest than England.

Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.): For the time being a protectorate would hold all that is needed, and should annexation be desirable as a final solution there would be abundant time for deliberation by both Houses on the subject.

Cleveland *Plaindealer* (Dem.): No matter what happens the islands cannot be permitted to pass under the domination of any European power. Self-interest and self-protection demand this course on the part of the United States.

Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Rep.): If this country were looking for a penal settlement there might be some excuse for annexing the Hawaiian Islands. As such a colony is not needed at present the acquisition would involve a deal more trouble than it is worth.

New York *Press* (Rep.): Hawaii will be of far more importance to the United States for the next fifty years than Alaska. Its control by the United States is absolutely requisite to the protection and development of the commerce of our great Pacific coast.

Binghamton *Republican* (Rep.): The Sandwich Islands are now ripe for somebody to grab, and some nation will probably grab them if we do not. The best way to save them from falling under European proprietorship is to annex them regardless of expense.

St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.): The so-called Hawaiian Commissioners represent no one but themselves and Claus Spreckels. It will be idiotic to give them recognition as the representatives of a foreign power when they are simply dependents of a California plutocrat.

Terre Haute *Express* (Rep.): The United States can confer a great blessing upon the Sandwich Islands by guaranteeing to them the mildest and most equitable government in the world, and can derive no benefit from them which will not be returned at least cent per cent.

New York *Advertiser* (Rep.): We cannot tolerate the suggestion from any quarter that in this affair the right to take part in the consideration of the questions involved may be exercised by any other people. It is a matter belonging solely to Hawaii and the United States.

Burlington *Hawkeye* (Rep.): The American interests in the Sandwich Islands are larger than those of any other country, and it may be necessary to take steps toward annexation to protect these interests or to prevent England or Germany from securing control. But will it pay?

Washington *Post* (Ind.): By annexing Hawaii we shall increase our own strength and promote our own prosperity; but by lifting her out of the turmoil and the peril of her present state, and by joining her safely to the march of human progress, we shall do a greater and a nobler thing.

Topeka *Capital* (Rep.): Uncle Sam must have Hawaii and President Harrison should lose no time in laying hold of that important island. Once Cleveland gets into the White House John Bull will have things his own way on the Pacific unless the present administration seizes time by the forelock.

Pittsburg *Gazette* (Rep.): No foreign nation will be permitted to gain political control of the islands. This has been the settled policy of the government for half a century, and it is not likely to be changed now, when the wisdom and necessity of maintaining and enforcing it are more apparent than ever.

Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.): The right of the Sandwich Islanders to dispose of their islands, and the right of the United States to accept the proffer of sovereignty cannot be disputed. The value of such a concession in the eyes of other nations is demonstrated by the active jealousy of European powers.

Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.): The United States cannot afford to have another English Bermuda in the Pacific, and the only sure way to prevent this is by annexation. Who would hesitate about annexing the Bermudas if they were offered, and the Hawaiian Islands are but the Bermudas of our Pacific coast.

Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.): We have territory enough already. Hawaii is over 2,000 miles from our western coast and has a population composed mainly of semi-savages and lepers. It might be a very good place for adventurous spirits, but it would add little or nothing to our material strength and the glory of our national name.

Richmond *Times* (Dem.): The true solution of the problem is to allow the Hawaiian Islands to establish their own government and take care of themselves, but to enter into a treaty or alliance with them which will fully protect our interests on the islands and guard them from the danger of falling into the hands of any other nation.

Utica *Herald* (Rep.): The Sandwich Islands are the natural way station and depot of traffic between the United States and the East. When appealed to by the natives to take possession of that station our government cannot permit itself to be deterred by England, any more than it could "permit itself to be hurried" by Italy on another occasion.

Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.): Are the islands of sufficient value to make annexation desirable? That is the only question. If so, then annex. If not, then reject. Unquestionably, the islands are of importance politically and commercially. Therefore let us have them, always presuming that there is no treaty obligation in the path, and there does not seem to be.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.): No European government will be allowed to extend its sway over that region. The plainest and most urgent considerations of political dignity and commercial interest demand that we assume control of the islands if they are unable or unwilling to take care of themselves. Hawaii must be governed by either Hawaiians or Americans.

New York *Press* (Rep.): The traditions of American diplomacy for half a century, the security of our Pacific coast, and the development of American commerce with the Orient demand the domination of Hawaii by the United States. We want no more impregnably fortified British outposts to menace our coasts. European control in Hawaii must be prevented. American domination in Hawaii must be assured.

Philadelphia *Times* (Dem.): It is by no means clear that the United States will have any interest in departing from the long-settled policy of non-intervention. We must defend these people, if need be, from foreign aggression and see that no other power shall interfere with their independence, but that is all that we have to do at present. The apple will fall into our lap when it is ripe and we do not want it prematurely.

Hartford *Courant* (Rep.): The one thing quite clear at this stage of the Hawaiian question is that we cannot afford to let the islands fall into the possession or under the control of any rival and unfriendly government—Great Britain or another. That would be a calamity only second to the loss of the Nicaragua Canal. It is simply not to be thought of. The political and business interests at stake are too momentous.

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

Childish Nonsense.

St. Paul *Globe:* Many of the Eastern cities are manifesting a feeling of jealously toward Chicago. The latest attack, made all along the line of the Eastern press, is the assertion that Chicago is showing favoritism in the matter of space for exhibits and discriminating against the East. One paper goes so far as to assert that Chicago is letting out space upon bids. This is childish nonsense. Chicago has no more to do with the matter of space than any other city of the land. The space is allotted by the commission, and the commission is chosen from all parts of the United States.

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

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TODAY'S LITERATURE

"ETRUSCAN ROMAN REMAINS IN POPULAR TRADITION."

Mr. Charles Godfrey Leland's Researches Show That Pan and Bacchus Are Still Invoked Almost Under the Shadow of Ravenna's Ancient Fanes—What He Found in a Mountainous District of Northern Italy—More than Sorcery and Less than Faith.

"Etruscan Roman Remains in Popular Tradition," by Charles Godfrey Leland. Of the many Catholic Bishops "in partibus infidelium" the Pope himself remains the chief. That the Christianization of Italy was and is incomplete is a fact which admits of no dispute. Of the number and strength of heathen survivals at the very heart of Catholic Christendom we imagine, indeed, that few but specialists are aware. Who would suppose, for instance, that Pan and Bacchus are still invoked almost under the shadow of Ravenna's ancient fanes? Yet Mr. Leland's researches in the Tuscan Romagna have disclosed the existence of such a cult, while other vestiges of paganism which abound in the same region, if hardly so startling, are equally significant.

The Tuscan Romagna, which must not be confounded with La Romagna proper, is a mountainous district of Northern Italy that once formed part of the Papal dominions. Its inhabitants, who speak a rude form of the Bolognese dialect, have preserved a mass of traditions and observances apparently dating from a very remote antiquity. Among these people there exists a sort of primitive shamanism which, according to Mr. Leland, is something more than a sorcery and something less than a faith. This "old religion," as it is sometimes called, "consists in remains of a mythology of spirits, the principal of whom preserve the names and attributes of the old Etruscan gods, such as Tinia (or Jupiter), Faflon (or Bacchus), and Teramo (in Etruscan Turms), or Mercury. With these there exist in a few memories the most ancient Roman rural deities, such as Silvanus, Palus, Pan, and the Fauns. To all of these invocations or prayers in rude metrical form are still addressed or at least preserved, and there are many stories current regarding them." Ancestral spirits, too—known to the Romagnoli as Lasi or Lasii (the Roman Lares)—are still believed to concern themselves with the welfare of their descendants. Said a woman to Mr. Leland:

> When I was about 12 years of age something happened to me which I thought at the time was queer, but I have since regarded it in a very different light. Once I went with some relations into the country. One day I was in a dark forest, and wandered about picking leaves and wood flowers, and at last found myself in a very lonely place by a stream. I had a habit of talking aloud to myself, and I said: "O, I would like to bathe there"—the weather was very hot—when all at once there stood before me an old woman, who said: "Dear child, if thou wouldst like to bathe, undress without fear; I will protect thee!" There was something about her which pleased me greatly; a care, a kindness and sweetness which I cannot describe. And when I had bathed and dressed myself, she said: "Bimba, thou hast had many troubles, and many more are before thee, but be not afraid, for in thy old age thou wilt have good fortune." And so she disappeared, and I never saw her again, and I still await the good fortune which has not yet come to me. I believe she was indeed a Lasia, a spirit of some ancestor long dead, who wishes me well.

It would be too much to claim that polytheism exists in full force among the peasantry of this region. Catholicism has not expelled the ancient gods, but it has mediatized them as it were, so that they merely rank as benignant or maleficent spirits. In time of trouble the peasant has recourse first of all to the saints, but in case they prove refractory or incapable he resorts to the "old religion," just as a patient might call in an old-school practitioner when homeopathic treatment has proved ineffectual.

> A few years ago Count Angelo de Gubernatis informed Mr. Gladstone, in conversation, that there was actually among the Tuscan peasantry ten times as much heathenism as Catholicism. I repeated this remark to a woman whom I employed to collect folk-lore, and her reply was: "Certainly, there is ten times more faith in the old religion. For the peasants have recourse to the priests and the saints on great occasions, but they use magic all the time for everything." At another time when I expressed my astonishment that a certain girl who had grown up in the country was utterly ignorant of the name of a single spirit, and could recall nothing relating to witchcraft, she [the old woman] became scornful, and then excited, exclaiming: "And how should such a fool who is afraid of the priests and saints know anything? I call myself a Catholic—O, yes—and I wear a medal to prove it"—here she, in excitement, pulled from her bosom a saint's medal—"but I believe in none of it all. You know what I believe." "Yes, the old faith," I answered, by which I meant that strange, diluted old Etrusco-Roman sorcery, which is set forth in this book. Magic was her real religion.

The identification of these "spirits" with the old Roman or Etruscan deities has not always been fully established. Mr. Leland offers an ingenious conjecture with regard to the spirit Norcia, who puts the truffle-hunter's dog off the scent. The truffle-hunter thereupon addresses the animal thus:

> O dog, my dog, so dear to me,
> We're out of luck, I plainly see!
> No truffles hast thou found today,
> So then to Norcia go and pray;
> For if her favor we implore,
> She'll grant us truffles in such store,
> Fortune will smile for evermore.

Truffles, it seems, are locally called *nails* on account of their shape and size. Now the great Etruscan goddess Nortia had a temple at Vulsinii into the door of which the priest drove a nail every year to serve as a kind of register. Mr. Leland finds here a hint of consanguinity between the two Norcias. A much more complete identification is that of the spirit Carmenta with the Latin goddess of the same name. Carmenta was the goddess of childbirth, in which capacity she is still invoked.

The chapters on sorcery and divination will interest every student of ethnology. Mr. Leland was fortunate enough to collect numerous examples of magical formulæ with appropriate incantations, spells, and ceremonies, having for their object to attract love, to remove evil influences, or bring certain things to pass; to win in gaming, to evoke spirits, to insure good crops or safe return from travel, and to procure divination or enchantment in many curious ways—all being ancient, as is shown by allusions in classical writers to whom these spells were known. These charms and conjurations are jealously concealed from strangers. But Mr. Leland's necromantic lore enabled him to gain the confidence of the adepts.

> Many peasants in the Romagna Toscana are familiar with scores of these spells, but the skilled repetition and execution of them is in the hands of certain cryptic witches and a few obscure wizards who belong to mystic families in which the occult art is preserved from generation to generation under jealous fears of priests, cultured people, and all powers that be, just as gypsies and tramps distrust everything that is not "on the road" or all "honest folk," so that it is no exaggeration to declare that "travelers" have no confidence or faith in the truth of any man until they have caught him telling a few lies. So these travelers on the dark road of sorcery soon recognized in the holder of the Black Stone of the Voodoo, the pupil of the Red Indian medaolin and the gypsy rye (and one who had, moreover, his pockets always full of fetiches in little red bags)—a man who was worthy of confidence—none the less so since he was not ungenerous of pounds of coffee, small bottles of rum, cigars, and other minor requisites which greatly promote conviviality and mutual understanding in wisdom.

Of a hundred magical remedies described in the fourth century by Marcellus Burdigalensis, court physician to the Emperor Honorius, Mr. Leland found that about one-half were still recognized or practiced. As given by Marcellus they are often imperfect, many incantations being omitted, some of which Mr. Leland has been able to supply. These charms were very ancient, even in the time of Marcellus. Here is one. Marcellus says: "To those suffering from a colic. Let them fasten a live duck to their stomachs, thus the disease will pass from the man to the duck, and the duck will die." Precisely the same remedy is in vogue today. The patient must also say:

> Duck, duck, so may it be,
> That thou shalt take this pain from me!
> That the ill depart, and I
> Shall be cured, while thou must die;
> And may I never feel the pain
> Till thou shalt have thy life again.

The following spell at once recalls the cavern scene in "Macbeth":

> When you would do evil to any one, kill a black cat, skin it and rub the skin (by burning is, I suppose, understood) to a very, very fine powder, and when it is triturated finely to a powder, mix with it pulverized horse-scrapings, and pepper, and earth over which a toad has passed, and while taking this earth from under the toad say:
>
> "Toad, all poison from thy birth!
> Shed thy poison on this earth!
> Give me of thy poison some,
> That I may bear it to my home."
>
> Then put all together in a small bag, and at the time of mixing say:
>
> "Poisoned earth and powder fine
> To the powdered cat I join,
> 'Tis the worst and yet the best
> For my vengeance—for the rest
> Cat-skin powdered; naught is worse;
> With the scraping of a horse,
> Pepper next, to make it good,
> Earth well poisoned by a toad;
> 'Tis a mixture which, when done,
> Will rack and ruin many a one,
> And they shall know no good or peace,
> Nor shall their sufferings ever cease,
> Until they humbly come to me
> And beg for mercy on their knees,
> Which I *may* grant—if I should please."

Witchcraft, it seems, may be transmitted as a legacy—nay, it must be so transmitted before the witch can breathe her last. Mr. Leland was told of a priest in Florence who thus became a wizard in spite of himself:

> This priest was called in to confess an old woman who, saying that she had something, continually repeated: "I have no relations—to whom shall I leave it? to whom shall I leave it?" Then the priest said: "Leave it to me." Then the old woman at once gave him a small key to a certain box or casket and died. When the priest opened the casket he found in it a mouse. And so the spirit of witchcraft came on him. And when it comes, if the witch touches any person he or she will be bewitched and waste away or die. But this priest, being a good man, would not touch or embrace people at such times; but, going into the country, touched trees, or grain, or maize, and whatever he touched dried up. So he did as little harm as possible; but for all this he could not help being a wizard.

Mr. Leland's book, it should be observed, is not intended for youths and maidens. Nor is it written throughout in the best taste. The author obtrudes his own personality too much; he indulges in too many comments, digressions, cheap witticisms. His anti-clerical feeling amounts to monomania. Much that passes for religion, he claims, is merely another form of sorcery, and is no more entitled to respect than the rites it has superseded. He supports this claim by various anecdotes, of which the following is one:

> In old times those souls of men who had slain many victims were invoked above all others, the belief being that they carried into the other world the audacious power which they had won by blood. This foul and atrocious worship of dead criminals is today in full action in Sicily with the cordial sanction of the priesthood, as the reader may learn in detail from a chapter in the "Biblioteca delle Tradizioni popolari Siciliano," edited by Giuseppe Pitrè, Vol. XVII., Palermo, 1889. In it we are told that when murderers and other atrocious criminals have been beheaded, if they do not confess and receive absolution before death, they are believed to become a specially favored kind of saints, who, if invoked when any one is in danger of being robbed and slain, come down from heaven and aid the victim. And this is carried so far that there is actually a "church of the souls of beheaded bodies" in Palermo, with many pictures of the holy miracles wrought by the sainted murderers. . . . What this really is is devil worship. These saints have been the scum of Sicilian brigandage, outrage, robbery, and wickedness—incarnate fiends; and now, because they went through a mere form of words and were sprinkled and oiled, they are adored like God, are prayed to, and their relations are proud of them.

Here is another, which originated nearer home:

> In the year 1859, when Theodore Parker was extremely obnoxious to the rigidly orthodox of all sects, a number of very Presbyterian pious ladies held meetings for the purpose of praying that he might be taken away from this life; and his death, soon after, was attributed to the fervency of their zeal. No secret was made of this—it was boasted of in religious newspapers. I was at the time editor of *Vanity Fair* in New York. A lady wrote a poem gracefully satirizing this Voodoo work, and I drew for it an illustration, which I published. I do not see wherein this piously praying a man to death differs from the very wickedest witchcraft described in this book.

Some of the curious and interesting illustrations are taken from Etruscan mirrors or vases, while others are the work of the author himself. In the absence of any statement from Mr. Leland we infer that the latter are purely ideal. (New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $5.50.)

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

Brief Mention.

"The Wit and Wisdom of Charles Lamb, with Anecdotes by His Contemporaries, Selected and Arranged by Ernest Dressel North." To this attractive title it is only necessary to add that the book is one of the Putnams' "Knickerbocker Nuggets."

"Perchance to Dream, and Other Stories," by Margaret Sutton Briscoe. This is Miss Briscoe's first book, but she is not unknown to the public, for several of her stories have appeared in high-class periodicals. Miss Briscoe's work is unusually strong, and her range is remarkable. The initial story is perhaps the least characteristic in the collection. Diabolical influence, hypnotism, and whisky are the ingredients of this uncanny compound. Each of the evil spirits, however, is finally expelled, and the story fitly ends with "a strange smile." The union of the dove and the serpent in the youthful hero of "A Chip" will doubtless tickle the reader's fancy. The deathbed scene of "The Gentleman in Plush" is touching, with its picture of the boyish hand holding guard over the dying lips that might unwittingly disclose their long-kept secret. From stories like "Ned" and "Die, Which I Won't"—masterly sketches, at once humorous and pathetic—we infer that Miss Briscoe is a Southern writer. "A Tea Leaf" reveals a broader humor, but the treatment is delicate. We should like to ask Miss Briscoe how such a phrase as "rather delicious" (p. 86) can possibly be appropriate? *Rather* implies a qualified praise which is quite out of keeping with so high-pitched a term as *delicious*. (New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.)

"Picturesque Chicago and Guide to the World's Fair" is sufficiently described by its title. It contains some six-score pictures of public buildings, monuments, and other objects of interest, and is published by R. H. Woodward & Co. of Baltimore.

"The Visible Universe" is a series of chapters by J. Ellard Gore, F. R. A. S., on the origin and construction of the heavens, and is published by Macmillan & Co. The book is one of the most readable works on astronomy that have been issued in a long time and is composed in large part of fresh material, though, of course, it contains some of the straw that has been thrashed almost to dust by previous authors. The first chapter presents an excellent sketch of the nebular hypothesis, with a statement of the principal points of difference between the views of Kant and Laplace, and modifications of both which have been suggested by recent writers. It gives deserved prominence to the work of Jacob Ennis, a man recently dead, who is entitled to rank as an authority, although his name is known to very few. Succeeding chapters tell the story of the evolution of sun, and stars, and planets, as read by philosophers of the present day, and bring out the geological difficulty which the late Dr. James Croll could see no way of explaining except by supposing that the masses colliding to cause high stellar temperatures had originally a rapid movement over and above that which was due to the force of mutual attraction. The fuel of the sun, the constitution of matter, and the light thrown on the subject by the spectroscope, with a discussion of Lockyer's meteoric hypothesis, a glance at star streams, and a statement of much that is known in regard to the sun's motion in space, all furnish interesting reading, and while the author is fully master of his subject he does not insist on telling all that he knows about it. The illustrations are well chosen and sufficiently numerous, while they leave little to be desired on the score of distinctness.

"Aunt Liefy," by Annie Trumbull Slosson. Aunt Liefy describes in her own words how she was once mistaken for the chief-mourner at a funeral, and how the unaccustomed tenderness she then experienced was the means of transforming her entire character. From "Miss Staples," whom nobody loved and everybody respected, she became "Aunt Liefy," the dearest and happiest old maid in Hilton. A sweet and characteristic little story. (New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.)

"In Gold and Silver," by George H. Ellwanger. "The Golden Rug of Kermanshah" relates the adventures of a connoisseur in search of a rug of marvelous beauty, which is described as "too tender and precious for even a houri to repose upon," and of which "the varied hues vibrated through every chord and octave of the colorific scale, like the consonance of a harp or the carol of a bird." In the other papers the author writes of sport with rod and gun amid the woods and along the streams of his native land. Unfortunately his style, always devoid of simplicity, is often marred by a silly pomposity that moves the reader to scorn. It is because the author finds nothing to say that he has recourse to these dancing-master poses and schoolgirl affectations. The pictures, on the other hand, by A. B. Wenzell, W. C. Greenough, and W. Hamilton Gibson will please the most fastidious. (New York: D. Appleton & Co.)

Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. have published a handsome illustrated edition, in four volumes, of Charles Reade's famous novel, "The Cloister and the Hearth." The volumes are issued at $7 the set.

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

MICHELANGELO'S LIFE

JOHN ADDINGTON SYMONDS' NOTABLE CONTRIBUTION TO LETTERS.

Many Disputed Questions Cleared Up—A Somewhat Different View of the Great Sculptor's Temperament from the One Usually Presented—Three Famous Incidents in His Career and How They Are Treated—Some of the Merits and Some of the Faults of the Book.

These sumptuous volumes have some of the distinction in their outward appearance that Mr. Symonds finds so characteristic of their subject. They add to one's self-respect by successfully challenging it as examples of good bookmaking. They are satisfactory to eye and touch, besides reminding one of the existence of tastes not often enough gratified to be very exacting. The first thought likely to suggest itself after these feelings have been quieted down is: What need does a new life of Michelangelo meet?

And this brings to light one of the great merits of the book. The preface is a model. It is not the conventional greeting to the reader where literary weather is discussed in dull platitude nor the entertaining essay only mechanically associated with the rest of the book in bonds of ink and paper. It is a careful setting forth of the purpose and methods of the book, and supplies in sixteen pages information that an exasperated reader is too often compelled to pick out from the biographies themselves—to-wit: the points in which they differ from others and the possible grounds of their superiority. Mr. Symonds' preface provides the standards by which his book must be judged. Mr. Symonds has been allowed by special favor of the Italian Government to examine the Buonarroti archives, consisting of authentic contracts, letters, poems, and memoranda, mostly in Michelangelo's handwriting, of copies made by his grand-nephew, Michelangelo the younger, and autograph letters from all sorts of people to the sculptor. Until 1858 these papers were the private property of the family, rarely seen, and only in a few instances finding their way into the collections or inferences of biographers. Mr. Symonds has used them to clear up, as far as they may, certain disputed questions of Michelangelo's personal history. He makes them also contribute to a somewhat different view of the sculptor's temperament from the one usually presented.

There is one book which provokes comparison with the work before us. We refer, of course, to the Life by Hermann Grimm, published in 1860. Mr. Symonds gives it merited recognition as offering in its fifth edition, that of 1875, a standard authority. He also indicates the line in which he hopes to establish the claim of his own work by pointing out that against the strength of Grimm's treatment in introducing a critical and scientific method of dealing with his material, and in using documents freely, must be set off its weakness in giving disproportionate attention to Italian dynasties, wars, and revolutions. Michelangelo, according to Mr. Symonds, is neither an illustration nor an appendix to general Italian history, but a chapter by himself. Mr. Symonds has brought to bear his technical knowledge in art and history without being hampered by it. He has desired to make his hero tell his own story by letters and memoranda, and he has made liberal use of drawings, charts, and portraits where they would supplement or take the place of detailed explanation. The result is not without faults, as is almost inevitable where an attempt is made to outdo so many forms of excellence along their special lines. The reader has an uneasy sense that the results of what must be technical art criticism are not always scientifically obtained. A general obligingness on the part of the author to leave such questions to experts does not relieve him from responsibility in stating what the reader must accept as facts. The plain man cannot compare authorities, weigh evidence, or always see the bearing of footnotes, so that beyond a certain point he is teased instead of helped by their presence.

Again, the author's desire to rescue Michelangelo's character from the exaggeration in some respects and the shreds and patches in others to which it had been reduced in the process of portraiture, has led him to take a too persistently defensive attitude on certain points. His tone loses the impersonal calm of the scientific biographer and takes on the apprehension of the hero worshiper or the insistence of an advocate. This, perhaps, is excusable as long as all Mr. Symonds' readers must be supposed to be possessed by the prejudices he wishes to remove, but the unsophisticated reader is almost always puzzled by being held responsible for other notions than those with which his author supplies him. Finally Mr. Symonds quotes too much from himself in other books devoted to the same general interests as this biography. Not that Mr. Symonds is not always interesting and suggestive, but there is a distinct break made in the style of the references he uses to himself in an earlier stage of literary existence.

In the account of a life so lacking in serenity that one almost entertains suspicions of a discontinuous identity it seems a pity to introduce any new or unnecessary element of unrest. On one point Mr. Symonds has neglected a tempting opportunity for discussion. He has passed by the question of Michelangelo's insanity with only incidental treatment. He knows of Lombroso's book, he is even alive to the deductions sure to be drawn from it and the thoroughgoing zeal of the disciples who are so eager to outstrip their master. But with admirable self-control he has put away from him the desire to silence professional quibblers and has told the facts almost as if there were no Lombroso who had declared genius insanity and Michelangelo insane. And for Mr. Symonds' work in giving his reasons a strong impression of the personality of the great artist too much can hardly be said. The man is there, although we cannot always understand him, indeed, perhaps, all the more that everywhere there is something that we cannot understand. This, in the last resort, vindicates the humanity of most men. Mr. Symonds manages the revelations of the Buonarroti archives by simply not managing at all, so as to secure the inviolability of Michelangelo's spiritual privacy. Much may be learned of his psychology; the man's soul is as remote as when he walked among men, misunderstood by his own father and brothers, and longing for any comprehension that need not start from himself. The peculiar merit of Mr. Symonds' method is that we feel this acutely. We know, to vary a phrase of Mr. Lowell's, that all our flattening of our noses against the windows of the living has not enabled us to intrude on the awful seclusion of the dead. And in proportion as our organization is above that of turkey buzzards we rejoice in our own failure.

Three episodes of Michelangelo's life have a compelling interest on even superficial acquaintance; the tomb of Julius II., the painting of the Sistine vault, and the friendship with Vittoria Colonna. In the first we see him engaged on a great task congenial to his powers and promising such accomplishment as was worthy of his genius. But this natural hope was never realized. "The tragedy of the tomb" is a long one, and dreary with sordid episodes in which Michelangelo played many parts. From first to last it is the story of a genius in his struggle for self-preservation. Concession after concession was forced from him to save even the shadow of his original conception. In the end the work was hardly a hint of what he had hoped for. The story of the painting of the Sistine vault has the pathetic success which sometimes attaches to what men do with their whole heart, though their heart is not in it. The Sistine frescoes are the great paintings of a man who painted as well as he could when he felt that he ought to be modeling. Mr. Symonds carries us into the heart of the artistic life of the day, its factions, its dependence on patronage, its rivalries and jealousies. He shows us Michelangelo with big faults, and, worse still, with little ones; but Michelangelo still great and still interesting.

Vittoria Colonna will disappoint expectations founded on romantic and detailed misinformation, as well as on the vague conjecture of references to her in calendars of famous women. She plays throughout Mr. Symonds' account the part of a great lady and religious devotee, instead of an intense soul occupied with platonics. Her figure gains in intelligent dignity what it loses in cheap sensation, but there is no denying that even the most serious reader feels that he has missed a story. When all has been considered that Mr. Symonds thinks worthy of consideration in the artist's relations to Vittoria his isolation appears only more complete instead of less so.

In all these episodes Michelangelo's character is shown to be that of a "peculiar and not altogether healthy nervous temperament" rather than that current during his own life, refuted by his biographers, Condivi and Vasari, but prevalent still to a greater or less extent, of a man of "passionate violence of temper (terribilità), expressing itself in hasty acts and words; extreme suspiciousness and irritability; solitary habits, amounting to misanthropy or churlishness; eccentricity and melancholy bordering on madness; personal timidity and avarice; a want of generosity in imparting knowledge, and an undue partiality for handsome persons of his own sex." For the reader of special interests in art and literature it is also gratifying to have genius saved from an ex post facto insane asylum without too much publicity; but, indeed, the book is full of interesting matter. The relation of Michelangelo's work as an architect to other manifestations of his genius is carefully worked out. St. Peter's and San Lorenzo place Michelangelo among architects in much the same way that the Sistine paintings place him among painters. The extraordinary sonnets with which many critics have believed that he, like Shakspeare, unlocked his heart, Mr. Symonds thinks supply only a chart for a convolution or two of his artist's brain. Their inspiration is not a beloved woman, but ideal beauty, and show him, not so much a suffering man as an indomitable artist. And this is the conclusion of the whole matter according to Mr. Symonds. He says:

> Michelangelo, then, as Carlyle might have put it, is the Hero as artist. When we have admitted this all dregs and sediments of the analytical alembic sink to the bottom, leaving a clear crystalline elixir of the spirit. About the quality of his genius opinions may, will, and ought to differ. It is so pronounced, so peculiar, so repulsive to one man, so attractive to another, that, like his own dread statue of Lorenzo de Medici "it fascinates and is intolerable." There are few, I take it, who can feel at home with him in all the length and breadth and dark depths of the regions that he traversed. The world of thoughts and poems in which he lived habitually is too arid, like an extinct planet, tenanted by mighty elemental beings with little human left to them, but visionary Titan-shapes, too vast and void for common minds to dwell in pleasantly. The sweetness that emerges from his strength, the beauty which blooms rarely, strangely, in unhomely wise upon the awful crowd of his conceptions are only to be apprehended by some innate sympathy or by long incubation of the brooding intellect. It is probable therefore that the deathless artist through long centuries of glory will abide as solitary as the simple old man did in his poorhouse at Rome. But no one, not the dullest, not the weakest, not the laziest and lustfullest, not the most indifferent to ideas, or the most tolerant of platitudes and paradoxes, can pass him by without being arrested, quickened, stung, purged, stirred to uneasy self-examination by so strong a personality expressed in prophecies of art so pungent. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 2 Vols.)

"Life on the Circuit with Lincoln," by Henry C. Whitney.

"Life on the Circuit with Lincoln" is a modest title for a book which deals also with Lincoln's genealogy, his religious beliefs, his married life, his earlier love affair with Ann Rutledge, the emancipation proclamation, and which is, in short, a disconnected life of Mr. Lincoln from the cradle to the grave. The author's acquaintance with Lincoln began in 1854 at the time of the admission of the former to the bar. They practiced law in the same circuit until 1861 and belonged to the same political party. Mr. Whitney worked zealously to further Mr. Lincoln's political fortunes and was made a paymaster in the army soon after the President's inauguration. He was intimate with Mr. Lincoln after a fashion—not, indeed, as near to him as Herndon and one or two others—but sufficiently intimate to be intrusted with small political secrets. Mr. Lincoln unbosomed himself fully to no one at any time.

There is very little which is new in Mr. Whitney's large book. Most of the facts in it are found in the works of earlier writers. The moralizing, which is not always of the highest order, is Mr. Whitney's own. Had the book dealt solely with Lincoln's "Life on the Circuit" it would have been a small one. While the author was thrown into close relations with Mr. Lincoln, being sometimes employed on the same side and sometimes retained against him, he seems to be unable to add anything of consequence to what has already been said about Lincoln as a lawyer. The truth is that Lincoln did not make as much of an impression on those who knew him prior to 1860 as is sometimes supposed. Few had any thought until he was almost at the threshold of the Presidency that a great future awaited Lincoln. No one played Boswell to his Johnson, for no one imagined that his utterances would prove a source of interest to posterity.

Mr. Whitney was at the Bloomington convention of 1856. According to him, when Lawrence County was called for delegates Uncle Jesse Dubois, who had come from that county, failed to respond. He had looked in and seen some Abolitionists in the convention and was doubtful about the advisability of training with such fellows. Subsequently he plucked up courage, took his seat, and was nominated for State Auditor. After Mr. Lincoln had finished the speech which he made at the meeting Dubois said to Whitney: "That is the greatest speech ever made in Illinois. It puts Lincoln on the track for the Presidency." That evening Mr. Whitney repeated this remark to Lincoln, and he believes that it was then that the latter first thought of the Presidency. At any rate, the idea came to him, thinks Mr. Whitney, about a month later when Lincoln was one of the persons voted for for Vice-President at the convention which nominated Fremont. Mr. Whitney says he handed Mr. Lincoln the paper containing the account of the balloting, so that at whichever time Mr. Lincoln first thought of himself as a Presidential possibility "I was the John the Baptist who was the forerunner of the great news."

In spite of its occasional shortcomings Mr. Whitney's book is, like most of those which relate to Mr. Lincoln, an interesting one. The subject will attract, though the style may not always do so. The book has a number of fairly good illustrations, some of them representing scenes near New Salem. (Boston: Estes & Lauriat.)

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

Literary Notes.

Count Leo Tolstoi is writing a book on Japan, its people, and its religions.

The gross value of Tennyson's personal estate is about $286,000. The poet also died "seized of" some valuable realty.

"The Good Wine at the Feast's End," a sermon by the late Bishop Brooks, will shortly be published by E. P. Dutton & Co.

The last volume of that useful work, Chambers' Encyclopædia, will be published this month by the J. B. Lippincott company.

Belford's Magazine for the current month contains a charming little poem—"In Thomson's Woods" is its name—from the pen of Mr. Forrest Crissey of Geneva, Ill.

"Plato and Platonism," a new volume from the pen of Mr. Walter Pater, author of "Marius the Epicurean," is announced for publication by Macmillan & Co.

The quarterly number of the *Exposition Graphic* just issued affords a clear idea of the wonderful progress which the World's Fair buildings have made. Some of the illustrations are excellent.

When Darwin was a boy his father once told him: "You care for nothing but shooting, dogs, and ratcatching, and you will be a disgrace to yourself and your family." Bad boys take warning.

A noteworthy paper by Mr. William Morton Payne in the new number of the *Dial* has for its subject "Bygmester Solness," the latest drama of Henrik Ibsen. The drama has only just been published and has not yet been translated from the Danish. Mr. Payne's article, however, contains several extracts from the play, translated by the reviewer himself. Mr. Payne thinks that, "taken altogether, the play is a curiously interesting piece of work, although we are often perplexed to discern the author's purpose." That remark, by the way, may be applied to nearly all the dramatic writings of Ibsen; but on a second or third reading the difficulties frequently disappear. Ibsen is without doubt one of the most notable and significant figures in the literature of our century. The cheap sneers at Ibsen which many writers indulge in merely serve to betray the carelessness, prejudice, or incompetence of the would-be critic. Mr. Payne's timely and scholarly review is a feather in Chicago's cap.

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

Books Received.

AMERICAN PUSH. By Edgar Fawcett. Chicago: F. J. Schulte & Co.

THE VEILED HAND. By Frederick Wicks. New York: Harper & Bros.

MOROCCO AS IT IS. By Stephen Bonsal Jr. New York: Harper & Bros.

OUR CHILDREN OF THE SLUMS. By Annie Bronson King. St. Paul: D. D. Merrill company.

ELEMENTS OF DEDUCTIVE LOGIC. By Noah K. Davis, Ph. D., LL. D. New York: Harper & Bros.

THE LAND OF THE O-O. By Ash Slivers Sr. Cleveland: Cleveland Printing and Publishing company.

DANESBURY HOUSE. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," etc. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

SHORT HISTORY OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH. By John Fletcher Hurst, D. D., LL. D. New York: Harper & Bros.

THE DEFENSE OF PROF. BRIGGS BEFORE THE PRESBYTERY OF NEW YORK. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE FAMILY LIFE OF HEINRICH HEINE. By his nephew, Baron Ludwig von Embden. From the German by Charles De Kay. New York: Cassell Publishing company.

AT HIS FEET. By Wayland Hoyt, D. D., author of "Saturday Afternoon," etc. St. Paul: D. D. Merrill company.

THE TONGUE OF FIRE. By William Arthur, A. M., author of "The Successful Merchant," etc. New York: Harper & Bros.

LITTLE COMRADE MINE. By Martha Burr Banks, author of "Princess Dandelion's Secret." St. Paul: D. D. Merrill company.

THE HIGHER CRITICISM OF THE HEXATEUCH. By Prof. Charles Augustus Briggs, D. D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE CAMPAIGN OF WATERLOO. By John Codman Ropes, author of "The Army Under Pope," etc. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

AN ATLAS OF THE CAMPAIGN OF WATERLOO. By John Codman Ropes, author of "The Army Under Pope," etc. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

The Quarry-Owners and the Canal.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your editorial of Feb. 1 relating to the opposition to surrender temporarily to Drainage Trustees that portion of the canal between Bridgeport and Summit you say: "It is promoted by some quarrymen of the Joliet district and by the obstructives of the valley towns, who are opposed to all progress in the matter of the drainage channel unless it secures for them a large bonus." What aims the obstructives of the valley towns have in view I know not. I know what some of the quarry-owners expect, and it is this: that the Canal Commissioners will use their best endeavors to have the Drainage Trustees guarantee as follows: To so construct their drainage channel at the "Sag," the point where the deflection of said channel will occur, that the present canal will always receive enough water (without the aid of pumps) to maintain its present usefulness.

I think this is but a fair proposition, considering the great interests at stake. This stone industry represents several millions of dollars. It pays annually from $50,000 to $100,000 for tolls; in fact, supports the canal, which, by the way, is also the connecting link between the Mississippi River and the lakes. You destroy this union at once so far as navigation is concerned by permitting the Board of Drainage Trustees to use it to the "Sag" and then construct the orifice of their ditch at that point so that it would wipe out the usefulness of the canal for all time by practically leaving it dry. THE TRIBUNE, no doubt, will see the injustice done the quarry-owners in assuming that they are imbued with any desire to impede this much-desired and needed drainage improvement. There is no bonus wanted. It is simply a matter of practical business and fair play.

P. J. KEARNS.

F. Marion Crawford's New Novel,

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FRAUD IS ALLEGED.

EUGENE GLASS COMPANY MAKES CHARGES AGAINST THREE MEN.

F. A. Hodson, W. R. Fleming, and D. W. Nickerson Are Said to Have Taken Possession of the Concern's Factory on a Foreclosure of an Alleged Fraudulent Mortgage—Aid Is Asked of the Circuit Court—Fleming Prays for an Accounting and a Receiver.

Charges of fraud and an attempt to break up a business are made in a bill filed in the Circuit Court against F. A. Hodson, W. R. Fleming, and D. W. Nickerson. The complainant is the Eugene Glass company, No. 1305 Wabash avenue. Late Thursday night, according to the bill, the defendants forcibly took possession of the factory under a foreclosure of a fraudulent chattel mortgage.

Fleming, who is a member of the company and its President, is said to have executed the mortgage in favor of himself and recorded it, and then sold it to Hodson. The company denies owing Fleming anything, but states that the latter has appropriated funds of the company to his own use, and drawn company checks to pay his private debts. Several alleged fraudulent transactions are cited by which he is said to have raised money. In pursuance of an alleged scheme to break up the company Fleming is charged with having filed a bill for a receiver for the company last December. The court appointed a receiver, but removed him as soon as it was made to appear that the appointment was obtained by fraud. The court is asked to restrain the foreclosure of the socalled bogus mortgage and to enjoin Fleming from doing illegal acts.

Fleming in a bill filed in the Superior Court yesterday asks again that a receiver be appointed for the company and for an accounting.

Mandamus Asked Against a Justice.

Justice J. F. Wilcox is involved in legal difficulties. Yesterday Berta Leavitt filed in the Circuit Court a petition for a mandamus against the Justice. She states that she had two cases before his Honor and petitioned him for a change of venue on the usual ground of prejudice. Wilcox refused the request, it is claimed, on the ground that the nearest Justice, who is Olaf Severson, would not take a case sent from his court. The petition was presented to Judge Dunne, who made it returnable in five days. The court stated that it was the first time he had ever known a mandamus to be requested where a change of venue had been denied.

Court Notes.

Judge Stein yesterday entered an order allowing the administrator to sell the saloon of Joseph Camilia, No. 56 West Madison street. Camilia is the man who was shot by his wife. The latter was arrested for the alleged crime and is now confined in the County Jail awaiting her trial.

Mrs. Laura Baker filed an amended bill for divorce in the Circuit Court yesterday. Soon after her original bill was filed the defendant, Benjamin M. Baker, filed a cross bill involving his wife's attorney, Maj. Southworth. This led to the arrest for alleged conspiracy of H. R. Wellman, J. R. Clark, J. W. Millington, and others. They were charged with conspiracy to bring this charge against Mrs. Baker. In her amended bill she sets forth these alleged circumstances.

Several days ago Receiver Gilbert sold the equities in the Clyde property of the Frederickson estates to Franklin Head for $1,025. Yesterday the sale was objected to by Bessie Huetson, who holds a judgment against the estate. Her attorney told Judge Ewing that the price was too low. His client would give her judgment and pay court costs and attorney's fees for the equity, which would be $2,000 more than given by Head. The other side objected to this because of other judgments, which, it was claimed, had priority to the Huetson judgment. The court set Friday next for the hearing of the arguments.

THE COURT RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

145,741—Asst. and attachmt. in aid. Withheld.
145,742—W. R. Fleming vs. The Eugene Glass Co. Bill for receiver, accounting, etc. Severy & Galloway, solrs.
145,743—Attachmt. Withheld.
145,744—Bill. Same.
145,745—Henry Faust vs. Rosina Faust. Bill for divorce. O. Mara & Pfeiffer, solrs.
145,746—Alfred John Bryant vs. John Evans and John Evans & Co. Case, $20,000. John B. Brady, atty.
145,747—Bank of Commerce vs. Ignatz Zeisler. Conf. of judgt., $275. E. I. Felsenthal, atty.
145,748—Lauritz vs. Helga Kristine Nielson et al. Bill of foreclosure. Noah E. Gary, solr.
145,749—Edward F. Brown, by next friend, vs. Chicago Consolidated Bottling Co. Case, $500. J. H. Barry, atty.
145,750—David White vs. Swen Linderoth and Sophia Linderoth. Conf. of judgt., $1,795.08. L. E. Santer, atty.
145,751—Charles Nittenberg, use of Leo Roeder, vs. The Peter Schoenhofen Brewing Co. Case, $15,000. Brandt & Hoffman, attys.
145,752—B. McWilliams vs. Frank O. Anderson. Asst., $500. Remy & Mann, attys.
145,753—Solomon Swenson vs. C., R. I. and P. railway Co. Case, $25,000. Waters & Blaisdell, attys.
145,754—Anna Conner vs. Thomas D. Conner. Bill for divorce. Ambrose Risdon, solr.
145,755—Bill. Withheld.
145,756—Isabella S. Gardner et al. vs. Patrick H. Heffron et al. Bill for foreclosure. Munroe & Gett, solrs.
145,757—Attacht. Withheld.
145,758—Charles B. Eggleston et al. vs. John J. Shutterly et al. Bill for foreclosure. N. M. Jones, solr.
145,759—Same vs. John S. Louderback. Same. Same atty.
145,760—Same vs. Herman Hand. Same. Same, solr.
145,761—Same vs. Same. Bill for foreclosure. Same solr.
145,762—Same vs. W. G. King et al. Same. Same solr.
145,763—Same vs. George J. Case et al. Same. Same solr.
145,764—Same vs. John B. Vesey et al. Same. Same solr.
145,765—Geo. M. Shaver, admr., vs. Union Stock-Yards and Transit Co. et al. Case, $5,000. J. W. Cochran, atty.
145,766—Same vs. C. and A. Railroad Co. et al. Case, $5,000. Same atty.
145,767—George Karr vs. Fitzsimmons & Connell Co. Case, $10,000. Same atty.
145,768—Wm. Friedman et al. vs. M. Kaufman. Asst., $690. Smith, Helmer & Moulton, attys.
Withheld Suits—145,722—Lake Erie Provision Co. vs. Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co. of W. Virginia. Asst., $2,000. J. A. & H. R. Baldwin, attys.
145,723—Same vs. The Empire Fire Ins. Co. Same. Same attys.
145,724—Same vs. The Washington Fire and Marine Ins. Co. of W. Va. Same. Same attys.
145,739—Isaac E. Adams vs. The Home Insurance Co. of N. Y. Bill for injunction. Adams, atty. pro se.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

111,970—Charles B. Eggleston et al. vs. J. H. Gilbert, Sheriff et al. Replo., $500. N. M. Jones, atty.
111,971—The Eugene Glass Co. vs. F. A. Hodson et al. Bill for inj. W. Browning, solr.
111,972—Attch. Suppressed.
111,973—William A. Harris et al. vs. South Park Club Assn. Conf. judgt., $2,865.20. E. F. Masterson, atty.
111,974—Isaac Welk vs. Doublestein Bros. Case, $500. M. Frisch, atty.
111,975—Gregory T. Van Meter, receiver, etc., vs. Daniel Head. Bill for inj. George F. Harding, solr.
111,976—Annie McKeeby vs. Sanford McKeeby. Bill for div. W. B. Cunningham, solr.
111,977—John H. Allen et al. vs. U. C. Nelson. Attch., $908.15. Paden & Gridley, attys.
111,978—Frederick Boyer vs. The City. Asst., $2000. J. W. Drouillaard, atty.
111,979—Robert Beckington vs. William Colbie et al. Appeal.
111,980—Ohio Flint Glass Co. vs. A. Botsford Co. Asst., $500. Wilber, Eldridge & Pinney, attys.
111,981—Hannah Cahill by Michael Cahill vs. American Express Co. Case, $125. J. H. Monroe, atty.
111,982—Louis Gaudolfe vs. Charles Libbetts et al. Attch., $231.43. Cratty Bros. & Jarvis, attys.
111,983—Thomas E. G. Bell vs. Edwin R. Dawley. Asst., $600. Fuller & Tyffe, attys.
111,984—C. N. Fay vs. B. W. Nielson et al. Asst., $390. E. A. Sherburne, atty.
111,985—Freund Bros.' Mfg. Co. vs. Fountain W. Young et al. Appeal.
111,986—Charles Nelson vs. Olava Nelson. Bill for div. C. C. Bowersock, solr.
111,987—Jennie Gommell vs. Albert Gommell. Same. A. T. Powers, solr.
111,988—George Hillabrand et al. vs. W. W. Dexter Co. et al. Cred.'s bill, $1,188.04. W. E. O'Neill, solr.
111,989—C. M. Henderson & Co. vs. T. J. Flint et al. Attch., $159.60. J. A. Fullenweider, atty.
111,990—Geo. L. Chapman vs. Joseph M. Lyons. Conf. judgt., $1,085.97. H. H. C. Wilder, atty.
111,991—R. S. Frosh & Co. vs. J. L. Wineman. Asst., $5,000. Same atty.
111,992—Alfred Johnson vs. the Swedish Importing and Exporting Co. Asst., $600. N. M. Plotke, atty.
111,993—Alice Miller et al. vs. Lavina Wiley. Appeal.
111,994—M. H. Veiron et al. vs. Alex. Mayer. Same.
111,995—Bill. Suppressed.
111,996—Photo Tint Eng. Co. vs. Niles P. Smith Pub. Co. Appeal.
111,997—Mary Francis Garretson vs. Joseph Staab, trustee, et al. Bill to enforce trust. M. A. Rorke & Son, solrs.
111,998—Walter J. Durand vs. Jennie E. Durand. Bill for div. W. O. Robinson, solr.
111,999—Mutual Newspaper Pub. Co. vs. Ft. Dearborn Electrotype Co. Cred's bill, $309.38. H. H. Rose, solr.
112,000—Edward Milan et al. vs. Thomas Meehan et al. Bill to forc. trust deed, $7,092.67. Burke, Hollett & Trusman, solrs.
112,001—The Englewood Bldg. and Loan Assn. vs. F. F. Gilbert et al. Same, $1,575. Same solrs.
112,202—Paul O. Knotthawren vs. Edward Slattery et al. Sheed & Underwood, attys.
112,203—Adam Kornglebel vs. Henry Kornglebel. Appeal.
112,204—The People ex rel. Bertha Leavitt vs. J. F. Wilcox. Pet. for mandamus. B. J. Frank, atty.
112,205—Robert W. Davey vs. The Inter-Ocean Pub. Co. Case, $50,000. Morris, Ganses & Craig, attys.
B. R. 839—S. A. Jacobs vs. William J. Shedd, trustee, etc. Bill to est. and conf. title. H. A. Cravener, solr.
B. R. 840—Adam Miller vs. Charles Gerst et al. Same. H. F. Rohde, solr.
Withheld cases—111,926—Margaret Farquhar vs. Douglas Farquhar. Bill for div. Allen & Payne, solrs.
111,961—Louis Friedman vs. Nancy A. Edwards. Cred.'s bill, $1,000. Blum & Blum, solrs.

County Court—New Suits.

10,478—Petn. of Anna E. Bailey to adopt Robert Shensmeyer.
10,479—F. L. Boyton vs. M. D. Sayles; appeal.
10,480—G. G. Gunderson to William C. Lubnow. vol. asgt. Assets, $2,000; lia., $3,000. A. E. Martin, atty.

Judgments.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—145,749—Brown vs. C. C. B. Co.; on fdg. $75, and sat.—9,234—Meyer vs. Roach; deft., $782.80.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—111,961—Cahill vs. A. E. Co.; on fdg., $50, and sat.—8,821—Burley & Co. vs. Cahill; deft., $192.39.
JUDGE WINDES—11,900—Niehaus vs. Saunders; on ver., $870.

Decrees.

JUDGE STEIN—1,288—McDermid vs. Gage; final dec.—2,400—Herdig vs. Nicholes; same.—3,596—Hanson vs. Van Tine; dec. confg. sale.
JUDGE COLLINS—103,501—Nellie from Henry Le Febvre; dec. div.—2,898—Barbara from Vaclav Oukouk; same.—4,449—Amelia from Joseph Nowak; dec. div.—100,142—Lydia from William R. James; dec. div.
JUDGE HORTON—487—Fonda vs. Moore; dec.—4,674—McNicholas vs. McNicholas; dec. sale.—108,596—Mary from Michael Sullivan; dec. div.—7,915—Mary from Lawrence F. Hartnett; same.—4,095—Minnie from J. Frank Page; same.—104,923—David R. from Mary J. Anderson; same.

Call for Today.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS—Adjd. until Wednesday.
JUDGE GROSSCUP—598 on trial.
JUDGE EWING—No court.
JUDGE STEIN—Default divorces.
JUDGE HUTCHINSON—Motions.
JUDGE GOGGIN—No court.
JUDGE SUGG—Motion.
JUDGE TULEY—Default divorces.
JUDGE COLLINS—Motions.
JUDGE HORTON—Default divorces.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—Motions.
JUDGE BAKER—Motions.
JUDGE TUTHILL—Motions.
JUDGE ADAMS—Motions.
JUDGE WINDES—Motions.
JUDGE SCALES—Nos. 9,089, 10,355, and in re Vouwie.
JUDGE KOHLSAAT—No court.
JUDGE BRENTANO—Branch 1, Criminal Court. No announcement.
JUDGE GOGGIN—Branch 2—Nos. 1,079, 1,082, 1,281, 949, 1,012, 1,531.
JUDGE MCCONNELL—Branch 3—No call. No. 1,156 on trial.
JUDGE DUNNE—Branch 4—No. 140 on trial.

Call for Monday.

JUDGE EWING—Contested motions.
JUDGE STEIN—No court.
JUDGE HUTCHINSON—Short cause calender.
JUDGE SUGG—Short cause calender.
JUDGE GOGGIN—City condemnation cases.
JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.
JUDGE COLLINS—Contested motions.
JUDGE HORTON—Contested motions.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—Short cause calender.
JUDGE BAKER—No call. No. 108,160 on hg.
JUDGE TUTHILL—No call. No. 106,951 on hg.
JUDGE ADAMS—Short cause calender.
JUDGE WINDES—Short cause calender.
JUDGE SCALES—City spl. No. 14,824.
JUDGE KHOLSAAT—No announcement.

Iowa Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court filed the following decisions today:
The State of Iowa vs. R. W. Beebe, appellant; Harrison District; affirmed.
Joseph Manning vs. Joseph Bonard, appellant; Lyons District; affirmed.
The State of Iowa vs. Richard Tyner, appellant; Fremont District; affirmed.
The State of Iowa vs. Elijah Giffin, appellant; Keokuk District; affirmed.
Russell A. Bigelow vs. R. T. Wilson, appellant; Polk District; reversed.
B. P. Hudson vs. W. H. Applegate & Co. et al., appellants; Cass District; affirmed.
J. G. Meek, appellant, vs. H. L. Briggs et al. and L. O. Bliss, garnishee; Mahaska District; affirmed.
Dora A. Curtis, by next friend, vs. Sioux City and Highland Park Ry. Co., appellant; Woodbury District; affirmed.
The State of Iowa vs. O. D. Smith, appellant; Harrison District; affirmed.
Daniel Howarth vs. Seevers Manufacturing Co. et al., appellants; Mahaska District; affirmed.
The State of Iowa vs. Albert Sexauer, appellant; Polk District; affirmed.
The State of Iowa, appellant, vs. the Des Moines and Kansas City Ry. Co.; Polk District; affirmed.
The State of Iowa vs. O. D. Smith, appellant; Harrison District; affirmed.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court of the United States today transacted the following business:

Jed L. Washburn of Duluth, Minn.; John F. Caples of Portland, Ore.; Jabez Norman of Denver, Colo.; and Wallace Heckman of Chicago were admitted to practice.

125—David Lehnen, plaintiff in error, vs. Newton Dickson. Argument continued by Mr. James O. Broadhead for the defendant in error, and concluded by Mr. D. P. Dyer for the plaintiff in error.

127—The New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Wallace Estill et al. Argued by Mr. Garland Pollard for the plaintiff in error and by Mr. William Williams and Mr. John Cosgrove for the defendants in error.

Adjourned until Monday next at 12 o'clock.

There will be no call of the docket Monday, Feb. 6. The day call for Monday, March 6, will be as follows: Nos. 131, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, and 141.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court today opinions were filed as follows:
Affirmed—Murphy vs. Nelson.
Crawford vs. Osmun.
Erickson vs. Drazowski.
McLellan vs. Cook company, limited.
Lane vs. Jones.
Moreland vs. Houghton.
Clancy vs. McMahon.
People vs. Wade.
Reversed—Henkle vs. Schaub.
Sterling vs. Callahan.
Writs of mandamus were granted in Belknap vs. Ionia, canvassers, and denied in Sanborn vs. St. Clair Circuit Judge.
Cases submitted—Daggett vs. Haywood.
Horton vs. Howard.
Wylie et al. vs. Gamble.
Call for Tuesday—17, 244, 27, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

T. F., Chicago: The sun is nearer the earth in summer.

MRS. GIBSON, Chicago: Ruth Cleveland was born Oct. 3, 1891.

C. M., Prairie du Chien, Wis.: The Paris Exposition was open Sundays.

L. B. F., Lacon, Ill.: Jerome K. Jerome is an English playwright and novelist.

BOB, Chicago; The color of Mrs. Leslie Carter's hair is red. Her weight is about 125 pounds.

SCHOOLGIRL, Chicago: Most of the State buildings are ranged along the north portion of the World's Fair grounds.

J. E. S., Chicago: Lawrence Sterne is the author of the line, "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb." It is found in "Maria."

T. J. R., Elkhart, Ill.: THE TRIBUNE can neither decide bets nor give any information concerning the best method of settling them.

LOTTIE E., Chicago: Kid gloves cannot be satisfactorily cleaned at home. Pay 10 cents to a professional cleaner and have them done properly.

A. S. A., Chicago: Apply by letter or in person to Milward Adams, Auditorium box-office, for information in regard to "wage-earners'" concerts.

JOHN LANE, Chicago: The Century Dictionary gives "moneys" as the plural of "money." The expression, "A receipt for all moneys expended," is therefore correct.

A. K. H., Chicago: There is no limit to the number of terms one man may serve as President of the United States if the people choose to elect him repeatedly to that office.

A. M., Oconomowoc, Wis.: Sarah Bernhardt is at present at the National Theater, Rome, Italy. She did not play in Oshkosh recently. "Much Ado About Nothing" is not one of her plays.

A SUBSCRIBER, Ironwood, Mich.: The trip of the official bicycle messengers from Chicago to New York was in charge of *The Bearings*. The editors of that paper can probably give you full information concerning it.

W. H. W., Lake Forest, Ill.: The Governor of the State of Illinois has power to appoint one aid from each Congressional district, with the rank of Colonel. The degree of LL.D. is often bestowed by universities and colleges on men who have never been to college, but who have won distinction in their especial field of work.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Grand Pacific—The Rev. J. G. Boville, Hamilton, Ont.; H. S. Carroll, Clarksville, Mo.; P. H. Rea, Marshall, Mo.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Crain, Ann Arbor; Col. Clayton Hale, U. S. A.; James B. Wookey, London, Eng.; C. E. Dale, Boston; J. M. Green, Chamberlain, S. D.; F. E. Carrie, Montreal.

Victoria—E. W. Coggeshall, New York; J. F. Merry, Manchester, Ia.; C. E. Burke, Cleveland; F. C. Harder, New York; R. R. Goodell, Detroit; J. J. Smith, Boston; W. T. Henry, Philadelphia; George H. Fisher, Toledo; John A. Bell, Alleghany, Pa.

Sherman—F. B. Walling, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. D. McMartin, Beaman, Ia.; J. Graham, Rockford, Ill.; C. Bell, John Kevan, Pittsburg; L. H. Lewinson, L. Ullman, New York; J. W. Moulton, J. K. Applebee, Boston.

Tremont—E. O. Eames, G. G. Rodgers, E. J. Mead, S. W. Van Syckel, F. Adams, New York; G. A. Matthew, Jackson, Mich.; M. R. Callens, C. T. Sivalls, St. Louis; M. C. Beam, Detroit; E. Dohan, Montreal.

Great Northern—Joseph Brown, Quincy, Ill.; W. P. Fogarty, Baltimore; H. A. Fisher, St. Louis; G. J. Gibson, Peoria; H. E. Giles, Quincy; S. C. Church, St. Louis; A. Coffin, Phœnixville, Pa.

Lexington—J. F. Wright, D. M. Saunders, Augusta; Mr. and Mrs. A. Niedringhaus, St. Louis; H. C. Eldridge, F. R. Gibson, New York; W. H. Bell, W. Shirley, Philadelphia.

Metropole—Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Stone, New York; C. E. Laughley and sister, Salt Lake City; Mrs. B. Angler and daughter, J. M. Adams, Cleveland.

Leland—D. W. Little, New York; Wallace Franklin, Grand Rapids; George Luther, New York; J. M. Brackin, Dysnburg, Pa.

Richelieu—J. C. Holt, Grand Rapids; E. W. Griffin, Minneapolis; Marion Crawford, New York; H. C. Rooret, New York.

Wellington—A. J. Wells, Detroit; Harry Watkins, New York; C. B. Matthews, Cincinnati; George H. Bishop, New York.

Aged Counterfeiter Found Guilty.

KEOKUK, Ia., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—G. B. Cayton was found guilty of counterfeiting half dollars in the Federal Court today. The molds were made from dentists' plaster of paris, block tin and babbit metal. Caton is 84 years old.

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

CAUSES A COOLNESS.

PURCHASE OF HORSES SETS COMMISSIONERS BY THE EARS.

Friction in the Public Service Committee Over Appointments—Six Men at the Insane Asylum Discharged for Drunkenness—Amendment Drafted at the Request of Mayor Washburne Providing for an Increase of the Tax Levy for Street Cleaning Purposes.

A coolness now exists between certain of the Democratic County Commissioners. The coolness has evidently been growing for some time, but it first came to public notice at yesterday's meeting of the Public Service committee. It all came up about the purchase of three horses to run the county ambulances. Commissioner Allen, a Republican member, was the innocent cause. At Wednesday's meeting of the committee a requisition for the horses was passed. At yesterday's meeting Commissioner Allen said he had voted for the passage of the requisition under a misapprehension of the state of affairs, and he wished the action of the committee reconsidered until the matter could be more fully investigated. Commissioner Allen was sitting next to Commissioner Emerich. Commissioner Coyle sat right across the table.

"It is easy enough to see who is at the bottom of your motion," said Commissioner Coyle. "Emerich has threatened to do anything he can to defeat anything Warden Ernst wants."

"That's not true," said Commissioner Emerich.

"It is true. You sent Warden Ernst a man for a weigher who could neither read nor write, and the Warden would not appoint him. You told him then you would get even with him."

"Mr. Chairman, I want the attention of this board," shouted Commissioner Emerich. "Mr. Coyle has impugned my motives and I demand the opportunity of making an explanation. I did send a man to take a position at the County Hospital and the Warden would not put him to work. He said he was appointed Warden and he proposed to be Warden."

"If I were Warden I would be Warden, too," interrupted Chairman Root, shaking his gavel in the air. "If I didn't want a man a Commissioner sent out to me I would not take him, and if I wanted to discharge him I'd do it. Look at that disgraceful scrape at the Insane Asylum last night. Dr. Brown did just right to discharge the whole lot of them, no matter whose appointees they were."

"So far as those horses are concerned I want to say that I don't think they are needed," said Commissioner Emerich. "I am here in the interests of the taxpayers, and I intend to see that those interests are protected."

"The horses are needed," exclaimed Commissioner O'Connell. "This everlasting cry of economy in the interest of the taxpayers is made just that one Commissioner may get his name into the newspapers."

Commissioner Emerich made no reply to this stab, which was plainly directed at him. Commissioner Aldrich said that he was not endeavoring to defeat the purchase of the horses, but only to look further into the matter. The motion to reconsider was then passed and the storm subsided.

Just before the meeting Supt. Brown of the institutions at Dunning told the Commissioners of the discharge of six men from the institutions for intoxication last night. "No man who drinks can work at those institutions while I am at the head," said he. "If I can't make a model institution out there I can resign, and I will step out if I can't run things for the good of the institutions."

The following doctors were named to comprise the allopathic staff of the County Hospital:

Surgical Staff—E. W. Lee, J. Frank Lydston, O. J. Price, Elmer E. Babcock, J. Frank, Rudolph Menn, A. J. Bouffleur, W. A. D. Montgomery, J. B. Murphy, Albert E. Hoadley, Christian Fenger, E. R. Murdock.

Medical Staff—James B. Herrick, Francis R. Sherwood, E. Bowes, H. A. Stout, W. Copeland, F. Hosecher, Ira F. Marshall, George Lintzel, J. J. Quirk, C. E. Greenfield, H. L. Church, Dr. Ballard, Carl Sandburg, C. F. Perkins, Dr. Volini.

Gynæcologists—Fred Formanek, Leonard St. John, Clarence E. Earle, Ferdinand Henrotin, Durlow Lewis.

The following homeopathic staff was chosen by unanimous consent:

Physicians—M. B. Blank, F. F. Roberts.

Surgeons—F. H. Pratt, W. F. Knall, Howard R. Chislette, C. M. Beebe.

Gynæcologists—J. W. Streeter, William G. Willard.

Nose, Throat, and Skin Diseases—William S. White.

The selection of the eclectic staff was deferred until next Friday. The clerk was instructed to notify the opposing eclectic factions that they must settle among themselves on a basis of representation on the staff.

CAN DO MUCH FOR VIADUCTS.

Juries May Help the Public a Great Deal, Says Attorney Gilbert.

As a result of a fight, which covers several years, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad company will ask Judge Tuley this morning to restrain the city from prosecuting the condemnation proceedings for the opening of Ninetieth and Ninety-first streets. A verdict has just been rendered by a jury in Judge Baker's court, which was based on a similar proceeding on the part of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, to enjoin the city from prosecuting condemnation proceedings for the opening of Sixtieth street, from State to Wentworth avenue. The Rock Island claimed $150,000 damages, but the jury awarded but $1. Assistant City Attorney C. C. Gilbert says this verdict is in harmony with the principles enunciated by the Supreme Court, which favor the granting only nominal damages to railroads for right of way over their tracks, and that if juries will only allow their verdicts to harmonize with these principles the railroads will be compelled eventually to build viaducts and give the public the greater protection.

FOR AN INCREASED TAX LEVY.

Amendment Drafted to Provide Extra Money for Street Cleaning Purposes.

Mayor Washburne is working with the Council Finance committee to increase the tax levy. Yesterday he requested Corporation Counsel Du Puy to draft a legislative amendment providing for the desired increase. The measure will be sent to Springfield today and will probably be introduced in the Legislature early next week. The amended bill recites the original measure and concludes with an additional clause allowing 3 per cent of assessed valuation to be levied this year, specifying that the increased levy shall be used for police and street cleaning purposes. Another amendment was drafted by Mr. Du Puy yesterday at Mayor Washburne's suggestion. It confers on the Council power to license intelligence offices. It will be introduced into the Legislature next week.

Truant Officers Expect to Retire.

If Gov. Altgeld signs the bill repealing the Edwards compulsory education law there will be a vacant office room in the City Hall. A. E. Frankland, for three years Superintendent of the Compulsory Education Bureau, was preparing to retire from his office. The Superintendent receives a salary of $2,200 a year and is allowed a clerk. The executive work of the department is performed by twelve truant officers, each of whom receives $75 per month.

Will Have to Furnish Bonds.

When Mayor Washburne rearranged the duties of officers of the Public Works Department the matter of requiring bonds was overlooked. Employés who had not been compelled to furnish security under the old system were promoted to positions in which they handle considerable money, but no bonds were demanded, as required by the ordinance. Commissioner of Public Works Kuhns sent out an order yesterday which, he says, will remedy the defect. Mr. Kuhns sent out another order, calling on employés to settle with their creditors.

Municipal Notes.

Reports from the cribs yesterday said that ice cakes were piled high around the breakwaters but there were no apparent danger that the ports would become clogged.

Deputy Controller Healy yesterday refused to countersign two bills for the salaries of extra men employed at the County Hospital to be paid out of the supply fund. This is in accordance with a resolution passed by the County Board.

Headache, neuralgia, spasms, sleepiness, cured Dr. Miles' Nervine. Free bottle. druggists.

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

INSURANCE NEWS.

Ever since the burning of the Harvey World's Fair Hotel at Harvey, Ill., last January structures of that kind have not borne a first-class reputation among the underwriters. Many agents absolutely refuse to write them at anything like reasonable rates, and a still larger number have instructions from their companies not to write this kind of property at all. The result is that insurance upon the numerous buildings going up in the vicinity of the Fair for the accommodation of visitors is exceedingly hard to find. The objections to these hotels and apartment houses are many and are by no means due to the Harvey fire alone or any intrinsic defect of construction, or lack of fire protection. Many of the hotels are built of iron and stone, and several have the most approved apparatus for preventing a fire. The position of the underwriters in refusing to write this class of risks is outlined by the following statement of a prominent underwriter yesterday: "We are afraid of these hotels because they are speculations, and experience has taught that such property is unprofitable to the insurance companies. As long as these buildings pay their owners they will take good care that no fire occurs, but let the business become unprofitable neglect follows and with that a loss. Another thing: these buildings will be unoccupied as soon as the Fair is over, and the increased moral hazard of a vacant building is a well recognized factor in our business. We might insure the buildings until this dangerous period arrives and then cancel, to be sure, but most agents prefer to reject any risks that are likely to necessitate such measures in order to protect their interests. Besides, to cancel the policies after six months or so casts an unpleasant suspicion upon the property-owners, and we would rather avoid that." So difficult is it to obtain insurance upon these World's Fair hotels that the rate in several cases has been as high as 6 and 7 per cent.

A resolution was introduced in the Senate at Springfield Thursday to amend the Constitution as regards the taxing of corporations and giving the Assembly increased powers. The resolution proposes that the State Assembly shall provide the revenue needed by levying a general tax on the value of all property possessed by the individual or the corporation. Special taxes may be levied also upon individuals or corporations owning or using franchises or privileges. A tax may be levied on the gross earnings of a company doing business in the State and besides an annual license tax for the right to carry on a business as a corporation within the State. The measure excites little interest among the underwriters, though it may affect their interests considerably. They claim to be indifferent to the acts of the State Legislature, holding that any additional burdens to those existing for the insurance companies can be met by retirement from the State. The lessening of companies and lines due to the big losses of the last few years, it is claimed, has already made insurance difficult to obtain in sufficiently large amounts by the larger commercial houses. These interests when threatened with the withdrawal of the companies will prevent, it is thought, the ill-advised legislation of the State Legislature.

There is much complaint among local underwriters of the credit system that exists among agents, brokers, and the assured. "It has become almost a rule with some underwriters here," said a prominent insurance manager yesterday, "to give sixty and ninety days' time for the payment of premiums. It, in effect, amounts to a rebate to the policyholder, and in a great measure is responsible for the demoralization that exists among the agents. My agents complain that while other companies allow this credit they cannot compete for business without an equal privilege. A good example of the extent to which this crediting premiums is carried was reported to me this morning. An agent only collects the premiums of the previous year when he secures the renewal of the policy for the ensuing year. This practice of giving credit has grown especially bad in Chicago. At St. Louis it is customary to settle all accounts in the first five days of each month. Personally I would prefer to give a discount of 5 per cent on the amount of the premium than to allow a credit of two or three months. The practice, to the extent to which it is now carried by some, affords a good substitute for rate cutting."

How critical the situation at Milwaukee is considered by the general managers may be learned from the fact that the semi-annual meeting of the Western Insurance Union is to be held nearly a month earlier on that account. The Western Union is the organization that controls all union companies in the Western middle States. Of it the compacts and local commissions are but branches. The usual date of the semi-annual meeting has been the first Wednesday in March. By vote of the managers taken by bulletin last Wednesday, it was decided to hold the meeting in Louisville, Ky., Feb. 15. A lively session is expected, for the managers themselves are by no means in accord on the subject of establishing an inspector and compact management in Milwaukee. Other questions of interest to the companies will come up, but none of so much importance as the Milwaukee difficulty.

The Chicago general managers are more interested in the suit brought at Springfield to investigate the expenditures of the insurance department under ex-Auditor Pavey than appears at first sight. They would be glad to have a general ventilation of the ways and means of the State's Insurance Department on general principles, if not in the particular instance of Mr. Pavey. The taxation of the insurance interests by the State has long been a sore grievance to the underwriters. They feel that many of the fees and taxes levied upon them are extortionary and unjust. The fee for examining the companies' annual statements and the charge for advertising it they feel especially to be an imposition. Then there is the tax of $2 for each agent of the company. This is levied per capita, and one agency of three members would have to pay $6, though the business done might be no more than that of a single agent.

Late advices from Milwaukee state that so far but one local agency has yielded to the companies in the matter of reporting business through Compact Inspector Brant. Even this single exception to the general rebellion is denied by the local agents themselves. The Milwaukee agents regard this fight as between their organization and the general managers. To give in, they assert, would be detrimental to the interests of themselves and of their patrons. They are disposed to fight the matter out to the end, and many say that rather than accede to compact domination they will give up their agencies and go into some other business.

A canvass of the representative portion of the underwriters along La Salle street shows that four-fifths of the agents give credit for their premiums. Some claim to allow policy-holders no more than thirty days at most. Some give credit only to a few of their oldest and most reliable customers. The greater number give credit invariably for thirty days. They extend this to sixty days if requested and will even allow the account to stand for ninety days rather than press the matter. Those who do business strictly for cash are few and far between and they concede that to carry on this policy costs them many a customer.

W. H. Crolius, Vice-President of the American of New York, and E. S. Walker, Chicago general manager of the company, started together last night on a business trip to the South. They will visit the company's agencies in Texas and other States, and expect to be absent a week or more.

The committee of underwriters to settle the Donohue & Henneberry loss by the gas explosions last month reports that there is to be no claims on the insurance companies. The entire damage, which was chiefly glass, is estimated at $5,000, and this will be paid for by the natural gas company.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 3.—A quantity of wool, which it is expected after being cleansed will be worth $200,000, has been taken from the ruins of Hecht Bros.' building, which was the center of the recent Federal street fire. The salvage will inure to the benefit of the insurance companies.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Auditor Gore today canceled the certificate authorizing the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Insurance company of Kansas City, a fidelity company, to do business in this State, because it had failed to file its annual statement as required by law.

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., FEB. 3.—[SPECIAL.]—The Secretary of State issued incorporation licenses today for the organization of the following new companies:

The Leroy Building and Homestead Association, at Leroy; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, L. A. Crumbaugh, J. V. Smith, John Cook, W. F. Crumbaugh, Mahlon Bishop, and E. W. King.

Town of Lake Building and Loan Association of Chicago, Ill.; capital stock, $2,000,000; incorporators, Joseph L. Ketal, William Broderick, Harry B. Bogg, R. H. Wakefield, and Morris Loeff.

The Gretchen Coal and Mining company, at Chicago; capital stock, $1,000,000; for mining coal, oil, and minerals; incorporators, D. C. Spencer, H. C. Stout, and H. O. Stouffer.

Osborne Importation Refrigerating company, at Chicago; capital stock, $1,000,000; for the manufacture and operation of refrigerating and preserving cars, vessels, and appliances; incorporators, Julius Schwizer, Henry F. Hoppner, and Frank M. Potter.

A. Bauer & Co., at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; for the manufacture of liquors, beef extracts, cigars, and patent medicines; incorporators, Alexander Bauer, Franz Koeller, and Tucker Hardy.

Eugene Dietzgen company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; for the manufacture and importation of drawing materials and engineering, surveying, and drawing instruments; incorporators, Eugene Dietzgen, Peter Heer, and Gardner G. Willard.

The Guerra Grip company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; for the manufacture of grips for cable cars and means for the transmission of power; incorporators, Ralph P. Bradley, Hamilton Anderson, and Adams A. Goodrich.

Cathedral School of Pekin, Ill., at Pekin; capital stock, $8,000; for the education of male and female students; incorporators, William R. Curran, F. H. Stauberg, William W. Blatchford, John Schipper, and Charles R. Schurman.

The Pinkham Car Truck Sander company at Springfield; capital stock, $150,000; for the manufacture of sand boxes for cars; incorporators, H. Clay Wilson, John G. Friedmeyer, and Benjamin Knudson.

The Cornell Horse Breeding and Importing company at Chicago; capital stock, $200,000; for dealing in horses and cattle; incorporators, Oliver S. Buell, Cumberland G. White, J. C. Moor, and Edward S. Curtis.

The Branch League Sanitarium company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; for the cure of drunkenness, opium, morphine, cocaine, chloral and tobacco habits; incorporators, George W. Warr, Benjamin P. Williams, and N. P. Jacobs.

The Columbian Steamship company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; to operate a steamship line; incorporators, W. A. Paulson, William Hill, and Charles Spane.

The A. H. Vilas company, at Chicago; capital stock, $75,000; for the manufacture of pictures and frames; incorporators, A. H. Vilas, Edward McDonald, Frederick G. Smith, and Albert M. Vilas.

Many Blanc & Co., at Chicago; capital stock, $60,000; for dealing in liquor; incorporators, Walter Brown, Joseph W. Latimer, and Ralph W. Kink.

The Chicago and Weliston Coal company, at Chicago; capital stock, $20,000; for mining and transporting coal; incorporators, George M. Groves, Alvis Palda, and James A. Shalek.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

The Roberts Manufacturing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; for the manufacture of perfume and the sale of sand and glass bottles; incorporators, M. A. Roberts, M. G. Roberts, and Charles H. Pettit.

The Puritan Spring Bed company, at Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; for the manufacture of beds, mattresses, and fixtures; incorporators, W. R. Payne, M. S. Fickett, and John E. Anderson.

Berwyn Steam Laundry company, at Berwyn, Cook County; capital stock, $3,000; to do general laundry work; incorporators, Henry S. Lock, Charles E. Piper, and Cyrenius Beers.

Ramsey Medicine company, at Tuscola; capital stock, $5,000; for the manufacture of veterinary remedies; incorporators, S. V. Ramsey, W. D. Clay, and J. W. Orr.

The Spaulding Athletic and Social club, at Chicago; without capital stock; for physical development; incorporators, C. J. Poole, James H. Conley, Albert Oberndorf, Paul M. Davis, and A. J. Drielsma.

Red Cross Lodge No. 44 K. of P., at Quincy; without capital stock; for fraternal and social purposes; incorporators, Albert B. Cornwell, Jacob R. Bunting, and John F. Mayback.

The Swiss Helvetia Society of Elgin, Kane County, Ill.; without capital stock; to establish a gymnasium and to assist members in the study of music; incorporators, Arthur Renfer, Ernest Glauser, Frank Schoen, Fred Bessire, and Albert Rank.

The Young Mens' Christian Association of Blue Island, Ill., at Blue Island; without capital stock; for spiritual, intellectual, social, and physical purposes; incorporators, E. S. Young, William B. Brayton, G. F. Diefenbach, H. H. Moehlenpah, William S. Wooten, and Frank O. Young.

Columbian Zither Orchestra, at Chicago; without capital stock; for personal and social amusement; incorporators, Aloys A. Gusihke, Fred Etshorn, Joseph P. Keller, Simon F. Minzzenberger, Charles Weichbrod, Paul Weichbrod, and William Mueller.

The Norwegian Ladies' Industrial Association, at Chicago; without capital stock; to collect and exhibit at the World's Fair a diversity of articles of industry made by Norwegian women; incorporators, Ragenhild R. Olsen, Josephine L. Abel, Lena Hansen, Olga Davidson, and Olivia Morterud.

The German Democratic Washington Hesing club of the Twenty-fourth Ward, without capital stock. Incorporators, Frank Kramer, William Muehlfeldt, Charles Loebel, Richard Koeston, Paul Manteuffel, G. D. Skamper.

Certificates were filed to record the following changes: Dissolving the incorporation of the Columbian Sign Advertising company at Chicago.

Increasing the capital stock of the Diamond Match company at Chicago to $9,000,000.

Increasing the capital stock of the Friedman Manufacturing company at Chicago from $40,000 to $100,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPerty for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Friday, Feb. 3, 1893:

Sheridan-st., 539 ft n of Wabansia-av., w f, 39x177 ft, Dec. 1, 1892 (J. R. Lane to C. Jarchon)	$1,000
Kosciuski-st., 52 ft w of Sobieski, s f, 25x109 ft, Feb. 1 (F. Marcinkowski to T. Krolick)	6,000
63d-st., s e cor Sherman-av., n f, 50x125 ft, Jan. 7 (J. A. Campbell to H. H. Nelson)	1,200
Cottage Grove-av., 144⅞ ft n of 92d-st., w f, 48¾x160 ft (M. A. Mead to E. Donahey)	2,000
May-st., n w cor 64th, e f, 55⅜x124⅜ ft, July 27 (A. Hinz to W. Ball)	2,500
The same property as the above, Jan. 30 (W. Ball to W. Hinz)	2,250
Butterfield-st., 240 ft s of 25th, w f, 24x128 ft, Feb. 1 (O. Finnegan to E. Antoni)	2,000
W. 18th-st., s w cor S. Rockwell, n f, und ½ in 50x125 ft, Feb. 1 (L. M. Reiland to C. Kapschull)	1,525
W. Monroe-st., bet Albany and Kedzie-avs., s f, 22x191 ft, Feb. 2 (A. X. Smith to S. L. Jenks)	6,000
N. Hamlin-av., 122½ ft n of W. Kinzie-st., e f, 24½x125 ft, Dec. 31, 1888 (T. J. Diven to H. D. Knox)	2,200
Carpenter-st., 175 ft s of Washington-blvd., w f, 40x125 ft, Jan. 27 (G. H. Gibson et al. to M. Monahan)	7,500
N. Green-st., 140 ft s of W. Lake, w f, und ½ in 25x119 ft, Jan. 24 (C. Hermann to F. Bentz)	3,000
The premises No. 184 Rumsey-st., Feb. 2 (G. Osterkamp to M. A. Stauber)	3,000
Bowen-av., s w cor Berkeley, n f, lot, 49⅞x28 x65x49⅞ ft, Feb. 1, imp (M. A. Mead to C. S. Morehouse)	47,500
Bond-av., 87½ ft n of 80th-st., w f, 37½x124 ft, Jan. 31 (J. S. Mahan to J. D. Cummins)	1,800
Storms-av., 300 ft n of 73d-st., e f, 50x125 ft, Jan. 30 (W. V. Jacobs to M. F. Tulley)	1,800
Central-av., s e cor 76th-st., w f, 75x125 ft, Jan. 19 (D. E. Davis to H. Tait)	3,000
75th-st., s w cor Spencer-av., n f, 217¼x120 ft, Feb. 1 (F. E. Patterson to E. L. Patterson)	15,190
Green Bay-av., 80 ft s of 89th-st., e f, 25x140 ft, Nov. 23, 1892 (J. Piuard to A. Piuard)	2,500
Hegewisch-av., 49½ ft s of 132d-st., e f, 25x125 ft, Jan. 6 (A. Hallgren to E. Holt)	1,000
Larrabee-st., 142 ft n of Blackhawk, e f, 22½x226 ft, Feb. 1 (G. Bausch to J. M. Baumgart)	4,500
Belmont-av., s e cor Evanston, n f, 99x150 ft, Jan. 13 (C. W. Seneco to G. E. Rickords)	20,000
Burling-st., 375 ft n of Wrightwood-av., w f, 25x105⅜ ft, Jan. 19 (A. Sehrer to H. Weiss)	3,700
Graceland-av., 24 ft e of Leavitt-st., s f, aggregate, 73x125 ft, Feb. 1 (E. Rudolph to W. Schick)	2,250
Woodlawn-av., 50 ft n of Stony Island-av., s f, 100x127⅜ ft, Feb. 2 (Gay Dorn to John Cook)	30,000
63d-st., 115 ft e of Grace-av., n f, 75x150 ft, Feb. 2 (same to same)	30,000
W. 19th-st., 112 ft w of Union, n f, 24⅛x100 ft, imp, Dec. 29, 1892 (J. Hobart to J. Tauber)	3,200
Webster-av., 96 ft s of N. Robey-st., n f, und ½ 24x124 ft, Feb. 3 (P. Wielgosz to M. Lipska)	2,000
N. Paulina-st., 229½ ft s of Tuttle-av., e f, 50x165 ft, Jan. 20 (M. J. Hea to A. Erickson)	2,500
Harvard-st., 246½ ft n of 67th, w f, 50x186¾ ft, Dec. 31, 1892 (A. J. Linn to C. C. Haskins)	8,000
74th-st., 170½ ft w of Seipp-av., n f, 50x125 ft, Feb. 3 (F. G. Carpenter to J. Dempsey)	1,500
Grove Parkway, 334 ft n of 45th-st., w f, 35x250 ft, Feb. 3 (Clara R. Smith to Rose E. Levi)	35,000
63d-st., n e cor Sheridan-av., s f, 100x143½ ft, Feb. 3 (J. F. Thompson to W. B. O'Sands et al.)	30,600
Vincennes-av., 198½ ft n of 49th-st., w f, 50x137 ft, Dec. 22, 1892 (M. Faucette to L. S. Smith)	6,875
S. Central Park-av., 216 ft n of W. Harrison-st., e f, 25x125 ft, Dec. 19, 1892 (O. Braheny to M. Braheny)	1,700
N. Desplaines-st., 80 ft n of W. Indiana, e f, 40x150 ft, Feb. 3 (M. D. Sullivan to G. B. Harris)	10,000
Forest-av., 197 ft s of 37th-st., w f, 50x124¼ ft, Jan. 3 (J. E. Moore to C. Kirchner)	6,500
Lewis-st., 200 ft s of Garfield-av., w f, 25x125 ft, Feb. 1 (H. Reitz to A. and B. Volkert)	3,500
W. Taylor-st., n e cor of Lytle, s f, 75x125 ft, Feb. 3 (S. B. Barker to T. Sullivan)	12,000
Burling-st., s e cor Center, w f, 26½x122½ ft, Oct. 28, 1892 (C. A. Meister to M. O. Arens)	6,500
Erie-st., 138½ ft e of N. Clark, s f, 20½x110 ft, Jan. 30 (M. H. White to N. Crook)	9,000
70th-st., n w cor Uglesty-av., s f, 33x125 ft, Feb. 2 (G. Carlson to C. Berg)	3,000
W. Congress-st., 23¾ ft e of S. Robey, s f, 26½x125 ft, Jan. 30 (H. J. Johnson to J. A. Johnson)	2,009
Washington-st., bet W. 41st and W. 42d, s f, 25x180 ft, Dec. 14, 1892 (H. H. Porter to G. W. Post et al.)	1,000
The same property as the above, Jan. 30 (G. W. Post et al. to M. H. Watson)	1,350
The same property as the above, Dec. 14, 1892 (M. H. Watson to C. J. and M. J. Crowley)	1,750
S. Central Park-av., 175 ft n of W. 23d-st., e f, 25x124⅜ ft, Nov. 14, 1892 (N. F. Wills to O. A. Riggle)	1,000
5 lots in Ingalls' subdivision in n w ¼ 18, 37, 14, Nov. 29, 1892 (L. E. Ingalls to H. L. White)	15,600
Crawford-av., 158 6-10 ft n of 15th-st., w f, 50x125 ft, Dec. 1, 1892 (M. Kalal et al. to J. Opelka)	1,210
Clarkson-av., 34 ft s of Dickens, e f, 25x150 ft, Feb. 2 (E. R. Landon to H. and M. Hughes)	2,100
Millard-av., 166 ft n of 22d-st., w f, 25x125 ft, Feb. 1 (M. J. May to N. Koch)	6,500
Buchanan-st., 48 ft s of Bloomington-av., e f, 25x125 ft, Sept. 10, 1892 (O. A. Lewis to A. Sorensen)	1,000
Buchanan-st., 24 ft s of Bloomington-av., e f, 24x125 ft, Sept. 10, 1892 (same to same)	1,000
Buchanan-st., 24 ft s of Bloomington-av., e f, 49x125¼ ft (O. Hatterman to O. A. Lewis)	1,700
63d-ct., 115 ft w of Sherman-st., s f, 42x124½ ft, Feb. 1 (N. Koch to M. J. May)	7,500
N. W. cor 106th st. and Belmont-av., 150¾x101 ft, Jan. 24 (F. C. Shayer to S. Smith)	3,000
Hart-st., 198¾ ft s of 50th, e f, 50x126¾ ft, Dec. 22, 1892 (H. D. Walker to R. B. Thropp)	1,250
The same property as the above, Jan. 13 (R. B. Thropp to F. M. Riggs)	1,300
Lincoln-st., 75 ft s of Thomas, w f, 25x125 ft, Feb. 2 (S. Tylski to F. Witte)	4,000
Spaulding-av., 184½ ft s of 12th-st., w f, 25x124⅞ ft, Feb. 3 (J. Levilet to F. Levilet)	2,500
W. 48th-st., n w cor Mailler, e f, 32x137 ft, Jan. 16 (C. N. Wagner to A. H. DeCorrevort)	1,825
W. Harrison-st., 100 ft e of Campbell-av., s f, 25x158 ft, Feb. 2 (M. Schies to M. Martin)	3,300
45th-st., 66 ft w of Oakenwald-av., n f, 22x50 ft, Feb. 1 (J. F. Thompson to D. Porter)	14,000
The same property as the above, Feb. 1 (D. Porter to H. Hammond)	14,000
W 19th-st., 288 ft e of Hoyne-av., s f, 24x124 ft, Feb. 2 (F. Bilek to A. and V. Cizek)	2,470
Rhodes-av., 224⅞ ft n of 73d-st., w f, 30x123 8-10 ft, Jan. 12 (A. J. Felsenthal to A. Christensen)	1,000
34th-st., 144 ft e of Lincoln, n f, 24x125 ft, Jan. 28 (A. Pany to A. H. Maack)	2,000
OUTSIDE SALE.	
4 blocks (1, 2, 7, 8) in Waller & Probst's Third Add to Oak Park, Jan. 27 (Wm. L. Waller et al. to Frank J. Valentine)	81,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS FOR BUILDINGS to cost $1,000 or more were issued yesterday:

Union Amusement company, 2-story and basement brick theater, 140-148 West Madison-st	$40,000
Charles Thisiew, two 3-story and basement brick flats, 868-870 Warren-av	30,000
William Krouse, 2-story frame flats, 1497 Clybourn-av	2,300
John Nowacki, 2-story frame store and flats, 8305 Superior-av	3,000
Ferd Seegel, 3-story and basement brick store and flats, 321-323 State-st	8,000

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE fifth regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Republic Loan and Building Association for the election of Directors and such other business as may be presented, will be held at the Sherman House club-room, on the northwest corner of Clark and Randolph-sts., on Monday, 8 p. m., Feb. 6, 1893. E. RUBOVITS, Secy.

PROPOSALS FOR LEASING OF FIVE HUNdred volt motors for Mines and Mining Building, World's Columbian Exposition.

Chicago, February 2nd, 1893.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. on the 10th day of February, 1893, for the leasing of five hundred volt motors for Mines and Mining Building, in accordance with specifications now on file in this office.

Proposals must be made on blanks and inclosed in envelopes furnished by the Department of Works.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

D. H. BURNHAM,
Director of Works,
World's Columbian Exposition,
Jackson Park, Chicago, Illinois.

ACCOUNTANTS.

BOOKS OPENED (FOR NEW FIRMS), CLOSED, and audited, balance sheets and inventories prepared, partnership accounts adjusted by expert; terms 50c per hour. Address C P 121, Tribune.

IF YOUR BOOKS REQUIRE BALANCING, AUDITing, or closing send for expert accountant; confidential; reasonable; best Chicago references. Address C P 93, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 27 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO.,
PATENT ATTORNEYS,
84 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill.

DRESSMAKING.

DRESSMAKERS—AT MME. KELLOGG'S PARISian School of Dresscutting, 210 State.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES

BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" MAY be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places:

SOUTH DIVISION.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—	
2614	C. E. Kreyssler
Cor. 31st	J. H. Hogey
Cor. 35th	C. E. Marshall
Cor. Oakwood	F. W. Hurlburt
4124	I. W. Blood
Cor. 63d	Curti & McRae
HALSTED STREET—	
2603	A. J. Kettering
Cor. 19th	F. J. Hondis & Co.
STATE STREET—	
Cor. Harrison	Mrs. A. Reichel
2200	Golden Key Drug Store
Cor. 31st	W. K. Forsyth
3160	H. J. Holthoefer
Cor. 39th	Hurst Pharmacy
Cor. 44th	W. F. Gray
4700	Jno. I. Bell
Cor. 59th	C. E. Reiss
INDIANA AVENUE—	
Cor. 31st	E. Von Hermann
Cor. 35th	T. H. McInnerny
TWENTY-SECOND STREET—	
123	J. & R. Simms
THIRTY-FIRST STREET—	
Cor. Wentworth	R. P. Braun
WABASH AVENUE—	
Cor. 12th	A. V. Lane
Cor. 16th	O. F. Fischer
Cor. 18th	W. J. Kelley & Co.
THIRTY-NINTH STREET—	
210	C. G. Muehlman
FORTY-FIRST STREET—	
460	L. W. Schwab
FORTY-THIRD STREET—	
Cor. Lake	O. F. Schmidt
405	C. H. Truesdell
Cor. Evans	C. S. Terrill & Co.
FIFTY-THIRD STREET—	
106	F. G. Secord
FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—	
Cor. Madison	J. & W. E. Holland
FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—	
Cor. Jefferson	O. F. Schmidt & Co.
DEARBORN STREET—	
Cor. 35th	I. W. Blood
WENTWORTH AVENUE—	
4642	J. A. Kaerwer
WALLACE STREET—	
Cor. 32nd	R. H. Wheeler
WATER STREET—	
288	F. E. Webner

WEST DIVISION.

WESTERN AVENUE—	
Cor. Adams	Adams Street Pharmacy
CHICAGO AVENUE—	
567	Henry Schmitt
INDIANA STREET—	
Cor. Ashland	F. Eiterman
ASHLAND AVENUE—	
587	J. S. Scott
5022	Wm. Storck
BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—	
171	L. Woltersdorf
Cor. 14th street	C. J. Kasbaum
Cor. Laflin	Kapiensky Pharmacy
LAKE STREET—	
Cor. Paulina	R. T. Sills
771	L. J. Fleck
1014	W. W. Thumser
2081	M. H. Watson
MADISON STREET—	
Cor. Halsted	G. F. Wisshack
278	Dell & Co.
384	Passaic Pharmacy
572	F. E. Thayer
782	J. W. Crain
826	K. McLennon
1001	C. D. Stone
1049	MacDonald Pharmacy
Cor. Sacramento	E. E. Foster
Cor. Homan	L. P. Kotz
1971	M. H. Watson
MILWAUKEE AVENUE—	
232	Ford's Pharmacy
465	Henry Schroeder
875	R. W. R. Meinung
1218	Moyen Bros.
FULLERTON AVENUE—	
245	Brewerton Pharmacy
OGDEN AVENUE—	
149	Frank Grammer
296	W. A. Srabrook
475	F. J. Knowles
TWELFTH STREET—	
422	T. R. Behrens
VAN BUREN STREET—	
Cor. Center	J. M. Scott & Co.
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Cor. 37th	A. J. Mueller

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80	R. H. Hanke
HALSTED STREET—	
Cor. Wellington	A. G. Lunning
NORTH AVENUE—	
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Cor. Goethe	R. E. Rhode
Cor. North avenue	Henry Goetz
Cor. Center	C. B. Olds
Cor. Webster	Frank Schrage
Cor. Frederick	C. L. Feldkamp
Cor. Diversey	C. L. Feldkamp
Cor. Halsted	Baker & Mason
RUSH STREET—	
Cor. Ohio	C. A. Storer & Co.
WELLS STREET—	
Cor. Oak	H. Ohlendorf
Cor. Eugenie	Dinet & Delfosse
ASHLAND AVENUE—	
Cor. Addison	R. L. Brown
Cor. Graceland	E. J. Fischer
STATE STREET—	
292	M. K. Dorsey
LINCOLN AVENUE—	
224	Henry Schaller
1152	Perlau & Brown
Cor. (N. E.) Fullerton	L. F. Barlow

SUBURBAN.

HINSDALE	H. G. Prouty & Co.
BROOKLINE PARK	E. T. Head, P. M.
ENGLEWOOD—	
66th and Wentworth	H. J. Houghton
69th and Stewart avenue	E. G. Binz & Co.
SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—	
Cor. Vincennes av. and Rock Island tracks	L. E. Penberthy
RAVENSWOOD	A. E. Bierstedt
EVANSTON	Elich Pharmacy
GLEN ELLYN	Erwin Pulse

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILL. COMmutation ticket. Address 553 67th-st., Englewood.

LOST—IN C. & N. W. TRAIN, CHICAGO DEPOT, or Evanston, small leather pocketbook containing diamond ring, about $35 cash. Finder please return to 795 Insurance Exchange Building and receive reward. H. E. WILLIAMS.

LOST—AT ST. MALACHI CHURCH FEB. 3 POCKetbook with $7 and railroad pass from Chicago to Farmington, Minn. Keep money and return pass to 1052 Fulton-st.

LOST—PAPER COVERED MEMORANDUM BOOK on Northwestern train, Wisconsin division, arriving in Chicago at 8 a. m. Feb. 3. Return to J. J. ANDERSON, 216 Monroe-st., and receive reward.

LOST—DIAMOND STUD ON ELEVATED TRAIN for 39th-st., bet. State and Calumet; will give liberal reward. Address B 162, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—N. L. S.: CANNOT MEET YOU IN morning. Find theater tickets at box office; your name.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet, instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—PRIVATE DETECTIVE; POSTED on all languages; 15 years' experience in Europe and America; good references; will work on reasonable terms; strictly confidential. B 177, Tribune.

PERSONAL—LADIES—CALL OR SEND FOR 32-page HEALTH BOOK; treating on diseases peculiar to the sex. Consultation and examination free. VIAVI CO., 45 Randolph-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL—DR. GRAHAM, LADIES' SPECIAL physician. R. 4, 183 S. Clark-st.; hours, 9—5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 24 as assistant bookkeeper or to do general office work; references given; moderate salary. Address C P 136, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED bookkeeper; young man; have handled cash; can furnish bond; have first-class Chicago reference. Address H 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF good character to work in stock and make himself useful around wholesale house. Good references. Address B 128, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY good double entry bookkeeper or cashier; can furnish bonds; Chicago references. P 166, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOOKKEEPER; COMpetent in d. e. bookkeeping. Address J. W. TESSIER, 355 West Van Buren-st.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS CLOTHing salesman; 10 years' experience in one of the largest houses of Central Illinois; A1 references furnished. Address C P 125, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; FIRST-class; very highest city references. A 125, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED STEnographer and general office man; Remington; best reference as to character, qualifications, etc.; no objection to leaving city. Address B 92, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT LADY stenographer of ability and experience; caligraph operator; references; moderate salary. Address C P 137, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED young man as stenographer; best references. Address B 100, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—GENTLEMAN FROM N. Y. would like to meet party with capital who wants a pushing, reliable business-man or A1 salesman and manager; can handle large contracts, sales, and negotiations; familiar with U. S., Canada, and Europe. Best references given N. Y., Chicago, and other cities; fifteen years with one house. Address B 124, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ENERGETIC YOUNG man, practical manufacturer; large experience in general management of woodworking business; can advance business interests as manager or handle labor to best advantage as superintendent of large concern; A1 references. Address X 144, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MARRIED MAN desires some office employment where faithful work will give chance of promotion; intelligent, quick to learn; moderate salary to start; references and bond if desired. Address B 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RELIABLE MAN with city references to read law with some good law firm, where services will be worth $6 per week. Address J. R. CARMAN, 3206 Cottage Grove-av., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SUPERINTENDENT or foreman by middle-aged man of experience with some extensive contractor or builder. Address C P 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS servant; best of reference; willing to learn and anxious to please. Address B 123, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WOULD LIKE TO CORrespond with large firm wanting representative in this market. Address C P 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS private nurse; city references. B 155, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY TO answer telephone calls and assist in office; expert operator. Address C P 133, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY OF 18 wishes position as grocery clerk; 3 years' experience. Address 190 East Ohio.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 SWEDISH GIRLS as cook and second girl in private family; references furnished. O. P. NELSON, 371 W. Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEWORK, BY GERman girl; references. Call 3130 Cottage Grove.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS IN sewing-room in hotel. Address MRS. C. M. GORMLEY, 328 Orchard-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED seamstress; sewing in family; terms $1 per day. Second flat 3832 La Salle-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS housekeeper. The best of references given. Address B 44, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher; best of reference from present employer; can furnish New Smith Premier machine. Address C P 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer; first-class reference as to ability; no agencies. Address C P 111, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY STENOGrapher and typewriter, copying to do evenings; can return work mornings. C P 135, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FRENCH GENTLEwoman, middle-aged, high references, in wealthy family as companion to young ladies. Address MADAME MARIE, care of P.-O. Box 1199.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY TO answer telephone calls and assist in office. Address C P 128, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LADIES' COMPANION or light housework; references. B 57, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG MAN, GOOD PENMAN, pleasant address, bright, quick, and honest; good chance to work up. Address, for one week, Letter Carrier, 46th-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, CLERKS, salesmen. Call 185 Dearborn-st., room 31.

CASHIER—ALSO RECEIVING CLERK. APPLY Room 11, 108 Washington-st.

ENTRY CLERKS—TWO EXPERIENCED DRY-goods entry clerks. Address B 130, Tribune office.

OFFICE-MEN—TWO, GOOD PENMEN, QUICK figures. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

YOUNG MAN—OR WOMAN; IN A GENERAL agency fire insurance office; with some knowledge of the details of insurance office work; must be good penman, quick and accurate at figures, and furnish good references. Address C P 123, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—BRIGHT—FOR WORK IN NEWSpaper office; one with experience preferred. Counting Room, Chicago Times.

YOUNG MAN—BY WHOLESALE DRY GOODS house for office work, young man of 17 to 19 years; good penman. Address B 152, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

MEN—TO TRAVEL, $50 TO $100 PER MONTH. STONE & WELLINGTON, Madison, Wis.

SALESMAN—A NO. 1 SALESMAN TO SELL PERfumes and toilet articles in and about Chicago; also a good man to travel with same line; good openings to right men; apply with copies of letters of references; those having experience preferred. Newman Perfume Co., Washington, D. C.

SALESMAN — COMPETENT DRY GOODS AND clothing salesman; one with some experience at bookkeeping preferred. Apply to A. LUSTFIELD, Crystal Falls, Mich.

SALESMAN—ON SALARY, TO SELL A LINE OF chairs in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan; one who has an established trade. Address C S 37, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED TRAVELING MAN who has handled woolen or tailors' trimmings, for Southern Ills., Mo., and Kans. Address, with particulars, CHICOPEE WOOLEN CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

SALESMAN—IN WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSE; must be acquainted with city trade and understand the wholesale grocery business. Address C P 134, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—HUSTLER, TO SUPPLY ARTICLE to retail druggists. State experience. Address B 8, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—A1, FOR ROAD; MUST BE GOOD; $1,800. R. 609, 100 Washington-st.

SALESMEN—2 CLOTHING SALESMEN IN A REtail store; must be experienced men; first-class reference. Call this morning 10 to 12 o'clock at 174 East Randolph-st., near La Salle.

SOLICITORS—ON CIRCULATION OF NEWSPAper. 311 Herald Bldg.

Boys.

BOY—OFFICE, NEAT AND POLITE, FOR DOWNtown real estate firm; answer in own handwriting and give your references and age. Address B 163, Tribune office.

BOY—BRIGHT LAD OF 16 OR 17 YEARS, WHO is a good writer, by wholesale house. Address B 153, Tribune office.

BOY—OFFICE BOY WHO LIVES ON NORTH Side; good penman; $3 at first. Address B 80, Tribune office.

BOY—ABOUT 14, IN WHOLESALE COAL OFFICE; must write a good hand. Address B 174, Tribune office.

BOY—STRONG BOY WISHING TO LEARN DRUG business. 229 Wabash-av.

OFFICE BOY—MUST LIVE WITH PARENTS. Address B 111, Tribune office.

Trades.

CARPENTER—CONTRACTOR—TO FIGURE ON job work. 400 State-st., Hotel Dearborn.

DRAFTSMAN—ON WOOD; GOOD, ALL ROUND man; must sketch and draw machinery and buildings, make wash and pen and ink drawings for process; forward samples and state terms; steady employment. Buffalo Electrotype and Engraving Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

DRAFTSMAN—FIRST-CLASS MECHANICAL draftsman to go to Pennsylvania; only experienced man need apply. Call at 339 Rookery.

ENGRAVERS—GOOD STEEL, AND ONE COPPERplate on lettering; permanent position. WM. FREUND & SON'S, 155 State-st.

FOREMAN—IMMEDIATELY; COMPETENT; FOR machine shop working 25 men; small engine work; permanent position to competent man who is a hustler. Address stating wages expected, experience, etc., "MACHINIST," Lock Box 324, Chicago P. O.

MACHINIST—MUST UNDERSTAND BUILDING bakers' machinery. Address C P 127, Tribune.

PAINTER—ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS MIXING fancy tints. Hotel Dearborn, 400 State-st.

POLISHERS—ALSO CAPABLE MAN TO TAKE charge of polishing room; steady work; good wages. Address C P 106, Tribune office.

TAILORS AND TAILORESSES; MUST BE GOOD machine sewers. At 126 Milwaukee-av., corner Kinzie-st.

TINNERS—FIRST-CLASS. APPLY MANAGER Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

WOOD MACHINE HANDS OF ALL KINDS. APply Manager Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

COACHMAN—(PREFER GUS LIND); GIVE REFerences and pay expected. B 115, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

MAN—IN A RAILROAD ADVERTISING OFFICE an active, intelligent, reliable young man; good shorthand and typewriter; some railroad experience preferred. Address, stating experience, references, and salary expected, B 151, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—REMINGTON OPERATOR; superior education. References; $100. 412 First National Bank Building.

STENOGRAPHER AND EXPERT SMITH PREmier operator. The Smith Premier Typewriter Co., 154 Monroe-st.

STENOGRAPHER—RAPID—REMINGTON; MODerate salary; steady position. Address C Y 51, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—REMINGTON; $15; ALSO OFfice assistant; $6. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

STENOGRAPHER—A LADY CALIGRAPHIST; good education; $12. 412 First Nat. Bank Bldg.

Miscellaneous.

ACTIVE WORKERS EVERYWHERE FOR THE "Life of James G. Blaine." Written by Willis Fletcher Johnson, the New York editor and intimate friend of Mr. Blaine. Memorial edition, embracing the history of his life from cradle to grave. 613 extra large pages. Magnificently illustrated. Retail but $1.50. Selling immensely. Big money for workers. 60,000 agents wanted. A bonanza. Best terms. Act quick. Books on 30 days' time. Freight paid. Outfit with full instructions mailed free upon application. Globe Bible Pub. Co., 723 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Pa., or 358 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

CANVASSERS WANTED—TO MAKE $10 TO $15 a day. Call from 8 to 10 a. m., 115 E. Monroe-st. Suite 14.

EXPERIENCED PACKER — IN WHOLESALE hardware house; state salary. B 169, Tribune.

MEN AND WOMEN—ADDRESSES OF ENERgetic men and women for permanent work; we give exclusive territory; we guarantee good workers $30 a week; we furnish office, furniture, delivery team, and newspaper advertising; our article is a monopoly; it will save 25 per cent of the coal bills of everybody; it sells at sight; no experience necessary. Full particulars by mail; lithographs, pamphlets, etc., free upon receipt of postage. Address the KOAL-SPAR CO., Department No. 45, Boston, Mass.

YOUNG MAN—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN with unexceptional references; thoroughly acquainted with the position of posting traveling salesmen in the wholesale grocery line; must be a good correspondent. Address C P 107, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

YOUNG LADY—FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK. Must live south of 35th-st. State if you know shorthand. Address K W 167, Tribune office.

Domestics.

COOK—AND LAUNDRESS; WAGES $5. 4423 Berkeley-av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—GERMAN, IN SMALL private family; ref. required. 473 Dearborn-av.

CHAMBERMAID—FIRST-CLASS; GOOD WAGES. 3160 Wabash-av.

GIRL—SECOND WORK AND SEWING AND charge of two little. 3231 Prairie-av.

HOUSEWORK—7047 YALE-AV., GIRL FOR ALL housework with good references can get a place with gentleman and wife. Call Friday and Saturday.

HOUSEWORK—RESPECTABLE SERVANT GIRL when out of work can find a cheap and comfortable home at 2900 Calumet-av.

HOUSEKEEPER — MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN woman; references required. B 114, Tribune.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework. 330 40th-st., Flat J.

WAITRESS—AT 122 PINE-ST. MUST BE COMpetent and give the best of city reference.

YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL FOR SMALL FAMILY. MRS. OLIVER, Madison flats, 50th-st. and Lake-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

MACHINE OPERATORS—EXPERIENCED, ON jackets; good and well paid work. 126 Milwaukee-av., corner Kinzie-st.

SCARFMAKERS — EXPERIENCED BOW AND four-in-hand; also operators on Wilcox & Gibbs machines; best prices; steady work. Apply neckwear department, WILSON BROS., corner Jackson and 5th-av.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER AND EXPERT SMITH PREmier operator. The Smith Premier Typewriter Co., 154 Monroe-st.

STENOGRAPHER—LADY; RAPID AND ACCUrate; good salary. Address, in own handwriting, B 149, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER — REMINGTON; $12; ALSO bill clerk; $8. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

STENOGRAPHER—TWO A1 REMINGTON OPERators. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

Miscellaneous.

CANVASSERS WANTED—LADY AND GENTLEman—to sell the McMartin music leaf turners. Big inducements. Call from 9 to 3 o'clock. Room 711 Palmer House. M. A. McMARTIN.

LADY CANVASSERS—SALARY OR COMMISsion—To sell Ozone Fluid; natural disinfectant; the best disinfecting, purifying, and remedial agent known to science, and our toilet preparation for ladies; workers can make big money. The Globe Medicine Company, Room 51, 175 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ATTENTION—INVESTORS IN FIRST QUALITY coffee-producing plantations. For particulars address B 95, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CIGAR STORE—DO YOU WANT TO make money right from the start? I have two cigar stores; can only attend to one; must dispose of the other; laundry office pays rent; $1,500 cash. Address B 89, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FINE GROCERY STORE ON N. Halsted-st., near Diversey-av., on account of sickness in family; stock, fixtures, and furniture for $1,000; rent only $28 a month; great bargain. WM. F. HILDEBRAND & CO., 97 Washington-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—OR WILL TAKE IMPROVED CHIcago property in part payment for controlling interest and management of well established manufacturing business located near Chicago. Reason given for selling. Address O S 108, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ELECTRIC BELT AND TRUSS BUSIness at ½ its value; established 10 years; big profits; best electric belt and electric trusses in America. Address B 108, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SALOON—GOOD LOCATION; HAVE other business; rent $50. Address C P 124, Tribune office.

FOR RENT—BEST DOWN-TOWN LOCATION: store 15x45, 124 La Salle-st., near corner of Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD BARBER SHOP; GOOD LOcation. Address B 129, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED typewriting business. Address B 159, Tribune.

HAVE VALUABLE COMPOUND OR SECRET; 600 per cent profit; $5,000 to manufacture. Address B 74, Tribune office.

NEW IMPROVED AUTOMATIC ADDING MAchine; fully patented; working model for exhibition; capable of great speed; easily operated; adds any number of columns. Will sell entire or form company or reasonably guarantee secure exclusive territory to parties desiring to manufacture on a royalty. Address MACK, 6427 Sheridan-av., Woodlawn Park, Chicago.

O'DONNELL AND DUER BAVARIAN BREWING Co.—One of the largest breweries in the United States; belongs to no syndicate of any kind; parties desiring to go into the saloon business will do well to call on them. Cor. 40th and Wallace-sts.

WANTED—MAN WITH $1,500 TO $2,500 FOR half interest in general store at flourishing Chicago suburb; full charge stores and house rent free and half the profits to right party; no risk. GASS & BASSFORD, 1410 Ashland Blk.

$150—LIGHT MANUFACTURING BUSINESS; experience unnecessary. Room 44, 211 West Madison-st.

$3,500 CASH WILL BUY THE BEST PAYING rooming house in Chicago, containing 60 rooms, for gentlemen only; always full of roomers; location on Madison-st., near Clark. For further particulars address X 97, Tribune office.

$8,000 CASH AND $6,000 IN TEN YEARS buys 40-room furnished hotel, being only price of bare lot; business last month $600. JOHN BOLE, Grand Rapids, Mich.

$10,000 CASH SECURES AN INTEREST IN a hotel; cash invested, with a large profit, can be drawn out in one year or remain, as party wishes; rooms all engaged for Fair season; this is a bona fide and exceptionally good offer, as investigation will show; investor can hold a salaried position; hotel first-class and situated in best part of city; no agents; only principals dealt with. Address HOTEL, Lock Box 775, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—SALARY OR COMMISSION TO agents to handle the Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. The most useful and novel invention of the age. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds. Works like magic. 200 to 500 per cent profit. Agents making $50 per week. We also want a general agent to take charge of territory and appoint sub agents. A rare chance to make money. Write for terms and specimen of erasing. Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., X 14, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "LIFE AND WORK OF James G. Blaine," memorial edition; only book for which Mr. Blaine has furnished subject matter and which is recognized by his family as authentic; all other Blaine books furnished. H. J. SMITH & CO., 263 Wabash-av.

AGENTS—LADY—ONE DOLLAR AN HOUR. This is no boy's play. Address Lock Box 47, So. Bend, Ind.

BOOK AGENTS—THOSE NOT ASHAMED OF their profession, come and talk with us; we have the best thing going. EDGAR, 243 Wabash-av., Room 62.

JAMES G. BLAINE AUTHORIZED LIFE BONANza for agents. Outfit only 25 cents. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 3 South 11th-st., Richmond, Va.

SALARY AND COMMISSION TO AGENTS TO sell the Ozone Fluid; natural disinfectant; the best disinfecting, purifying, and remedial agent known to science; only workers required who desire to make money. The Globe Medicine Company, Room 51, 175 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AGENT TO SOlicit for railroad printing and general job work; a desirable position waiting for one who has an established trade in the Middle and Western States; give reference and last employers. Address D. F. K., care Montague & Fuller, Chicago.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

ANY BUSINESS HOUSE SUPPLIED GRATIS with stenographers of any grade; some are good penmen and bookkeepers; some own machines. NO REGISTRATION FEE charged stenographers. Irresponsible bureaus always ask such a fee. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, STENOGRAPHERS, salesmen, etc., can find employment at The World's-Fair Employment Agency, R. 516, Stock Exchange.

STORAGE.

BENNETT STORAGE COMPANY — 177 WEST Adams-st., near Halsted-st.; new warehouse for storage of furniture, pianos, bicycles, and trunks; money advanced; telephone 4995.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 99 E. VAN Buren-st., near Clark; have all the facilities for storing furniture, mdse., office fixtures, pianos, etc.; central for the sale of specialties; private rooms; experienced men for moving; lowest rates. Tel. 801. SNOW & GOODNOW, Props.

C. W. HANDLEY FURNITURE AND STORAGE Co., 3734 Cottage Grove-av. (formerly Cook Storage Co.)—Clean, light, and dry private rooms; low rates; money loaned; moving, packing, and shipping. Telephone 9927.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE IS NOW OCcupying its large, new building, 80, 82, and 84 East 12th-st., between State and Wabash. Plenty of light, dry storage space and compartments for furniture at lowest rates. Moving, packing, and shipping done. Est'd 1875. Tel. South 786.

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 399 TO 405 W. Madison-st., for storage of furniture and merchandise; goods sold on commission; advances made. Telephone 4926. The E. Jennings Co., Props.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579 Main. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543 Main. GEORGE PERRY.

TO RENT—LOFTS AND BUILDINGS FOR STORage purposes. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices; call personally on us before selling. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 80 E. 12th-st.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS household goods. T. F., 21 Park-av.

SATURDAY, FEB. 4, 11 A. M., WE SELL A LOT household goods under chattel mortgage, H. C. Bohmar to Martin Emerich Co. ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF 2351 Michigan-av., $500; only responsible parties need apply.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND NEWLY FURNISHED 9-room flat; part cash; handy to World's Fair. First flat, 4524 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED STEAM heated flat; '94 lease; near Fair; must sell; elegant location for roomers. Address A 11, Tribune.

FOR SALE—8-ROOM FURNISHED FLAT. TOP flat. 2606 Indiana-av.

WANTED—LEASEHOLD 15-ROOM HOUSE, FURnished; will buy on easy payments; $250 down. Address H R 61, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

RECEIVER'S SALE—IN PURSUANCE TO an order entered by the Circuit Court of Cook County on the 2nd day of February, 1893, in the case of Friedman vs. Neufeld Mfg. Co., the undersigned will on Tuesday, the 7th day of February, 1893, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Chicago Title and Trust company, 100 Washington-st., sell two horses, two truck wagons, and one buggy to the highest bidder for cash; subject, however, to the approval of the said Circuit Court. Said horses and vehicles may be seen at the barn in the rear of No. 220 S. Morgan-st., city.
Chicago Title and Trust Co., Receiver.

WANTED—DRIVING HORSE OR OUTFIT complete; will give in exchange well-located lot at South Englewood; title perfect; abstract and guarantee policy free with lot. Please call at Room 502, Western Bank Note Building, Madison-st. and Michigan-av.

HARNESS AND HORSE GOODS.

ALL CAN SAVE 25 TO 40 PER CENT BY BUYING Coach, Driving, Track, Express, or Farm Harness, Lap Robes, Blankets, Fur Robes, Saddles, Whips, and all of this line of goods. All West Side cable cars pass our factory and salesrooms. Orders promptly executed. Obliging salesmen. Satisfaction guaranteed. COLUMBIA HARNESS CO. Phone, Main, 2,165. 59 and 61 W. Washington-st.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

FOR SALE—PRIZE WINNING ST. BERnard stud dogs and bitches and 2 Great Dane puppies. PROF. ROACH, 176 W. Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A CENtrally located piece of property, 190x127½ ft., worth $175,000; being foreclosed will sell for $125,000 if taken at once. Call 1120 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS IN ALL PARTS of the city and suburbs. List your property with us for quick sale. GEO. B. CRUICKSHANK, 187 Dearborn-st., Successor to Bowes & Cruickshank.

FOR SALE—
Several choice pieces of central improved property.
EDWIN F. GETCHELL, 208 Home Ins. Bldg.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 607 HOME INS. Bldg., cor. La Salle and Adams-sts. Tel. 5,170.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Two new and elegant residences, built regardless of cost; nothing better in Chicago; $95,000, $100,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Fine brown stone house, 34 ft. wide, heated by hot water; $60,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Handsome modern house, 42 ft. and barn; $65,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Stone front house, 51 ft.; $42,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Brown stone, modern house, 22 ft., with brick barn; $24,000; a bargain.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Brick house, extra well built, 25 ft. and brick barn; $65,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Fine house near 29th-st.; $36,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Beautiful modern house near 21st-st.; $47,500.
MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCE—Connecticut brown stone, one of the most costly homes in Chicago; $250,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Brown stone house, with lot 68x171 ft. and barn; $95,000.
DREXEL-BLVD.—First-class new house with lot 55 feet front; $60,000.
DREXEL-BLVD.—Three fine residences; $75,000, $85,000, $125,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—New stone-front house, No. 3122, finished in quarter sawed oak, bird's eye maple, birch, cherry, and other hard woods, heated by hot water; best sanitary plumbing; tile bath room; lighted by gas and electricity; handsome combination fixtures for gas and electric light; fine decorations; lot 25x177 ft. The house is new and has never been occupied; immediate possession.
CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—50x173 ft., near 33d-st.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—50x144 ft., near 33d-st.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—50x144 ft., near 37th-st.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—90x190 ft., near 37th-pl.
DREXEL-BLVD.—66x250 ft., S. W. cor. 45th-st.
DREXEL-BLVD.—119x227 ft., near 45th-st.
DREXEL-BLVD.—60x232 ft., near 46th-st.
DREXEL-BLVD.—100x200 ft., near 49th-st.
DREXEL-BLVD.—150x200 ft., S. E. cor. 49th-st.

FOR SALE—
SOUTH SIDE RESIDENCES.
NO. 3852 LAKE-AV., new modern rock stone front house of 10 rooms, delightful view of the lake, near 39th-st. station and close to cable cars, hardwood finish throughout, open plumbing, etc.; do not fail to see this before buying.
NO. 4313 LANGLEY-AV.—A nice 2-story brick house of 9 rooms, detached on one side, lot 25x125; price $7,000.
NO. 3828 VERNON-AV.—New 2-story Bedford stone front house of 9 rooms, Oak and Georgia pine finish, open plumbing, lot 20x125 ft.; do not fail to see this; price $9,500.
40TH-ST., WEST OF COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—Frame cottage and 50 ft. of ground for what the ground is worth; excellent lot for a flat building; lot 50x200 ft.
ELLIS-AV., NEAR 42D-ST., E. F.—Two-story modern brick, detached on one side, hardwood finish; $7,500.
41ST-ST., west of Cottage Grove-av.—Two-story frame, with barn, lot 25x125; will trade for vacant well located to improve; $9,000.
LANGLEY-AV.—Corner, near 43d-st., 2-story flat building, paying over 10 per cent; price $10,000.
LANGLEY-AV., NEAR 39TH-ST., e. f., 2-story basement brick, with barn; $7,000.
BARGAINS—UNIMPROVED.
INDIANA-AV., bet. 41st and 42d-sts., w. f., 50x165 feet; $140 per foot.
KIMBARK-AV., w. f., 150 feet s. of 51st-st., boulevard, 50x178 feet.
ELLIS-AV., e. f., bet. 46th and 47th-sts., 119x295 ft. Will divide.
VINCENNES-AV., bet. 45th and 46th-sts., e. f., 25x150 ft.; $150.
SHERIDAN-AV., near 65th-st., 50x165 ft., at $85 per foot.
ELLIS-AV., e. f., bet. 55th and 56th-sts., 72x130 ft., at $85 per foot.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 607 HOME Ins. Bldg., cor. La Salle and Adams-sts. Tel. 5170.
MICHIGAN-BLVD., No. 2007; valuable business lot; 70x160 ft., now ripe for permanent improvement; $75,000; will lease for 99 years without revaluation.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Stone-front houses, Nos. 1716, 1913, and 2021; growing rapidly into business property.

FOR SALE—ON GRAND-BLVD., NEAR 42D-ST.—
An elegant residence; 3-story, stone-front, hardwood finish; special design mantels, sideboard, etc.; steam heat; good brick barn; the best bargain on the boulevard. Price $20,000.
REA & CO., 42 Rookery.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS apartment building at Oakland paying $12,000 per annum, valued at $100,000; will take smaller property in Chicago and some cash for equity.
B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 90 Washington-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE—4 MODERN STONE HOUSES CONvenient to I. C. and cable trains, rent $4,000 a year, for $41,000; also 17-room modern residence, with 64x175, near World's Fair and elevated trains, for $22,500, or $24,000 furnished.
B. F. HEAD, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS FRONTING ON 24TH AND 25th-sts.; only $400 and $500 each; 10 per cent down, balance long time without interest; only a few left; first come first served; send for plat and map of Chicago.
E. H. PRINCE & CO., 225 Dearborn-st., Room 15.

FOR SALE—
KENWOOD.
No. 4737 Kimbark-av., choice residence property, delightfully situated, within 5 minutes' walk of train. Address F. C. OSBORN, at above number, or H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN ON INDIANA-AV., NEAR 55th-st., 50x140. Price $115 per foot. Must be sold at once. Assessments all paid.
HENRY L. TURNER & CO., 92 Dearborn-st. (Formerly of Turner & Bond.)

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—NO. 7015 AVENUE A, cottage and lot 25x165; only 3 blocks from World's Fair.
E. KNAUER, 36 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CHOICE RESIDENCES at Kenwood, first-class locations; will show buyers. B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 90 Washington-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—50,000 FEET ON ALL sides of the World's-Fair Depot; complete map of hotel district just out; call or send for one. FRANK S. BETZ, Suite 907, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 49TH-ST., 98x160 ft. Might sell part. Price $125 per foot; cheap.
HENRY L. TURNER & CO., 92 Dearborn-st. (Formerly of Turner & Bond).

FOR SALE—CORNER, UNIMPROVED, 65X208 ft., Lake-av., one block from Illinois Central depot. Magnificent location for apartment house.
F. T. PETERSON, 175 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD 2-STORY, 10 ROOM BRICK house, with all improvements, at 42d-st. and Grand-blvd.; cheap, by owner; $6,500. Address P 150, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME FRAME HOUSE, LARGE lot, and stable, Hibbard-av., near 51st-st.; will sell cheap, as owner wishes to leave city. McKEY & POAGUE, 116 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON CALUMET-AV., NEAR 49th-st., adjoining good improvements, at great bargain; street improvements all in. B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 90 Washington-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—NO. 5632 DREXEL-av., cottage and lot, 24x130; near university.
E. KNAUER, 36 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—
South Side modern residences on all the principal avenues.
EDWIN F. GETCHELL, 208 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR SALE—A SPECIAL BARGAIN ON EAST END-av., 100x150 feet, at $225 per ft. cash. B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 88 and 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV. AND 31ST-ST., 300 feet; price $12,000; will divide. Address B 99, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—ALL OR PART OF 2,400 ft. frontage, right at 67th-st. entrance to World's Fair. G. N. McMURRAY, 29 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—51X160 FEET NEAR 15TH ON MICHigan-blvd.; $55,000; elegant for flats.
WM. GARNETT & CO., 149 La Salle-st., R. 26.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, $37,500; W. Jackson-st., east of Halsted, 50x165 feet, running through to Boston-av., with brick and frame improvements; rentals $189 per month. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 LaSalle-st., exclusive agents.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ADAMS-ST., EAST of Garfield Park. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 84 Washington.

FOR SALE—75X125 FEET OF IMPROVED PROPerty, corner of Warren and Western-av. By owner. 488 Warren-av.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$13,000 EACH—NOS. 177 AND 179 Rush-st.; handsome and thoroughly built stone front residences with lots. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 LaSalle-st., exclusive agents.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE NEAR LAKE SHORE drive, south of Division; sell at bargain; $13,500; owner. Address B 140, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FINE HOUSE ON ASTOR-ST.; COST $38,000; owner leaving city and will sacrifice to sell quick. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSES IN JOHN CUDAHY'S ADdition to Morton Park; $1,500 up; small payments; small amt. down; 5, 6, 7 rooms; sewers, sidewalks, electric lights, graded streets; I. C., C. B. and Q. R. R.'s; free fare any time.
WILLIAM W. WEARE, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

FOR SALE—TO MAN OF MEANS OR GOOD INcome, on terms equal to rent, equity in fine large new modern residence, north shore, beyond city limits; every city convenience and facility; choicest neighborhood. For particulars as to exchange, 2d mortgage, or close cash offer, address C P 131, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HINSDALE—CHOICEST RESIdence corner; abundant shade trees, fine fruit—pears, apples, grapes, etc.; 20 years' growth of trees and shrubs; large lawns; rare chance for beautiful home. G. M. GRAVES, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT ROGERS PARK, NEAR BIRCHwood Station, 100x150, Sherwin-av., south front, $32 a foot; cement sidewalks laid. Address B 144, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN PARK HOUSES FROM $3,000 to $4,000; easy terms. Lots $500; $10 cash and $10 per month. BASS, KESSLER & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK; BARGAINS IN NEW houses, $3,000 to $7,000; lots 30 to 50; improved streets. WEAGE & TUCKER, 1110 Tacoma.

FOR SALE—LA GRANGE—NEAR MAIN DEPOT, new house; furnace, bath, electric light; bargain. GEO. M. GRAVES, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK HOUSES—$2,500, $3,100, $3,750, $4,800, $6,500, $10,000; complete list. SMITH & JUNE, R. 42, 95 Washington-st.

SCALES.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND SCALES, ALL KINDS. Address Borden & Selleck Co., Lake-st., Chicago.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—EDGEMOOR—
High-class residence property; first-class suburban service April 1. Streets macadamized; granite cement sidewalks six feet wide; combined curb and gutter; double row of trees; parkways sodded; high elevation; fine drainage; building restriction $3,000; building line established; four houses costing $6,500 each built and occupied by owners; several others under contract. We have a twenty-acre interest in Edgemoor for sale entire or in five-acre blocks. Brokers or others desiring to interest themselves in high-class subdivision property already for the market the coming season are invited to investigate. The property will be extensively advertised and pushed beginning with the inauguration of the suburban service April 1.
HAZLEWOOD & WRIGHT, 1318 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—
The best bearing orchard in Oregon, largely prunes, on very easy terms to a company of working fruit men—six or eight. Value $100,000 to $150,000. Might take clear Chicago property for a limited amount. Believe this year's yield will pay 10 per cent on price. Orchard is young. Will largely increase yearly. Address C P 113, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FLORIDA ORANGE GROVE ON Lake Maitland, divided into five groves of 1,100 to 1,200 bearing trees each; all lake fronts; healthy and desirable neighborhood; bargains; $6,000; easy terms; or exchange Chicago property, unincumbered; illustrated pamphlets. Address, for 10 days, FRANK ADAMS, Tremont House.

FOR SALE—FARM—RENT OR EXCHANGE, creamery stocks; merchandise, etc. 127 La Salle-st. C. F. LYTLE & CO.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE—
The premises 3231 Cottage Grove-av., lot 25x116 to alley, with two-story brick building 25x80, will be sold at auction at Real Estate Board salesroom, 57 Dearborn-st., on Monday, Feb. 13, at 11 o'clock a. m. Above premises leased to May 1, 1897, at $75 per month. For particulars and terms of sale apply to BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FARM ALONG NORTH SHORE overlooking Lake Michigan, within 50 miles of Chicago; convenient to station with frequent trains preferred. Address DAN W. KNEFLER, 621 Pullman Building, Chicago.

WANTED—TO BUY OR LEASE A PIECE OF ground suitable for a stone yard, south of 22d-st.; must be near railroad. Address B 164, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD INCOME-PAYING BRICK flat property from owners only; give particulars. Address C P 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—BRICK FLAT BUILDING, North or West Side, not over $6,500, for immediate buyer. MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—HOUSE AND LOT, $3,000 to $4,000; North Side. Address B 29, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—CENTRAL 99-YEAR LEASEHOLD, $600,000; will take $200,000 in other property as part payment. E. C. WARE, Unity Building.

EXCHANGE—GOOD CORNER, NORTH OF 12TH-st., with heavy building, $300,000; will take $100,000 in other property. E. C. WARE, Unity Building.

FOR EXCHANGE—194 LOTS AT CLARENDON Hills, on Burlington road; also several large flat and apartment buildings paying good rentals; trade and some cash. JOHN M. SECRIST, 225 Dearborn-st., Room 407.

TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS IOWA FARM, 230 acres, extra well improved, value $18,000, for stock of hardware or general merchandise. Address C. K. BERG & CO., Cresco, Iowa.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE STOCK MERCHANDISE to sell or trade for South Side vacant and residence. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 308 Inter Ocean Bldg.

TO EXCHANGE—600 FEET, OR PART, INCLUDing two corners, near 67th-st. and Langley-av. clear; want good equity in improved on cash basis. L. G. BEES & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

AT LOWEST RATES, WILL LOAN ON REAL Estate or to build. Purchase money notes bought. E. C. JOHNSON, 1316 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—$15,000, 6 PER CENT REAL ESTATE first mortgage paper, maker very strong financially and security makes it most desirable. Call promptly, 1120 Chamber of Commerce.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, TACOMA Bldg., Madison and La Salle-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at current rates; building loans.

I WANT TO BORROW $1,000; AS SECURITY WILL give second mortgage on improved real estate. Address B 47, Tribune office.

LOANS MADE IN ANY AMOUNT ON GOOD first and second class substantially improved city property; also choice large building loans; privilege of prepayment on any interest paying day; no delay; money on hand. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—
IN ANY AMOUNT ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE AT LOW RATES; LOANS MADE TO BUILD.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
EST'D 1879. MAJOR BLOCK, 149 LA SALLE-ST.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 1 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY IN ANY AMOUNT ON GOOD REAL estate security.
D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st., main floor.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AT CURrent rates. Building loans made. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st. (former offices of Turner & Bond). Telephone, M 424.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROPERTY; mortgages bought and sold. E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL ESTATE. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

WANTED—$5,000 AND $5,500 ON 3 STORY STORE and flat buildings on Milwaukee-av. cable line; will pay 7 per cent. JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

WANTED—AT 7 PER CENT, $6,800 ON BRICK property, South Side, renting for $1,400 per annum. Address B. P. HINMAN JR., Attorney at Law, 300 Tacoma bldg.

WANTED—$5,000 AND $5,500 ON 3 STORY store and flat buildings on Milwaukee-av. cable line; will pay 7 per cent. JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

WANTED—$225,000 FOR 5 YEARS; WILL PAY 5 per cent and 1½ commission; security, Michigan-av. corner and hotel. C P 103, Tribune office.

WANTED—$1,000 SECOND MORTGAGE ON IMproved real estate east of Western-av.; will pay 7 per cent interest. Address C P 100, Tribune.

5%—MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate; building loans made; most favorable terms. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

$8,000 ON HAND TO LOAN ON APPROVED South Side property. B. P. HINMAN JR., Atty.-at-Law, 310 Tacoma Building.

FINANCIAL.

ANY ONE DESIRING TO MAKE A QUICK LOAN upon their furniture, piano, horses, or carriage, on the very easiest terms and with the utmost privacy will do well to call at the office of
FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO
153 MONROE-ST.
or
351 63RD-ST., ENGLEWOOD.

A CHANCE TO SAVE TIME AND MONEY—THE WEST CHICAGO LOAN COMPANY, Room 5 Haymarket Theater Building, 161 Madison-st., near Halsted. LENDS MONEY, at very LOW RATES, on HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, MERCHANDISE, ETC.

A YOUNG MAN OF LONG BUSINESS EXPERIence, capable of making his services of value, desires a situation with a first-class house by April or May 1; satisfactory references and bond furnished if required. Address B 105, Tribune office.

ANY SUM ADVANCED ON FURNITURE.
No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first. Household Loan Assn., Room 304, 85 Dearborn-st.

AT LOWEST RATES AND ON FAVORABLE terms we make loans on mortgages, warehouse receipts, notes, and on all good collaterals.
SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 9.

ALL SAVE MONEY GETTING MY RATES ON furniture loans. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn, R. 28.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, 122—124 Washington-st.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

CAPITAL WANTED IN A FIRST-CLASS MANUfacturing plant. Address B 88, Tribune office.

I WANT TO ARRANGE WITH CAPITALIST FOR $22,000 to be provided weekly in 13 payments of about $1,700 each; will pay interest on whole amount for whole time, etc.; will put up well rated paper, also bonds two for one as money is received. All particulars and references submitted as first-class. Address C P 96, Tribune office.

IF YOU NEED MONEY CALL AT HEYMAN'S Collateral Bank, 145 E. Madison, near La Salle. PRIVATE ENTRANCE BREVOORT HOTEL. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, bicycles, and any available collaterals.

IF YOU WANT MONEY ON YOUR FURNITURE or note, secured by diamonds, watches, etc., call on ALPHEUS M. SMITH, investment banker, 134 Washington-st., Room 716.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $3,000 TO $5,000 6 per cent, no commission to principals; money on hand.
J. DEARDORFF, 114 S. Hoyne-av., near Madison.

MONEY TO LOAN—SHORT TIME AND SMALL amt. only. WILLIAM W. WEARE, 218 La Salle, Room 220, Tel. 1098.

NEW COLLATERAL LOAN BANK—WE HAVE any amount of money to loan on diamonds, watches, jewelry; liberal advances made at low rate of interest. H. BAUMAN & CO., Collateral Loan Bank, 165 E. Madison-st., between La Salle and 5th-av.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN MONEY ON diamonds and other collateral securities reasonable. Address B 141, Tribune office.

TO BANK OR CAPITALIST—I WANT TO DIScount two short notes, less than $800 each, made by party mercantile agency reports $30,000 and good standing. Address C P 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO SELL THE CONTROLLING INterest in a well established incorporated company paying 30 per cent on investment. This is a legitimate business and will deal with principals only. Party buying must devote his time and attention to the business on a salary. Capital required $7,000 cash. Address C P 126, Tribune office.

WANTED—BRIGHT BUSINESS LADY WITH $2,000, who can go East and join me in railroad deal; papers all signed; can clear over $20,000 in ninety days, with good chances of making over one hundred thousand; references given. Address B 172, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—$75,000 CASH, SECURED BY FIRST-class improved business property; investment good for half a million dollars in 3 years; half interest to the right man. Address B 118, Tribune office.

WANTED—FROM BANK OR CAPITALIST DIrect—$11,000 for three months on two-name paper, very high rating and special collateral additional. Address C P 98, Tribune office.

7 AND 8 PER CENT IMPROVED FIRST MORTgages for sale; absolutely safe; can satisfy yourself. THE NORTH AMERICAN FINANCE CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

FOR LEASE—OR SALE—WORLD'S FAIR—ON 67th-st., joins Jackson Park 14 acres, 2,400 feet frontage; the new south entrance is on this property; also 165x127 on Oglesby-av., 100 feet south of 71st-st. G. N. McMURRAY, 29 Wabash-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF—
MANUFACTURER OF PIANOS.

We give better value for the money than any house in the city.

3 Vose & Sons pianos, each	$125, $165, $175
1 Kroeger & Sons' piano	225
2 Decker pianos, each	$175, 200
1 Haines Bros.' piano	100
2 Weser Bros.' pianos	$100, 125
3 Schaaf pianos	$150, $165, 175
2 upright pianos, your choice, each	100
1 Chickering piano	175
Square pianos, each	$25, $40, $50, $75, 100

EASY TERMS TO SUIT BUYERS.

Every piano warranted to be as represented or money refunded.

Pianos exchanged, moved, tuned, repaired, and stored.

200 pianos to rent—$3, $4, and $5 per month—one year's rent allowed if purchased.

SALESROOMS OPEN EVENINGS.

276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

BUY DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER. We make KIMBALL PIANOS, REED and PORTABLE PIPE ORGANS; also piano stools and covers.

FOUR LARGE FACTORIES under one system of operating expenses, thus enabling us to obtain the best results at an absolute minimum of cost.

Agents for HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS and others of cheaper make. PIANOS RENTED; also tuned and repaired.

GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES and sold on the ONE-PRICE PLAN on easy payments. Old instruments taken in exchange.

BARGAINS.

Several pianos of standard makers, little used, such as HALLET & DAVIS, STEINWAY, DECKER, KIMBALL, and others at special bargains.

NEW ORGANS, discontinued from catalogue, at special prices.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., Kimball Hall, Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

262-264 WABASH-AV.
NEW ENGLAND PIANOS.
LOW PRICES. CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.
Before buying it will pay you to call.
200 NEW PIANOS TO RENT.

BARGAINS in PIANOS and ORGANS which have been taken in exchange, all in first-class order. Price $25, $30, $40, $50, and $75.

NEW ENGLAND PIANO CO.
WAREROOMS—262-264 Wabash-av., Chicago.
98 Fifth-av., New York.
200 Tremont-st., Boston.
26-28-30 O'Farrell-st., San Francisco.
FACTORIES—BOSTON, MASS.

EMERSON PIANO CO.
(Established 1849.)
BOSTON. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

Before purchasing a piano, visit the new warerooms of the EMERSON PIANO CO., 218 Wabash-av. We are offering elegant and tasteful designs in cases, finished in beautiful and costly woods, in addition to ebony and rosewood finish. Our prices are as low as consistent with good material and workmanship, and will sell on easy payments when desired. What family cannot afford a piano, when from 30 to 40 cents per day will obtain one?

Renting of new pianos a specialty.

EMERSON PIANO CO., 218 Wabash-av., (Near Adams-st.).
JOHN W. NORTHROP, Manager.

BRADBURY PIANOS. Forty years before the public.
BRADBURY PIANOS. Twenty years in the White House.
BRADBURY PIANOS. The choice of President Harrison.
BRADBURY PIANOS. Sweetest toned piano made.
BRADBURY PIANOS. Sold on easy monthly payments.
BRADBURY PIANOS. Sold at manufacturers' prices.
BRADBURY PIANOS. In oak, mahogany, walnut, ash, rosewood, ebony, bird's-eye maple cases.
BRADBURY PIANOS. Some slightly used at great bargains.
255 AND 257 WABASH-AV.

ESTEY & CAMP.
THE LEADING HOUSE.
CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.
200 new pianos, including Decker Bros., Estey, Brambach, Camp & Co.
500 new Estey organs.
50 second-hand pianos, grands, uprights, and squares of all makers, from $40 upward.
GUARANTEED THE BEST VALUE OFFERED.
Easy terms if desired. Renting, tuning, etc.
233 State-st. 49-53 Jackson-st.

ELEGANT WALNUT AND ROSEWOOD 7⅓-octave pianos from $200 to $250; payments to suit.
Pianos to rent, $3 and $4 per month.
HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st., first stairway south of The Fair.

TWO BEAUTIFUL HAZELTON UPRIGHT Grands, very ornate cases; one French walnut and one silver birch; finish slightly damaged but interior guaranteed absolutely perfect; will be sold at a material reduction. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

CHICKERING PIANOS, CHASE BROS. PIanos, and a complete stock of medium priced and second-hand instruments, for rent and sale on time payments.
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO., 219-221 Wabash-av.

THE FAMOUS BAUER } PIANOS.
THE POPULAR "OPERA" }
Pianos of all grades at lowest prices. Exceptional bargains in second-hand pianos.
JULIUS BAUER & CO., MANUFACTURERS, 226, 228 Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

$375—FINE KNABE UPRIGHT BEAUTIFUL French walnut case; this instrument is new, but sustained a slight damage to case in transit; a rare opportunity. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, $200 AND UPwards; large stock in all the fancy woods at 319 and 321 Wabash-av., opposite Auditorium.

$200—HALLET & DAVIS GRAND PIANO; this price is a fraction of its original cost. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

$125—SEVERAL UPRIGHT PIANOS IN good condition; easy terms. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

LARGEST STOCK AND MOST COMPLETE assortment of high grade pianos, also church and self-playing organs at LYON, POTTER & CO.'S Mammoth Music House, 174-176 Wabash-av.

$138—NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS; FANCY oak case, modeled after a popular English design. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

$175—FISCHER UPRIGHT (CABINET grand); has had very little use. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

$290—LARGE SOHMER UPRIGHT, LATE style; practically new. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

CASH REGISTERS—NATIONAL REGISTERS AT half price; Lamson, Boston, and others less than half price. Call quick. Chicago Cash Register Exchange, 128 Clark-st., second floor.

FIRST-CLASS 4-FT. OAK DESK WITH SLIDES and automatic lock, $20; also 5-ft. of the same, $25; other special bargains in desks and office chairs; everything guaranteed. R. X. McARTHUR & CO., 86 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—NEW FOLDING DESK, WITH REvolving chair; cheap if taken at once. 94 La Salle-st., Room 50.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AN ELEGANT BLACK WALnut cashier's desk; stained glass front, with marble slab. Call at 411 Unity Bldg.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, OFFICE RUGS, QUITE new. 261 Franklin-st., third loft.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DESKS AND CHAIRS—A 5-foot oak desk, roll curtain, automatic lock, 28 slides; only $25. A 3½-foot desk, $17.50. Office chairs very cheap. HIRAM B. COLE & CO., 179 La Salle-st.

GAS FIXTURES AT FACTORY PRICES; LATest designs and lowest prices. H. S. HOLDEN, 67 and 69 So. Canal-st., near Madison.

WE MANUFACTURE, THEREFORE CAN SELL desks, chairs, office and store fixtures at manufacturer's prices; a first-class 4-ft. curtain desk, $22; other goods accordingly. CHAS. H. KADE & CO., 216 Lake-st.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. KENNERT, 133 So. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN CURED BY CHICAGO Medical and Surgical Institute, 30 Van Buren-st.

LADIES, ATTENTION—MRS. DR. ZARA TAKES ladies before and during confinement; infants adopted if required; treats all female troubles successfully. 497 W. Monroe-st.

MRS. DR. SCHWARTZ'S PRIVATE HOSPITAL for all female diseases; separate rooms for ladies before and during confinement; have enlarged and arranged my home to suit rich and poor; all business strictly confidential. 279 W. Adams-st.

THE LEADING PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND specialists of Chicago may be consulted free from 9 to 5 daily at Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute, Van Buren-st. and Wabash-av.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR BOOKS, LIbraries, cyclopedias, magazines, and paper novels. SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 89 State, Palmer House.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—LADY OR GENTLEMAN, by a reputable physician representing here New York specialist's successful method, to establish dispensary and clinic for women. C P 132, Tribune.

ROOFING.

WE CAN REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly; we will fix you cost of repairs free. Ford Roofing Co., 155 Washington-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. SMITH—THE GREAT CARD AND HAND Reader—Come and see me. Prices 25 and 50 cents. 83 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED—MY home in Kenwood for two years; possession any time. Apply at house 4800 Kimbark-av., or at Room 10, 123 La Salle-st. J. FRANK ALDRICH.

FOR RENT—DOUBLE HOUSE, 14 ROOMS; one year; well located; 22d-st., near Prairie-av.; only $80 per month. REA & CO., 42 Rookery.

TO RENT—HOUSES, ALL PRICES, THROUGHout the city. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—939 MONROE-ST.; HOUSE HAS every convenience; is four rooms deep and in good neighborhood. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 44.

TO RENT—528 CARROLL-AV., 10-ROOM house; only $35. J. C. McCORD, 116 La Salle-st.

Suburban.

FOR RENT—EVANSTON—FURNISHED, NEW 14-room house; Park and Lake front; very choice. Address A 144, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE AT MORGAN Park. Address B 10, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—
THE POTOMAC,
MICHIGAN-AV. AND 30TH-ST.
Elegant 7 and 8 room apartments, located in fashionable neighborhood, containing steam heat, gas range, hot water, gas logs, gas and electric fixtures, shades, gas dryers, passenger and freight elevators, telephone, janitor service, electric light furnished to tenants gratis. Agent on premises from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 3920 Cottage Grove-av., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4223 CALUMET-AV., ELEGANT 8-room apartments, all modern conveniences; hardwood finish, steam heat, gas range, janitor, console in parlor; one block from Alley "L" station; west front. REA & CO., 42 Rookery.

West Side.

TO RENT—ON MARSHFIELD-AV., NEAR ASHland-av. and Harrison-st.
7-room flat, $35.
Has hot air furnace, grates, etc.; well lighted; furniture for sale at half price; fine building; choicest neighborhood.
BELDEN F. CULVER, 59 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—3 FRONT AND 3 REAR rooms; suitable for light housekeeping; 241 and 243 West Madison-st.; estate of Wm. Hale Thompson, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—393 OGDEN-AV., FIRST FLAT OF 6 rooms, with bath; $20. J. DEARDORFF, 114 S. Hoyne-av., near Madison.

TO RENT—FLAT—168 LAFLIN-ST.

TO RENT—444 ASHLAND-BLVD., CHOICE locality, modern 7-room flat. Inquire on premises.

North Side.

TO RENT—FLAT, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, 6 rooms; hardwood, steam heat, janitor service, etc.; can be seen from 5 to 6:30 p. m.; will rent to May, '94, or less. 578 E. Division-st., Flat 2.

TO RENT—CHOICE 6-ROOM FLAT, VACANT. 188 Erie-st., near La Salle-av.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—
No. 1906 Wabash-av., store, basement, and 2d story loft; new building; well lighted.
EDWIN F. GETCHELL, 208 Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—9 AND 11 N. CANAL-ST., BETWEEN Randolph and Lake-sts., brick building; 4-story and basement; size, 40x100, with shed in rear, 40x50. M. GREENEBAUM'S SONS, Owners, 373 The Rookery.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORE, 111 W. HURON-ST.; VERY low rent till May 1.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—IN THE GARDEN CITY BLOCK, Northwest corner of 5th-av. and Randolph-st. One of the most recently completed and commodious office buildings in the city; offices of various sizes, suitable for law offices, dentists, physicians, manufacturers' agents, and other similar occupations; the building is heated by steam, lighted by electricity and gas, with first-class passenger and freight elevators; with the large street frontage and spacious skylight it is one of the best-lighted buildings in the city; the rents will be found more reasonable than other buildings of the same character. Applications for renting can be made at the office of JACOB WEIL & CO., in the building.

TO RENT—1 AND 3 N. CLARK-ST., LIGHT OFfices single or en suite; steam heat, elevator, etc. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, ALL SIZES, 182 STATE-ST., opposite Palmer; passenger elevator and steam heat. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 38 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.; telephone 681.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS OF ALL SIZES IN MOST ANY location. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP, PART THIRD LOFT, 261 Franklin-st.; splendid desk rooms.

Barns.

TO RENT—ONE STABLE WITH STALLS FOR 5 horses. Apply at 21 Congress-st.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—FOR HOTEL PURPOSES—TO RESPONsible parties during the World's Fair, or for a term of years, new 5-story, first-class apartment building, with steam heat and elevators; on 31st-st., cor. South Park and Calumet-avs.; near street, cable, elevated, and steam railways; has two stores, each 125 feet front by 40 deep, suitable for offices, dining and other rooms; 60 four-room and 48 five-room flats, each with closet, bath, gas-fixtures, wash-stand, window screens and shades; Rent $60,000 for 1893 and $40,000 thereafter, in monthly payments.

Also, new 3-story first-class apartment building, on Cottage Grove-av., near 63d-st., at intersection of electric, cable, and elevated railways; within fifteen minutes' walk of Fair grounds; has 12 stores 20x40 feet each, 42 four-room and 30 five-room flats, each with closet, gas-fixtures, window screens and shades; rent $40,000 for 1893 and $20,000 thereafter, in monthly payments. Address
J. A. McLENNAN, Owner, 1216 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—
Down-town hotel, centrally located.
200 rooms, elegantly furnished, bar, etc.; 6 months' lease; this is a bargain and will pay anyone looking for a hotel to call for particulars. REA & CO., 42 Rookery.

TO RENT—
Hotels, stores, houses, and flats in vicinity of World's Fair.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, Tacoma Building.
Branch Office, 318 63d-st., adjoining Woodlawn Station.

TO RENT—HOTELS AND RESIDENCES, FURnished and unfurnished, for private, public, and club purposes. REA & CO., 42 Rookery.

TO RENT—TWO WORLD'S FAIR HOTELS, 48 and 80 rooms, near main entrance. Address B 142, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES AND LARGE apartment houses for hotels during World's Fair. McKEY & POAGUE, 116 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOTELS OF ALL KINDS; WE HAVE a large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—THE 2 BRICK AND STONE WAREhouses located corner 25th and La Salle-sts.; has track connections with Chicago and Rock Island, Michigan Southern, and Lake Shore railroads; very strong and substantially built, with first-class shipping facilities; 90,000 square feet floor space; all in first-class condition. The above property will be leased for a term of years. For further particulars apply to owner on the premises. H. M. DUPEE.

TO RENT—PRINTERS—TAYLOR BUILDING 140-146 Monroe-st.; steam power and heat; 1 room, 30x50; 1 room 50x50; all well lighted; passenger and freight elevators. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st. Phone main 4166.

TO RENT—102 MADISON-ST., 2 UPPER FLOORS; passenger and freight elevators, steam heat, and power; from May 1, 1893. WM. H. HOLDEN, 510 Chicago Opera-House Bldg.

TO RENT—WAREHOUSE; 16,000 FEET FLOOR space; lumber district, near 22d-st.; immediate possession given. Inquire of the Morgan Co., cor. W. 22d and Union-sts.

TO RENT—ROOM 40X70; SECOND FLOOR; ELEvator; shipping facilities; splendid light; power if wanted; immediate possession. SARGENT, GREENLEAF & BROOKS, 43 Franklin-st.

TO RENT—1 AND 3 N. CLARK-ST., SPACE WITH power. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES; we are agents for large list of factory buildings and warehouses. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TWO GOOD SHOPS SUITABLE FOR carpenter or painter. Apply at 21 Congress-st.

TO RENT—2,500 FEET, WITH POWER, AT 148 154 Monroe-st. RAND, McNALLY & CO.

TO RENT—FOR WOODWORKERS, FLOORS WITH power. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—SECURING TENANTS and collection of rents a specialty; we have the best organized renting department in Chicago, benefited by the services of over 20 experienced men; we handle stores, houses, flats, etc.; your business will be handled with promptness and intelligence, without trouble to you; office open day and night. Tel. 681. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—PROPERTY TO MANAGE rents to collect, bargains in real estate. We are hustlers and give advantage of both offices. Address DOTY BROS. & GORDON, 100 Washington-st., Also Madison-st. and Ogden-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—NEAR TRANSPORTAtion unfurnished house one or two years; will pay good rent; A1 tenant. REA & CO., 42 Rookery.

WANTED—TO RENT—WITH PRIVILEGE OF purchase; a suburban home, 15 or 20 rooms, with large grounds. REA & CO., 42 Rookery.

WANTED—TO RENT—FIVE TO SEVEN ROOM flat, West or North Side; must have steam heat and gas range. H. T. WHITE, 123 Fifth-av., Room 8.

TYPEWRITERS.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER—MACHINES rented; Paragon ribbons, papers, typewriter repairing; trained stenographers sent promptly by our position department. Intending purchasers afforded opportunity to try the REMINGTON; constantly improved. Correspondence solicited.
WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, Telephone 137. 175 Monroe-st.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—
High class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs not exceeding 100 miles distant. Telephone west 203.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

256 MICHIGAN-AV.—WARM ROOMS, WITH board; $1 per day, $6 per week.

258 37TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM GRAND-BLVD.—Nicely furnished suite of rooms, south front for man and wife or two gents. MRS. LELAND.

2226 WABASH-AV.—COMFORTABLE ROOMS, with board; convenient to business center; references.

2436 PRAIRIE-AV. — FINEST ROOMS AND board in the city for the money.

3001 VERNON-AV.—BOARD AND ROOMS—$5 to $6; modern conveniences; table board.

5750 MADISON-AV. — PLEASANTLY FURnished rooms, with board, near World's Fair.

North Side.

196 N. STATE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM WITH board; walking distance; terms reasonable.

208 CASS-ST., 2D FLAT—EXCELLENT HOME in family of two for one or two gentlemen.

264 ONTARIO-ST.—1 DOUBLE AND 1 SINGLE front room; board if desired.

487 LA SALLE-AV.—NICELY-FURNISHED ALcove and other rooms, with board; steam heat.

BOARD—DESIRABLE ROOMS AND BOARD FOR two. 410 La Salle-av.

Hotels.

"CENTRAL HOUSE," 250 STATE-ST., NEAR Palmer House. Cozy, warm rooms, 50c a day, $2 a week; with board, $1 a day; $5 a week upwards.

HOTEL OAKLAND, 39TH-ST. AND DREXEL-blvd.; a delightful hotel home for families and transients; unsurpassed location; rates low.

WINDSOR E. HOTEL, DEARBORN-ST. PARTIES coming to Chicago cannot do better than stop at the old, long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is clean and patronized by none but respectable parties. Rates from 75c to $1.50 per day. S. GREGSTEN, Prop.

WOOD'S HOTEL—EUROPEAN; VAN BUREN and Wabash-av.; elevator, steam heat, free baths; new, modern; first-class; reasonable prices.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—YOUNG LADY WILL GIVE LESSONS and the use of her piano for board; references exchanged. Address B 156, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—323 MICHIGAN-AV. — ELEGANTLY furnished parlor floor; also rooms single or en suite; steam heat; will contract for World's Fair.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM, NICELY FURnished; bath, furnace heat, gas; references exchanged. 357 42d-st.

TO RENT—2427 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, en suite or single; new. Greylock Flats.

TO RENT—2457 MICHIGAN-AV., FRONT ALcove, also other rooms, single or en suite.

North Side.

TO RENT—AT "THE ALPINE," 69-71 PINE-ST., 50 of the lightest, warmest, and most elegantly furnished rooms in Chicago; $15 to $60 per month; restaurant in connection.
FREDERICK A. HALL, Manager.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH HEAT $2.50 TO $5 A week; central location. Waters' Hotel, 100 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—360 ONTARIO-ST., WELL HEATED front room; walking distance.

TO RENT—49 BUSH-ST., FLAT B, WELL-FURnished rooms, steam heat, modern conveniences.

West Side.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED SOUTH ALcove room; private family; good board near. 106 Warren-av.

TO RENT—735 WASHINGTON-BLVD.—SOUTH front room, furnished, in small private family.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR without board. Address B O 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—YOUNG MARRIED COUple would like one housekeeping room, South Side. Address B 145, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 UNFURNISHED ROOMS, some modern conveniences. B 67, Tribune.

INSTRUCTION.

"BENN PITMAN" SHORTHAND SCHOOL WILL give a course of three months to all entering during January for $25; we teach the best, quickest, surest, most popular system; individual instruction day and evening; dictation classes for all systems; positions furnished. Suites 80 and 810 Ashland Block, N. E. Cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Auditorium, Chicago.
Branches in the principal American and European cities. Send for circulars.
French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek. Comedies and lectures in French and German every Saturday. Free to pupils.

CLOTHING.

A. S. 502 N. WELLS-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST prices for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARRIERS' NAMES WANTED—DOWN-TOWN routes; extra good pay; one chance ready now. M. C. EAMES, Room 4 Tribune Bldg.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
Express service to Southampton (London) and Hamburg. Magnificent new twin screw steamers of 13—16,000 h. p. This line holds the record for fastest time to London and the Continent.

SPRING SAILINGS, '93:

Normannia	March 30	Normannia	April 27
Columbia	April 13	Fuerst Bismarck	May 4
Augusta Victoria	Apl 20	Columbia	May 11

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS LINE.
WINTER SERVICE.
From New York to Genoa and Naples via Gibraltar by the magnificent twin-screw express steamers
Columbia ... Jan. 5 | Augusta Victoria, March 2

Grand excursion to the Mediterranean and the Orient by S. S. Fuerst Bismarck from New York February 4th to Gibraltar, Genoa, Ajaccio (Corsica), Alexandria (for Cairo and the Pyramids), Jaffa (for Jerusalem), Smyrna, Constantinople, Corfu, Malta, Syracuse, Palermo, Naples, Algiers, Lisbon, Southampton, and New York.
Duration 10 weeks. First-class only.
Hamburg-American Packet Co. Gen. Passage Offices: 37 Broadway, New York. 125 La Salle-st. Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $70, II. cabin, $50. Steamers sail from foot of 2d-st., Hoboken, N. J.

Saale, Sat., Feb. 4, 9 a m	Lahn, Tues., Feb. 21, 9 a m
Trave, Tues., Feb. 7, 10 am	H. H. Meier, Tu., Fe. 28, 2pm
Lahn, Tues., Feb. 14, 6 am	Aller, Tues., Mch. 7, 9 a m

SPRING SAILING, 1893.
to Southampton (London), BREMEN.

Lahn,	Tues.,	April	18	Lahn,	Tues.,	May	16
Saale,	Sat.,	April	22	Saale,	Sat.,	May	20
Spree,	Tues.,	April	25	Spree,	Tues.,	May	23
Elbe,	Sat.,	April	29	Elbe,	Sat.,	May	27
Aller,	Tues.,	May	2	Aller,	Tues.,	May	30
Havel,	Tues.,	May	9	Ems,	Sat.,	June	3
H. H. Meier,	Wed.,	May	10	Havel,	Tues.,	June	6
Trave,	Sat.,	May	13	Trave,	Sat.,	June	10

MEDITERRANEAN LINE.
New York and Genoa less than Eleven Days

Fulda, Sat., Feb. 4, 10 am	Werra, Sat., April 22, 10 am
Kaiser W. II., Mch. 4, 10 am	Fulda, Sat., April 29, 10 am
Werra, Sat., Mch 11, 10 am	Kaiser W. II., May 13, 10am
Kaiser W. II., Apri. 8, 10 am	Werra, Sat., May 27, 10 am

NEW YORK TO GENOA AND NAPLES.
Ems ... Sat., Feb. 18, 10 a m
Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON
Every Saturday.

S. S. New York	Feb. 25	S. S. Paris	Mar. 11
S. S. Chester	Mar. 4	S. S. Berlin	Mar. 18

Shortest and Most Convenient Route to London.

Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconvenience and exposure of transfer by tender.

First Cabin Passage to Southampton, London, or Havre, $60 and upward, according to steamer and location of room. Second Cabin, $35 and $40. Steerage at Low Rates.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, General Agents, 32 Clark-st., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE
EVERY SATURDAY.
Company's entire fleet composed of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week; no crossing of Channel, no tedious delay at seaport.
MAURICE M. KOZMINSKI, General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

WINTER TOURS—BERMUDA, NASSAU, HAvana, Florida, California, Mexico, Honolulu, Egypt, the Nile, Palestine, Mediterranean, etc., etc. For descriptive pamphlet of 200 pages send 5c to THOS. COOK & SON, 234 Clark-st., Chicago.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—Passenger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Mail	† 8:15 am	† 7:00 pm
Peoria Express	†12:50 pm	† 1:35 am
Iowa and Minnesota Express	†12:50 pm	† 1:35 pm
Sioux Falls and Dakota Ex.	*12:50 pm	* 8:15 am
Joliet Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	* 9:40 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	†10:20 am
Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo via Kansas City, Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	* 9:50 am
St. Joe, Atch., and Lvnwth Ex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:50 am
Denver Vestibule Ex. via Omaha (Big Five)	*10:00 pm	* 8:28 am
Omaha Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex.	‡10:30 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Denver Ex., via Kansas City	*11:15 pm	* 5:35 am
St. Joe, Atch., and Lvnwth Ex.	*11:15 pm	* 5:35 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:15 pm	* 5:35 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—

*Da. †Da ex. Sun. x Ex. Sat.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Pacific Express	* 5:47 pm *10:45 pm	*7:15 am *9:59 am
Ashland, Iron towns, and Duluth	* 5:47 pm x10:45 pm	*7:15 am *9:59 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	†8:00 am	†7:45 pm
Waukesha Ex.	*4:00 pm	*11:00 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 204 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 8:00 am	† 7:25 pm
Terre Haute and Evansville	*10:30 pm	* 6:55 am
Chicago and Nashville Limited	* 4:00 pm	*10:40 am
Goodland and Attica	† 4:00 pm	* 9:55 am
Florida Limited	* 4:00 pm	*10:40 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.
Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st., Oakley-av Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Ogden, San Francisco, Portland and the West	†12:15 pm * 6:00 pm *10:30 pm *10:40 pm	† 8:15 pm * 8:15 am * 6:30 am * 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	* 6:00 pm	* 8:15 am
Duluth and Superior Special	* 5:50 pm	* 7:45 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, Madison, and the Northwest	† 8:15 am * 6:00 pm *10:30 pm	¶ 7:45 am * 9:30 am * 9:25 pm
Iowa and the Dakotas	‡ 6:00 pm	¶ 8:15 am
La Crosse, Winona, Sparta	† 8:15 am *10:30 pm	¶ 8:00 am * 9:25 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee	‡11:30 am *10:30 pm	* 6:45 pm * 7:00 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, F Howard	* 3:00 pm	† 1:25 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander, Marquette and Lake Superior	* 5:00 pm ‡10:30 pm *10:30 pm	*11:30 am ¶ 7:00 am * 7:00 am

Milwaukee and Racine—Leave, †7:00 a. m., *9:10 a. m., †11:30 a. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *7:30 p. m., *10:30 p. m.; arrive, *7:00 a. m., *10:00 a. m., *1:35 p. m., †4:00 p. m., *6:45 p. m., *9:45 p. m.
Waukesha & Madison—Lv., †7:00 a. m., †8:30 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m.; Ar., *10:00 a. m., †1:35 p. m., †6:45 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. ¶Ex. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices, 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at depot foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & N. Orleans Limited	‡ 2:00 pm	‡ 4:45 pm
Chicago and Memphis	‡ 2:00 pm	‡ 4:45 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	‡ 9:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	‡ 2:50 am	‡12:20 am
St. Louis and Texas Express	* 8:35 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans & Memphis Exp.	‡ 8:00 pm	‡ 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	* 4:05 pm	* 4:15 pm
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	‡ 1:30 pm	‡ 1:05 pm
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35 pm	c 6:30 am
Rockford Passenger	† 3:30 pm	†10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Pass.	* 4:55 pm	*10:40 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:30 am	......
Dubuque & Rockford Express	......	* 7:25 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. cDaily except Sunday Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Depot, Canal and Adams streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:40 am	† 6:35 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:40 am	† 2:35 pm
Council Bluffs and Local P'ints	*11:35 am	* 2:35 pm
Denver and San Francisco	* 1:00 pm	* 8:25 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls and Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denv'r	* 5:50 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 5:50 pm	* 8:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 6:10 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston & Texas	* 6:10 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:15 pm	* 9:00 am
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 8:45 am
Kansas City, St. Joe. & Atchison	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡11:30 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Sat'y.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY. City ticket office, 207 Clark-st.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	b 8:30 am	a 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a 6:00 pm	a 9:50 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a10:30 pm	b10:00 pm
Omaha, Sioux City	a 6:00 pm	a 9:30 am
Omaha, Sioux City	a11:10 pm	a 7:15 am
Marquette and Nor. Michigan	a 9:00 pm	a 7:00 am

Milwaukee, leave a8:30 am, b11:30 am, b 2:00 pm, 5:15 pm, a 6:00 pm, a 8:00 p m, a 10:30 p m; arrive a 7:00 am, a 9:30 am, b 11:30 a m, b 1:00 pm, b 4:00 pm, a 6:30 pm, b 10:00 pm, s 1:45 pm.
aDaily. b Except Sunday. sSunday only.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY. CO. (OPERATing Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Ry.) Grand Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office corner Clark and Jackson-sts. (Phenix Bldg.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
†St. Paul and Minneapolis	8:30 am	10:20 pm
†Iowa, Mo., and Kansas Express	8:30 am	10:20 pm
†St. Charles and Sycamore Local	12:06 pm	4:30 pm
*Sycamore and Byron Local	3:10 pm	10:20 am
†St. Charles and Sycamore Local	5:35 pm	7:50 am
*St. Paul and Minneapolis	6:00 pm	9:10 am
*Des Moines, St. Joe & K. City	6:00 pm	9:10 am

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	* 7:45 am	* 7:25 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 7:45 am	† 6:40 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:20 pm	† 1:15 pm
Lockport and Joliet Accom.	* 4:18 pm	*10:05 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 5:00 pm	* 9:35 am
Kansas City and Denver Lim.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
California Limited	*10:00 pm	* 8:30 am
California Fast Express	*10:00 pm	*10:30 pm
Kansas City Fast Mail	*10:00 pm	* 8:30 am
St Louis Red Express	* 8:10 pm	* 8:30 am
Kansas City Express	*12:01 am	*10:30 pm

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Tex. Expr.	* 9:05 am	* 5:30 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	† 2:30 pm	† 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria VestibuleEx	* 9:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Forrest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim.	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 pm
Detroit, New York & BostonEx	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 pm
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am

CHICAGO & ALTON.—GRAND UNION PASSENger Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 1:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kansas City and Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	[illegible]
Kansas City, Colorado and Utah	*11:20 am	[illegible]
St. Louis Limited	†11:15 am	5:00 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:20 pm	7:15 am
Springfield and St. Louis Day Exp	* 9:00 am	7:15 pm
Springfield and St. Louis Night Exp	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Joliet and Dwight Accommodation	* 5:05 pm	†9:40 am

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL and Boston and Albany railroads—"The Niagara Falls Route." Depots foot of Lake-st., 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st.

Nov. 20, 1892.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Accommodation	† 7:05 am	† 7:35 pm
Detroit Day Express	† 9:00 am	† 3:55 pm
Grand Rapids via New Buffalo	† 9:00 am	† 3:55 pm
The North Shore Limited	*12:20 pm	* 4:30 pm
Fast New York Express	* 3:10 pm	* 9:00 pm
Grand Rapids Line via Kala'zoo	† 3:10 pm	† 3:55 pm
Niles Accommodation	† 3:55 pm	†10:10am
Niagara Falls & Buffalo Special	* 4:55 pm	*10:15 am
Grand Rapids Solid Train	† 5:25 pm	† 6:45 pm
Detroit Night Express	‡ 9:30 pm	¶ 6:50 am
Grand Rapids Solid Train	*11:15 pm	* 7:05 am
Fast Atlantic Express	*11:45 pm	* 7:55 am
Grand R'ds Line via Kala'zoo	*11:45 pm	* 6:50 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES—CHICAGO—PASSENGER STATION, Canal street, between Adams and Madison. TICKET OFFICES at Station and at 248 Clark street, cor. Jackson.
THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield & Pittsburg	† 7:15 am	† 5:25 pm
Dayton & Cincinnati	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Indianapolis & Louisville	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Columbus & East	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Philadelphia & New York	*12:30 pm	*10:00 am
Baltimore & Washington	*12:30 pm	*10:00 am
Washington & New York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
Pittsburg & East	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
New York & Philadelphia	* 5:00 pm	*12:01 pm
Pittsburg & Washington	* 5:00 pm	*12:01 pm
Columbus & Cincinnati	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton & Springfield	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Louisville & Indianapolis	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Mansfield & Youngstown	*11:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Pittsburg & East	*11:30 pm	* 6:25 am

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	† 8:40 am	† 7:00 pm
Limited Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:30 pm
Day Express	*11:25 am	* 4:50 pm
Atlantic and Pacific Express	* 8:15 pm	* 8.00 am
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Sag'nw	* 8:15 pm	* 8.00 am
Funeral train	*12:00 m	* 5:35 pm

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., Depot, and 22d-st.

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom.	* 7:10 am	* 6:45 pm
N. Y. Fast Mail (via Old Road)	‡ 8:00 am	‡ 9:10 am
Boston and New York Special	‡10:30 am	‡ 8:00 pm
Atlantic Express	‡ 3:10 pm	‡ 9:00 pm
New York & Chicago Limited	‡ 5:30 pm	‡ 9:45 am
New York & Boston Express	‡ 7:45 pm	‡ 7:35 am
N. Y. Express (via Old Road)	‡11:30 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Elkhart and Goshen Accom.	* 4:05 pm	*11:10 am

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOT GRAND CENtral Passenger Station, also Ogden-av. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 am	* 9:30 am
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 pm	*11:55 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Wheeling Limited	* 6:40 pm	* 8:30 am
Night Express	*11:10 pm	* 9:30 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila's Ex.	x 7:45 pm	x 8:20 am
N. Y., Boston & Phil's Vest. Lim.	x 2:00 pm	x 8:50 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:30 am	o 6:55 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 2:00 pm	x 8:50 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:15 pm	x 9:40 am
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo through express	x 7:45 pm	x 8:20 am

MONON ROUTE—DEPOT DEARBORN STATION. Ticket offices 232 Clark-st., and Auditorium Hotel.

Dec. 11, 1892.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati "The Velvet"	*10:30 am	* 5:20 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati "The Electric"	* 8:35 pm	* 7:25 am
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 6:15 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:05 pm	* 8:12 am
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:15 pm	*10:30 am

*All trains daily.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE, Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket office 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

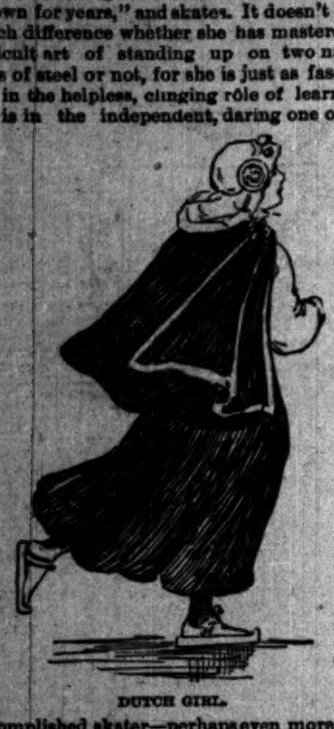
All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati Day Express	9:15 am	5:25 p m
Do Night Express	8:30 pm	7:45 a m

DELIGHTS IN SKATING

WHAT THE WINTER GIRL FINDS HER CHIEF PLEASURE IN.

She Skims Like a Bird Over Ice-Bound Lakes and Rivers—The Sport Is One of the Inalienable Rights of Woman—She Has Exercised It Ever Since She Used to Strap Long Bones to Her Feet Ages Before Skates Were Invented—Skaters of Various Nations.

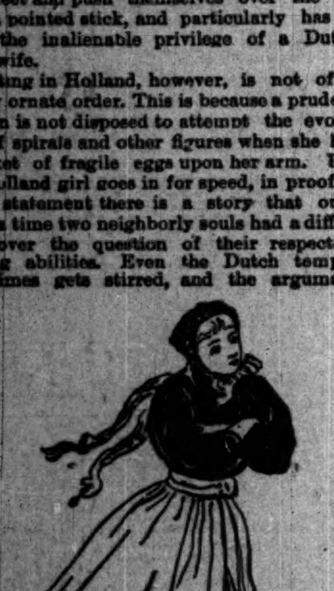
The girl who is alive to her opportunities takes advantage of the "severest winter known for years," and skates. It doesn't make much difference whether she has mastered the difficult art of standing up on two narrow rods of steel or not, for she is just as fascinating in the helpless, clinging rôle of learner as she is in the independent, daring one of the accomplished skater—perhaps even more; but that is one of the things which no one save her escort knows.



DUTCH GIRL.

Skating has been one of the rights of women ever since they used to strap long bones to their feet and push themselves over the ice with a pointed stick, and particularly has it been the inalienable privilege of a Dutch housewife.

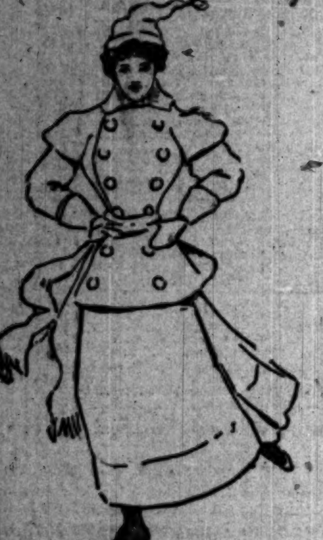
Skating in Holland, however, is not of a highly ornate order. This is because a prudent woman is not disposed to attempt the evolution of spirals and other figures when she has a basket of fragile eggs upon her arm. But the Holland girl goes in for speed, in proof of which statement there is a story that once upon a time two neighborly souls had a difference over the question of their respective skating abilities. Even the Dutch temper sometimes gets stirred, and the argument finally waxed exceeding warm—far warmer, in fact, than the weather, which was clutching all the canals in a grip of ice. The two dames continued the dispute until a race was arranged. They were to skate thirty miles, and to the one covering the distance in the shorter time a prize was promised of the finest pair of skates in Amsterdam.



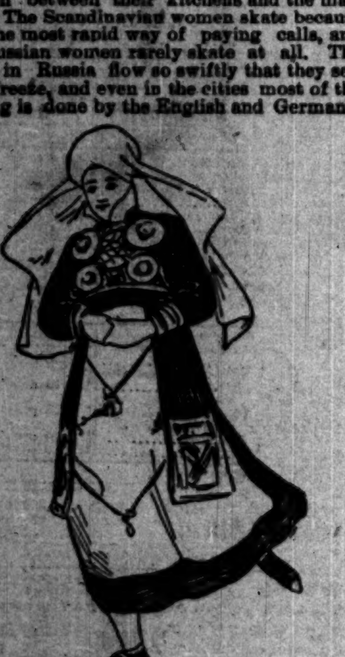
GERMAN GIRL.

The match came off with great éclat and a large attendance. The winning time was two hours, and if any girl in America can do better let her show her record. Is it not quite likely that the familiar phrase, "It beats the Dutch," originated in this little episode?

Now, as has been said, the Dutch women skate because it is the quickest means of locomotion between their kitchens and the market. The Scandinavian women skate because it is the most rapid way of paying calls, and the Russian women rarely skate at all. The rivers in Russia flow so swiftly that they seldom freeze, and even in the cities most of the skating is done by the English and Germans.



CANADIAN GIRL.

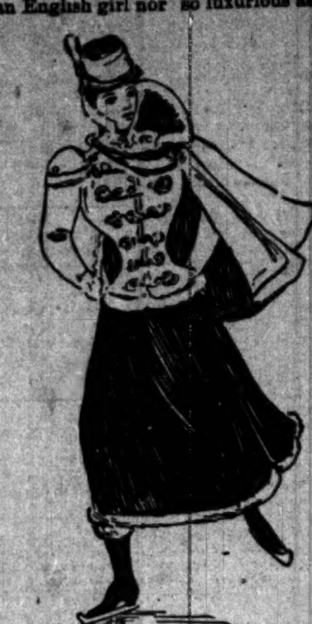


NORWEGIAN GIRL.

When a Russian woman does skate, however, she can discount every other nationality in the beauty of her costume. She is not afraid of brilliant color effects, and she and her furs are inseparable.

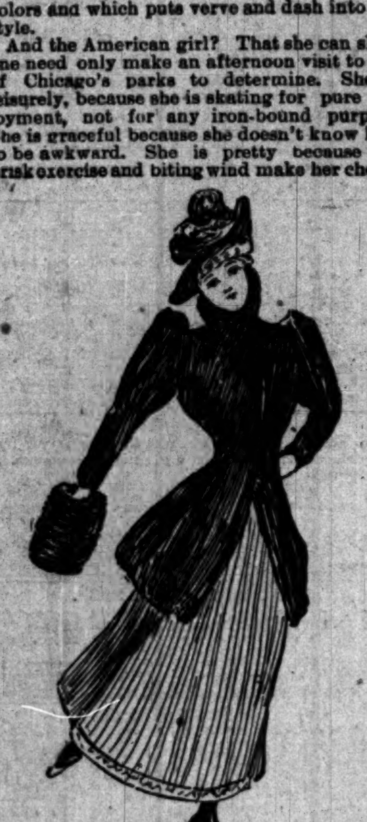
In England skating is an art, not an industry. The English girl is as addicted to open air exercise as her American cousin is to ice-cream. She skates conscientiously, if not always with marvelous grace, and with her sisters may be seen by the thousand on the Serpentine and in Regent's Park.

The Canadian girl improves each shining hour of ice, but she often has to have her skating area dug out of the snow, as have the New-Yorkers this winter. A Canadian girl is a bold and fearless skater. She is not so stiff as an English girl nor so luxurious as a Russian. She wraps up in the warmest of woollen suits and pulls a festive toboggan cap over her ears. There is a streak of French in her blood, which makes her don bright colors and which puts verve and dash into her style.



RUSSIAN GIRL.

And the American girl? That she can skate one need only make an afternoon visit to any of Chicago's parks to determine. She is leisurely, because she is skating for pure enjoyment, not for any iron-bound purpose. She is graceful because she doesn't know how to be awkward. She is pretty because the brisk exercise and biting wind make her cheeks glow with color; because her hair blows about her face in bewildering but altogether pleasing confusion, and because her eyes sparkle with pure delight. She dresses well, of course. It is a part of her creed, and she does not omit it when she goes a-skating. The dresses worn this year at the parks are not bright, but are of good length and well-fitting, which, after all, are the two most necessary points in a skater's costume. It would add an agreeable color if bright red were more frequently worn. As it is the tout ensemble lacks brilliancy and life. Except for an occasional child's frock of scarlet, the ice seems really, as people so often say, "black" with people. There is a great deal of fur used on the gowns, however, and that is always most becoming.



AMERICAN GIRL.

One of the most attractive girls who has graced the ice this winter wore a long blue ulster, with two long capes trimmed with Russian sable. Her hat was of blue velvet, turned up in the back, and with a pink silk rose standing up between a great Alsatian bow of the velvet.

No better models for skating dresses could be adopted, however, than those made for Princess Marie of Roumania as a part of her trousseau. One was of zibeline diagonal cloth in two tones of brown. The skirt, stiffened with horsehair, was trimmed in 1830 style with three bands of mink and two of velvet. The full bodice had an Empire yoke, pointed back and front, and bordered with fur. A Récamier jacket was to be worn with this costume. It had a velvet cape embroidered in gold and brown and edged with mink. There was a muff to match and a toque. The other skating costume was of dark violet colored cloth. The skirt was of velvet, and the Empire bodice, embroidered in silk, was trimmed with velvet.

What Her Real Name Was.

A woman writer who has just finished her first attempt at authorship, which met with a remarkable success, was encountered Wednesday at a famous club dinner by a gorgeously dressed woman. The latter extended her hand and kissed her, exclaiming in a heroic and sentimental style: "I am so glad, dearest darling, to welcome you to our ranks."

The peculiar appearance of the woman rather amused the authoress, and she replied: "Thank you, but may I venture to ask who you are and what work bears your name?"

"Certainly, my dear. Have you ever heard of Jane Austin, the New England authoress? Well, I am not she. But have you ever heard of Jean Ingelow, the poetess?"

"Yes," was the reply, "but surely you are not she."

"No, I am not she. But have you ever heard of Elizabeth Phelps Ward?"

"My! Yes, indeed, and admired her works greatly. But——"

Before she could finish the erratic individual made a large bow and replied: "Well, I am Mrs. Austin Phelps Ingelow, and I have a book out on everything that women do, and I am said to combine the best literary style of Jane Austin, Jean Ingelow, and Elizabeth Phelps Ward."

The young authoress, when she could break away from her victim, ordered a cab and drove through the quiet lanes which border Bloomingdale Asylum for a few pleasant, peaceful moments of reflection.—*New York Herald.*

Dante Rossetti's Love Story.

When Gabriel Dante Rossetti was a boy he was deeply in love with a young girl; and having a poet's gift he sang a poet's love in numerous sonnets and verses to her. She died young, and by her wish the manuscripts of these poems were placed in a casket and laid under her head so that even in the last sleep they should be as they always had been, kept beneath her pillow. Years passed by and Rossetti's fame grew until every line of his composition became precious, and some of those who prized his writing most asked him for copies of the songs that had been buried. He had kept no copies, or they had been lost. At all events he could furnish none, and when they asked him to rewrite the verses he declared that he was utterly unable to do so. At last his friends importuned him for permission to have the original manuscripts exhumed. He consented after some hesitation, and, all the necessary preliminaries having been complied with, the grave which had been sealed for many years was opened in the presence of a wondering few. Then a strange thing was found. The casket containing the poems had proven to be of perishable material and its cover had crumbled away. The long tresses of the girl had grown after death, and had twined and intertwined among the leaves of the poet's paper, coiling around the written words of love in a loving embrace long after death had sealed the lips and dimmed the eyes that had made response to that love.

Chaperonage at Oxford.

A serious drawback to the cause of higher education for women in the English universities is reported from Oxford. The cost of "chaperonage" has risen. The older women, who are considered indispensable escorts to the girl students who attend examinations and lectures, are demanding and receiving higher pay than ever before. In many cases the students cannot afford to meet this increased expense, and a daring reformer has suggested that chaperons be dispensed with. While this has horrified the conservatives it has pleased the independent young women, who are beginning to realize that there is no lurking peril in the streets of Oxford.

A Gone Case.

She—"Am I the first woman you ever loved?"

He—"I think you are the first woman I ever truly loved. I have been attracted more or less by other women, but in each instance, before I fell in love with you, there could be found some rational excuse for it."—*Texas Siftings.*

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

TO KEEP THE LOVER.

HOW WIVES CAN MAINTAIN THEIR INFLUENCE OVER HUSBANDS.

Octave Thanet Says That Interest, Tact and Magnanimity Are the Three Great Essentials—She Also Recommends a Thorough Knowledge of Housewifely Arts—Sense of Humor Is Often a More Enduring Charm than Beauty—Friendship as a Resting Place for Love.

Since the world began women have influenced men. Yet it is as easy to overrate the influence of the sex as to underrate it, as the girl who marries a man to reform him generally discovers. It is a vitally important question that women have pondered with tears and prayers: How shall a wife keep her influence over the man who has won her?

Every bride knows her power; every wife comes to know her weakness, says Octave Thanet in the *Ladies' Home Journal.* A good proportion of the heartbreak of early married life is due to the ferment of this knowledge. The poor child whose lover gave up his cigars and his club with such angelic meekness finds that her husband can smoke like a chimney, and leaves her alone nights in order to spend the evening with his men friends. She imagines that he cares less for her than he did, which is a mistake in most cases. Seven out of ten men love their wives better than their sweethearts. It is simply that her presence is not the absorbing excitement that it was when love was new. The chances are that the wife is become a dozen times more necessary to the man than ever the sweetheart could have been. He would feel her death far more keenly, but he does not need to adjure his heart to "sit still" whenever his fancy summons her image. In short, she is become the bread of existence in place of the elixir. Now, most of us who have sense would prefer to be bread rather than elixir; but there is no question that more fuss is made over the elixir. The heart of woman turns with a homesick yearning to the delicate courtesy, the tenderness, the thousand endearments of that enchanted time when her husband was her lover. How keep him her lover?

Friendship Aids Love.

There is only one half-way house where love, on his swift progress from intoxication to indifference, may be arrested and so happily entertained that he will rest contented until death come to summon him; that resting place for love is friendship.

You remember Chateaubriand's dreary description of a lover's letters—so dreary because so real? "Lo! one morning, something almost imperceptible steals on the beauty of this passion, like the first wrinkle on the front of an adored woman." I will not go on with the bitter sentences, you know how they end: "'I love you' is merely an expression of habit, a necessary form, the 'I have the honor to be' of the love letter. . . . The post day, no longer anticipated, is rather dreaded; writing has become a fatigue. . . . What has happened? Is it a new attachment that begins when an old one ends? No; it is love dying in advance of the object beloved. We are forced to own that the sentiments of man are subjected to the effects of a hidden process; the fever of time that creates lassitude also dissipates illusion, undermines our passions, withers our love, and changes our hearts even as it changes our locks and our years. There is but one exception to this human infirmity. Sometimes in a strong soul there occurs a love firm enough to transform itself into an impassioned friendship. . . . Then neutralizing the weakness of nature it acquires the immortality of a principle!"

Chateaubriand, whose absorbing friendship for one woman lasted all his life, may be called a competent witness. He was over 70 years old when he wrote to Mme. Recamier as complete a sentiment as ever a lover of 20 penned: "All other things are old stories; you are all I want to see."

Interest, Tact, and Magnanimity.

But how shall a woman make her husband her friend?

There is one indispensable quality of a happy friendship that many women neglect—interest. Assume that the wife has her husband's respect; assume, further, that she makes him comfortable—a matter of vast importance—all the same, the poor fellow when home may be bored to death.

Were she as wise a woman as she often is good she would look about her to discover among her friends what women most successfully hold their own against the outside tempters of their husbands. She would throw her theories into the waste basket, and make a fresh set of facts seen by her own eyes. I think she would discover—this, at least, is what one humble observer has discovered—that unless a woman is interesting to a man she cannot permanently hold him.

But a wise woman, again, has another quality, quite as necessary in friendship as interest: the quality that some one has called the oil of the machinery of life—tact. Such a woman is aware that "absence makes the heart grow fonder," and that her husband will love her and value her all the more for occasional losses of her society. "Let him go to his club, now and then," said the wife of the most devoted husband I know; "he always hears something amusing, and he likes to tell it to me as much as I like to hear!" When we have said everything, is not tact nine parts sympathy and one part shrewdness? A woman who has a sensitive sympathy is not likely to blunder over her husband's weak points any more than a shrewd woman is likely to be blind to them.

In the successful friends of their husbands this same humble-minded observer has sometimes discovered a third valuable quality, formerly not considered a property of the feminine mind—that is, magnanimity, by which the aforesaid observer understands a large-minded and tranquil habit of viewing things and a generosity that is no respecter of persons. The larger life of the women of today has fostered this quality. A modern woman, for instance, has a keener notion of honor than her equally virtuous grandmother. She has no less principle, but much fewer prejudices. In a word, she has more self-control about her moralities. And to borrow the painter's phrase, she knows how to appreciate values.

Value of Housewifely Arts.

Besides these essential qualities the observer, from experience, has learned to value a few of a lighter cast. A sense of humor in a woman is more enduring than beauty, and when it is kindly, as charming as grace. It is also the observer's firm belief that it is the duty of every woman contemplating marriage to learn how to cook. She has, in the observer's opinion, no right to marry unless she either has the money to hire a skilled housekeeper or understands free-hand cooking herself. By free-hand cooking is meant cooking without a recipe book in one hand.

The observer earnestly advises all wives who desire to influence their husbands for good to give those husbands daintily cooked and daintily served meals and to let them show their friends how well their wives cater for them. They will be grateful. There are many things for which a man is not grateful; but the man that is allowed to bring his friends home to dinner without warning or with only a word over a telephone, who can have a quiet card party or supper at reasonable intervals, and does not appreciate his mercies, would be hooted out of court by all the decent of his sex.

Toronto Working Girls Organize.

The Toronto working girls have organized a labor union for mutual protection and just rights. "What we want is justice," the young woman leader of the movement announced from the platform with gentle but earnest words. "Girls should work shorter hours, the same as men. They should be paid the same prices for the same work. It is wicked that fragile girls must work from daylight to dark for starvation wages. We must organize and fight our own battles. No one will do it for us. It doesn't do any good for one girl to complain to her employer. It would be a different thing if the whole factory went. We must act in concert." All of which is a strong little speech for a girl who has spent her life winding twine balls to make on the spur of the moment.

Call Their Club "Souls."

A new woman's club of London is called "Souls," and Miss Margaret Tennant is its moving spirit. An organ of the club that is in the near future will naturally be called "Aspirations," since these are what "Souls" presumably have. A wicked little story is going the rounds about these "Souls." Eligibility to enter their charmed circle rests upon a capacity to write verses after Swinburne. A woman who wanted to be a "Soul," but realized that her poetry was not Swinburnian, copied some of the poet's earlier and less-known poems and sent them in, intending later to confess the deception. But the committee rejected them on the ground that her verses were "too poor a travesty."

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

MODJESKA'S EARLY LIFE IN POLAND.

How the Great Actress Won Success There and in America.

Helcia Benda was born in Cracow, Austrian Poland. The aspirations of her childhood were for the stage, but her early efforts met with such discouragement that she abandoned all hope of ever attaining recognition. While very young she was married in the willynilly fashion of that time and people to a man named Modrzjewska, the name which we have shortened to Modjeska, says John W. O'Keefe in *Donahoe's Magazine.* He recognized her talent, and organized a company of strolling players, putting her at its head. Two of her brothers and one sister were members. The parts that Helcia or Helena was called on to play were great in number and difficulty, but she was happy, because at last she was following the life of her choice. The company made no profit, for the unhappy Poles, fighting for their country, were in no humor for plays. She had an offer to play German tragedy in Austria, but she could not bear to leave her country in its crisis. So strong was her patriotism at the time that she was called the Polish Joan of Arc.

Returning to Cracow she secured an engagement at the theater there, and at once her genius began to make itself known. In a few months her fame had spread over all Poland. Alexandre Dumas heard of her and asked her to come to Paris to play in his "Camille," but the notoriously corrupt stage life of the Paris of that period appalled her and she refused to go.

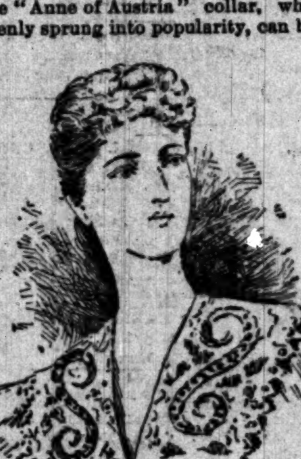
In 1866, while she was playing in Posen, her husband being dead, she met, loved, and married Charles Bozenta Chiapowski. On the day of her marriage she began an engagement at the Imperial Theater in Warsaw. Her triumph was the greatest ever known, and thenceforth she was accepted as the foremost representative of Polish dramatic art.

It was purely by chance that America ever saw her. Her doctor had advised a sea voyage for her health, and it was decided that the family should visit the Centennial. They did so, and in 1877 went to California, where Bozenta wished to found a Polish Catholic community. The effort failed, despite Mme. Modjeska's hard work, she cooking, scrubbing, milking cows, and making butter; and, Bozenta's money being gone, they said: "What are we to do?" But one resource remained—Helena's acting. But she could not speak English! O, well! she must learn. And she did. Six months from the day of her resolution she played "Adrienne Lecouvreur" in San Francisco—and triumphed. An energetic impresario saw her, brought her East, and her position was assured.

TO WEAR WITH EVENING DRESSES.

A New Collar That Has Been Made Popular by English Dressmakers.

The "Anne of Austria" collar, which has suddenly sprung into popularity, can be made in a variety of materials, but is here represented in white satin, with an applique of beaded net in a bold design, with a small pattern worked in the satin to fill up the spaces. It can be worn with an evening gown or as a finish to a plain, close-fitting one.



THE AUSTRIA COLLAR.

FORMING AN ANTI-CRINOLINE LEAGUE.

"John Strange Winter" Suggests a Pledge for Abstainers.

New York *Commercial-Advertiser:* The well-known author, "John Strange Winter," has written an open letter, in which she says:

There is very little doubt that the unsightly and dangerous crinoline is rapidly coming into fashion, in spite of the horror with which women of all classes regard it. It is hard enough that women should not have the making of fashions and the power to say what they will wear, but it is a well-known fact that these things are ordered by a small clique of men. It is, however, within the power of all women to determine what they will not wear, and for the furtherance of that object I am forming a league, which will, if it is made sufficiently public entirely put down the adoption of the crinoline. Without a single exception every woman to whom I have spoken on the subject is strongly in favor of the movement I suggest.

May I ask you to give space in your columns for this letter, by which means I feel sure thousands of sensible women will be led to join "The No Crinoline League"? Membership will involve no expense or trouble beyond that of sending me a letter or postal card—the latter preferred—bearing the writer's name and address and the following promise: "I hereby pledge myself to do all in my power to prevent the wearing of crinolines." The cards or letters should be addressed to "John Strange Winter," Spring House, Merton, S. W., England. I propose to publish a list of the names and addresses.

The Kind of Woman to Know.

The woman with a loving heart is sure to look upon the bright side of life, and by her example induce others to do so. She sees a good reason for all the unwelcome events which others call bad luck. She believes in silver linings, and likes to point them out to others. A week of rain or fog, an avalanche of unexpected guests, a dishonest servant, an unbecoming bonnet, or any other of the thousand minor inflictions of everyday life have no power to disturb the deep calm of her soul. The love light is still in her eyes, whether the days be dark or bright. It is she who conquers the grim old uncle and the dyspeptic aunt. The crossest baby reaches out its arms to her, and is comforted. Old people and strangers always ask the way of her in the crowded street. She has a good word to say for the man or woman who is under the world's ban of reproach. Gossip pains her, and she never voluntarily listens to it. Her gentle heart helps her to see the reason for every poor sinner's misstep, and condones every fault. She might not serve with acceptance on the judge's bench, but she is a very agreeable person to know. —*Harper's Bazar.*

The Brightening Influence of Women.

A gentleman who recently went far into the Maine woods to look after his lands on coming to a lumberman's camp thirty miles from nowhere was struck with astonishment and held up his team involuntarily at the edge of the opening. The cause was the strains of a parlor organ, played in an artistic manner, which came from the camp. His surprise was not lessened on meeting at the camp door the organist and cook, a handsome young lady as neat and tidy as a new pin, who looked after the house for her father and his crew. She had taken her organ into the woods to "beguile the drowsy hours" and make things more homelike. As might be expected the gentleman found that camp "way ahead" of those not enlivened by woman's smile and cheery presence, and he thought he never knew before how much music there is in an organ. It's the new order of things in camp life in the Maine woods.—*New York Evening World.*

Why One Woman Wears a Diamond Ring.

An Englishwoman living near St. John's Wood is proudly wearing an exquisite diamond ring, which she received Christmas from Sarah Bernhardt. It was presented in recognition of a single very brief meeting, and of a service from which many women would have shrunk. When the actress was staying at St. John's Wood last summer her pet snake (used in her representation of "Cleopatra") made its escape and started from Hempstead Heath. The Englishwoman met the truant, noticed that it wore a gold chain and a jeweled ring, captured it, and promptly brought it back to its mistress, who was plunged in grief over her supposed loss. The Christmas gift was the sequel.

To Hold Bread and Salt.

A beautiful dish has been provided by the burghers of Bucharest to hold the bread and salt that will be presented to the Princess Marie when she makes her entrance as the future Queen of the city. The dish is of gold, set with emeralds, the symbol of hope. In the center a golden tulip, jeweled, holds the symbol of hospitality. Interlaced corn leaves and laurel form the dish, which bears the coats of arms of the States over which she will rule, and a welcome in Roumanian letters to the English Princess.

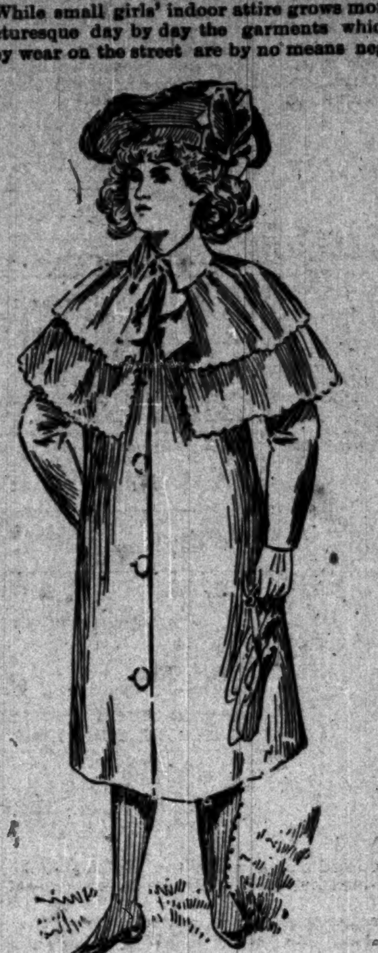
All about Cinderella tomorrow.

OUT-OF-DOOR ATTIRE.

PICTURESQUE COATS AND HATS FOR LITTLE GIRLS' WEAR.

White, Gray, and Cream Colored Cloths Are Most Popular for These Small Garments—They Are Generally Long and Are Finished with Capes Like the Wraps of Their Elder Sisters—Leggins, Made Either of Cloth or Leather, Are Worn by Girls as Well as by Boys.

While small girls' indoor attire grows more picturesque day by day the garments which they wear on the street are by no means neglected, either by dressmakers or fond mammas. All that rich and dainty materials arranged in carefully-considered designs can do to make little folks attractive is done. And in all the world there is not, perhaps, a prettier sight than one of these tots in her "great coat" and big hat ready for her morning walk.

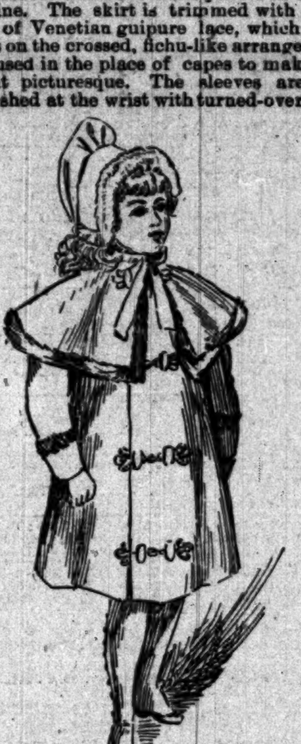


READY FOR THE ICE.

A rosy-cheeked little lassie, with big brown eyes, stood on the edge of the pond in Lincoln Park the other day ready to try her first pair of skates. Her coat was of gray box cloth, made with double capes, the edges of which were pinked. Her hat was a "Tam O'Shanter," made of the cloth and caught up at the side with a smart bow of ribbon and a bunch of eagle quills. A pair of gray suede leggins, like those that small boys wear, save in color, were buttoned over her chubby legs, completely protecting them from the bitter wind.

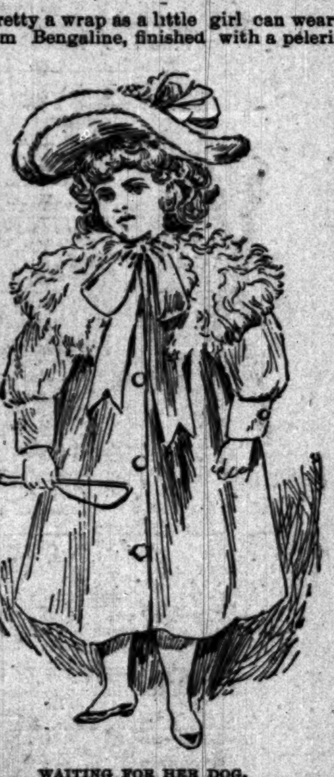
A quaint coat for a little woman who is just leaving babyhood behind is of yellowish lambswool cloth, made with a deep cape and finished with double plaits in the back. Cape and belt and sleeves are trimmed with a narrow edge of beaver, which is continued from the neck to the bottom of the skirt in front. A little Dutch bonnet is worn with this coat, made of cloth and edged with beaver. The leggins which complete the costume and help to enable its wearer to laugh at winter are of cloth, fitting well to the leg and buttoned on the outside.

Suitable for a child of 4 is a pelisse in cream Bengaline. The skirt is trimmed with a full flounce of Venetian guipure lace, which also appears on the crossed, fichu-like arrangement that is used in the place of capes to make the garment picturesque. The sleeves are full and finished at the wrist with turned-over cuffs of lace. Ribbons tie in the folds of cloth at the neck and waist. The bonnet which frames in the face of the wearer of such a cloak should be of the same materials, made with a high, full crown and finished with a full ribbon ruche.



FOR A SHARP MORNING.

As pretty a wrap as a little girl can wear is of cream Bengaline, finished with a pelerine of fine Angora fur. The garment, which is fairly long, is fastened with cut steel buttons. The sleeves are full and edged with Angora. A big hat of cream Bengaline made with a square crown and a broad brim edged with Angora forms an important part of the attire.



WAITING FOR HER DOG.

Doilies of Gold Wire.

Instead of a doily under plates very delicate mats of gold wire are to be had for use. They protect polished tables from the heat of a warm plate and are a desirable novelty to such as are always eager for something different and new.

Has a Button Mania.

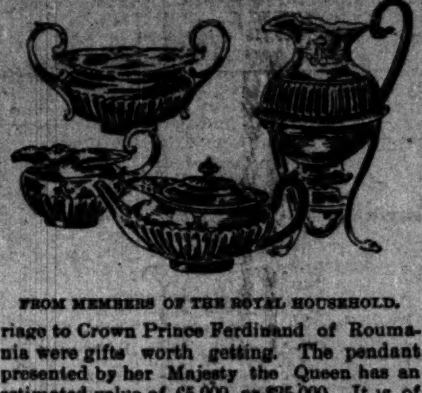
A Belton, Mo., woman, who has a penchant for buttons, has employed her leisure time during the last 27 years in collecting them, and she has now 3,000 specimens, no two alike.

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

HERE WERE GIFTS WORTH RECEIVING.

Presents Given to Princess Marie of Edinburg on the Occasion of Her Marriage.

The wedding presents given to Princess Marie of Edinburg on the occasion of her marriage to Crown Prince Ferdinand of Roumania were gifts worth getting. The pendant presented by her Majesty the Queen has an estimated value of £5,000, or $25,000. It is of Jeypore enamel, incrusted with rubies, sapphires, and diamonds, and edged with large drops of pearl, ruby, emerald, sapphire, and moonstone.

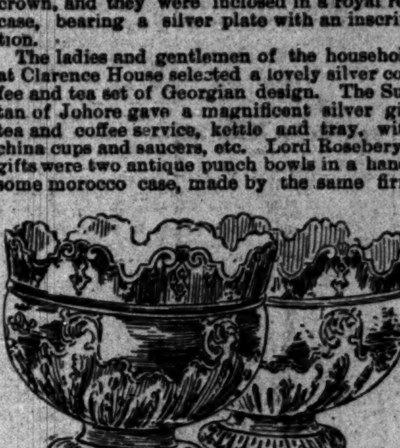


FROM MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

The Duke of Edinburg's gift was a necklace composed of clusters of fine turquoises surrounded by diamonds, an open work tiara mounted with turquoises and diamonds, and earrings to match.

The writing set presented by the officers of the Plymouth garrison consisted of a large stationery case, blotter, inkstand, pen, tray, match stand, and table bell, formed of richly-worked repoussé silver and morocco leather. Each article was ornamented with Princess Marie's monogram, surmounted by a royal crown, and they were inclosed in a royal red case, bearing a silver plate with an inscription.

The ladies and gentlemen of the household at Clarence House selected a lovely silver coffee and tea set of Georgian design. The Sultan of Johore gave a magnificent silver gilt tea and coffee service, kettle and tray, with china cups and saucers, etc. Lord Rosebery's gifts were two antique punch bowls in a handsome morocco case, made by the same firm whose own present to the Princess was a lovely gold mirror clock in an antique design of the Louis XIV. period.



FROM LORD ROSEBERY.

HAD PHILOSOPHY ON HER SIDE.

How a Child Touched Bottom in a Matter of Orthography.

"Spell toes," said the mother, who was teaching her little daughter, 7 years old, to spell.

"T-o-z-e," answered the child.

"No, dear, that's not right. T-o-e-s spells toes."

"But it sounds like t-o-z-e."

"I know it, but you cannot go by the sound."

Then, in order to enforce this proposition the mother called on her daughter to spell froze.

"F-r-o-e-s," said the child.

"No, you're wrong again. This time we do use the z and spell the word f-r-o-z-e."

"Huh!" grunted the child.

"Now, spell rose," said the mother.

The child hesitated. Finally she said: "I don't know whether to say, r-o-z-e or r-o-e-s, and really I don't know that either way would be right."

"Spell it r-o-s-e," said the mother, "though there is another word pronounced just like it that's spelled r-o-e-s. That word is the name of the spawn of fishes."

The poor little child looked very miserable.

"Just one more word," said the mother. "Tell me how you spell blows."

"Well," said the child, who had had quite enough nonsense, as she viewed it, from her mother, and had suddenly made up her mind to pay back in kind, "I spell it three ways. I spell it b-l-o-s-e for breakfast, b-l-o-e-s for dinner, and b-l-o-z-e for supper."

"I spell it b-l-o-w-s all the time," said the mother.

The child said nothing for a minute or two. Then, looking up, she solemnly remarked:

"I think, mamma, that the English language was made for persons very, very well educated."—*New York Times.*

Civil Marriage in Hungary.

The Roman Catholic priesthood in Hungary are making a vigorous fight against the proposed institution of compulsory civil marriage, and are making special efforts to enlist the peasant women, whose influence is very potent upon the ballot-box upon their side. The correspondent of a London paper says: "The married peasant women are being told by the clerical agitators who are visiting the villages in all parts of the kingdom that after the introduction of civil marriage the church ceremony by which they were married to their husband will be invalidated; that they will accordingly have to renew the contract before the civil authorities; and that their husbands will then be at liberty to refuse to renew the marriage tie with them, and will doubtless avail themselves of the opportunity of choosing younger and prettier partners in place of their old wives, who will, of course, be turned out of doors. These stories are of course miserable fabrications, but they work none the less effectively on the ignorant but impressionable female population of the rural districts. Indeed it is reported that among the women in not a few lonely hamlets and villages, which are never reached by the newspapers refuting the falsehoods, these baseless tales have produced terror and consternation."

Safe Place for the Baby.

Should there happen to be a baby in the family, and yet at the same time an unpleasant shrinkage in the family bank account, so that a nurse girl is regarded as an impossibility, don't be discouraged. Get an old-fashioned clothes basket made of twisted willow, line it with thickly wadded, quilted, or tufted silk, just as you prefer. Then put the basket on the floor, and this time, instead of filling it with clothes, just gently drop in the baby. The basket is peculiarly adapted to the needs of a baby who is just learning to stand alone. Its chief merit consists in its safety, for when the baby is once inside it cannot possibly be harmed, and may stand up or sit down according to its own sweet youthful will. The basket from which this idea is taken was lined with a faint shade of pink wadded silk, the outside and handles being silvered. A rattle tied to the basket and a rag doll were its sole decorations, and these were quite sufficient, according to the baby's idea. With one of these baskets in the nursery the baby may be safely left alone for a short time and be amused as well.

A Woman's Bright Idea.

It has remained for a woman to invent and patent glass doors for ovens. The wonder is that the idea has not long ago been thought of by some woman who cooks. All cooking instructors lay the greatest stress on the care to be observed opening an oven door to watch the progress of cakes or muffins. Maria Parloa making sponge cake touches the knob with the most delicate care and lightness, dreading even to jar the cake within, and peeks through the smallest crack that will afford the necessary glance. What a relief to walk boldly up to the oven and through these transparent doors which the genius of a Michigan woman has discovered study at leisure the progress of rising cake dough or crisping fowl.

How She Walked.

A school teacher in one of the primary schools in Concord tells me the following: Some days ago she was endeavoring to make clear to her young pupils' mind the meaning of the word "slowly." She walked across the room in the manner the word indicates.

"Now, children, tell me how I walked."

One little fellow who sat near the front of the room almost paralyzed her by blurting out:

"Bow-legged."—*Boston Globe.*

Too Thirsty to Talk.

"I notice that your husband has never much to say in the morning when he has been out late at night," said the wife's mother.

"No," was the reply of the wife, "he's mum then, extra dry."—*New York Press.*

Good Scheme.

To guard against poisoning a law has been passed in Germany that all drugs intended for internal use must be put in round bottles, and those which are only used externally must be placed in hexagonal bottles.

High-Priced Canaries.

Five hundred pounds was paid for a couple of canaries in London recently. This is said to be a not unusual price for fine birds of the kind.

All about Cinderella tomorrow.

VERSES OF THE DAY.

A Little Verse of Riley's.

Just a little verse of Riley's,
Full of quaintest baby lore;
On a wrapping sheet she found it,
And she conned it o'er and o'er.

In an empty room she read it;
As she read it, wept and smiled—
She who never was a mother
Felt within her arms the child.

Just a little verse of Riley's,
Rich in dearest baby thought,
To a lonely, unloved woman
Deepest joy—and sorrow—brought.
—*David Riddle Williams.*

Common Things.

Give me, dear Lord, thy magic common things,
Which all can see, which all may share—
Sunlight and dewdrops, grass and stars and sea—
Nothing unique or new and nothing rare.

Just daisies, knapweed, wind among the thorns;
Some clouds to cross the blue old sky above;
Rain, winter fires, a useful hand, a heart,
The common glory of a woman's love.

Then, when my feet no longer tread old paths
(Keep them from fouling sweet things anywhere),
Write one old epitaph in grace-lit words:
"Such things look fairer that he sojourned here."
—*The Spectator.*

Waiting.

Serene I fold my hands and wait,
Nor care for wind, or tide, or sea;
I rave no more 'gainst time or fate,
For lo! my own shall come to me.

I stay my haste, I make delays,
For what avails this eager pace?
I stand amid the eternal ways,
And what is mine shall know my face.

Asleep, awake, by night or day,
The friends I seek are seeking me;
No wind can drive my bark astray,
Nor change the tide of destiny.

What matter if I stand alone?
I wait with joy the coming years;
My heart shall reap where it has sown,
And garner up its fruit of tears.

The stars come nightly to the sky,
The tidal wave unto the sea;
Nor time, nor space, nor deep, nor high,
Can keep my own away from me.
—*Burroughs.*

Reaping.

How is it I forget the good
You brought me in the past,
And dwell upon the tireless grief
You wrought me at the last?

How is it I forget how kind
You were for years and years,
And only think how at the last
You gave me shame and tears?

How is it I forget the fault
Was mine—my very own,
And murmur in my sleepless grief
That it was yours alone?

This is my punishment. Love's rose
Has fallen by the way;
But on its thorn, that still remains,
My heart bleeds night and day.
—*Ella Higginson in the New Peterson.*

The Shipman's Tale.

Listen, my masters. I speak naught but truth.
From dawn to dawn they drifted on and on,
Not knowing whither or to what dark end.
Now the north froze them, now the hot south scorched.
Some called to God, and found great comfort so;
Some gnashed their teeth with curses, and some laughed
An empty laughter seeing that they lived,
So sweet was breath between their foolish lips.
Day after day the same relentless sun,
Night after night the same unpitying stars.
At intervals fierce lightnings tore the clouds,
Showing vast hollow spaces, and the sleet
Hissed, and the torrents of the sky were loosed.
From time to time a hand relaxed its grip,
And some pale wretch slid down into the dark
With stifled moan, and transient horror seized
The rest who waited, knowing what must be.
At every turn strange shapes reached up and clutched
The whirling wreck, held on awhile, and then
Slipt back into that blackness whence they came.
Ah, hapless folk, to be so tost and torn,
So racked by hunger, fever, fire, and wave,
And swept at last into the nameless void—
Frail girls, strong men, and mothers with their babes!

And were none saved?

My masters, not a soul!

O, shipman, woful, woful is thy tale!
Our hearts are heavy and our eyes are dimmed.
What ship is this that suffered such ill fate?
What ship, my masters? Know ye not?—the World.
—*Thomas Bailey Aldrich in Harper's Monthly.*

The Witching Hour.

Snow for hours had blown and drifted,
And the rack went scudding by;
Spectrally the branches lifted
Naked arms against the sky.
What cared we though time was flitting,
What cared we though winds made moan,
In the witching twilight sitting
All alone?

She within a rocker cozy,
I upon a hassock low,
Watching o'er her face the rosy
Cupid dimples come and go;
For the lover firelight heightened
Every blush with ardor bold,
And her locks of brown were brightened
Into gold.

Like the fabulous "Jack Horner"
Of the merry nursery page,
Gleeful from a dusky corner
Grinned an idol gray with age;
And methought his dark lips muttered,
What I longed to there avow;
"Tell her," were the words he uttered,
"Tell her now!"

Then there fell a silence sweeter
Than when air is stirred with song,
Than when strains in mellow meter
Swing with rhythmic sweep along.
In her eyes a look beguiling
Bade me not to break the spell;
Something told me in her smiling
All was well.

Slowly grew the firelight dimmer
Till the angles of the room,
Lighted by no ruddy glimmer,
Melted in the shrouding gloom;
And not e'en the ancient idol
Saw love's apotheosis
Or the presage of a bridal
In a kiss.
—*Clinton Scollard in Munsey's Magazine.*

The Saint and the Sinner.

Heart-worn and weary the woman sat
Her baby sleeping across her knee,
And the work her fingers were toiling at
Seemed a pitiful task for such as she,
Mending shoes for the little feet
That pattered over the cabin floor,
While the bells of the Sabbath day rang sweet,
And the neighbors passed by the open door.

The children played and the baby slept,
And the busy needle went and came,
When, lo, on the threshold stone there stept
A priestly figure, and named her name:
"What shrift is this for the Sabbath day,
When bells are calling, and far and near
The people gather to praise and pray,
Woman, why are you toiling here?"

Like one in a dream she answered low:
"Father, my days are work-days all;
I know not Sabbath. I dare not go
Where the beautiful bells ring out and call,
For who would look to the meat and drink
And tend the children and keep the place?
I pray in silence, and try to think
For God's love can listen, and give me grace."

The years passed on, and with fast and prayer
The good priest climbed to the gate of rest,
And a tired woman stood waiting there,
Her work-worn hands to her bosom pressed;
"O, saint thrice blessed, mount thou on high,"
He heard the welcoming angels say,
When meekly, gently, she passed him by,
Who had mended shoes on the Sabbath day.
—*Madeline S. Bridges in Ladies' Home Journal.*

Crinoline.

Rumor whispers, so we glean
From the papers, there have been
Thoughts of bringing on the scene
This mad, monstrous, metal screen,
Hiding woman's graceful mien.
Better Jewish gabardine
Than, thus swelled out, satin's sheen!

Vilest garment ever seen!
Form unknown in things terrene!
Even monsters pliocene
Were not so ill-shaped, I ween.
Women wearing this machine,
Were they fat or were they lean—
Small as Wordsworth's celandine,
Large as sail that's called lateen,
Simply swept the pavement clean;
Hapless man was crushed between
Flat as any tinned sardine.

Thing to rouse a Bishop's spleen,
Make a Canon or a Dean
Speak in language not serene.
We must all be very green,
And our senses not too keen,
If we can't say what we mean,
Write in paper, magazine,
Send petitions to the Queen,
Get the House to intervene.
Paris fashion's transmarine—
Let us stop by quarantine
Catastrophic Crinoline!
—*Punch.*